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JOURNAL

OF THE

**EIGHTEENTH GENERAL
CONFERENCE**

OF THE

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH, SOUTH**

HELD IN

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
May 2-18, 1918

EDITED BY

FRANK M. THOMAS, BOOK EDITOR
CURTIS B. HALEY, ASSISTANT

NASHVILLE, TENN.
DALLAS, TEX.; RICHMOND, VA.
PUBLISHING HOUSE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
SMITH & LAMAR, AGENTS

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SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

FROM 1846 TO 1918.

NUMBER.	WHERE HELD.	DATE.	SECRETARY.
First Session ¹	Petersburg, Va...	May 1-23, 1846.....	T. N. Ralston.
Second Session ²	St. Louis, Mo.....	May 1-14, 1850.....	T. O. Summers.
Third Session ³	Columbus, Ga....	May 1-31, 1854.....	T. O. Summers.
Fourth Session.....	Nashville, Tenn...	May 1-31, 1858.....	T. O. Summers.
Fifth Session ⁴	New Orleans, La...	April 4-May 3, 1866.	T. O. Summers.
Sixth Session ⁵	Memphis, Tenn...	May 4-26, 1870.....	T. O. Summers.
Seventh Session....	Louisville, Ky....	May 1-26, 1874.....	T. O. Summers.
Eighth Session.....	Atlanta, Ga.	May 1-25, 1878.....	T. O. Summers.
Ninth Session ⁶	Nashville, Tenn..	May 1-25, 1882.....	T. O. Summers.
Tenth Session ⁷	Richmond, Va....	May 5-25, 1886.....	J. S. Martin.
Eleventh Session ⁸ ..	St. Louis, Mo....	May 7-26, 1890.....	W. P. Harrison.
Twelfth Session....	Memphis, Tenn...	May 3-21, 1894.....	W. P. Harrison.
Thirteenth Session ⁹ .	Baltimore, Md....	May 5-23, 1898.....	J. J. Tigert.
Fourteenth Session ¹⁰	Dallas, Tex.....	May 7-26, 1902.....	J. J. Tigert.
Fifteenth Session ¹¹ ..	Birmingham, Ala.	May 3-21, 1906.....	J. J. Tigert.
Sixteenth Session ¹² ..	Asheville, N. C...	May 4-21, 1910.....	A. F. Watkins.
Seventeenth Session	Oklahoma City, Okla.	May 6-23, 1914.....	A. F. Watkins.
Eighteenth Session ¹³	Atlanta, Ga.	May 2-18, 1918.....	A. F. Watkins.

¹ Bishops Joshua Soule and James O. Andrew presiding. William Capers and Robert Paine elected bishops. ² H. B. Bascom elected bishop. ³ G. F. Pierce, John Early, and H. H. Kavanaugh elected bishops. ⁴ Conference was to have been held in April, 1862, but did not meet on account of the war then raging. W. M. Wightman, E. M. Marvin, D. S. Doggett, and H. N. McTyeire elected bishops. ⁵ John C. Keener elected bishop. ⁶ A. W. Wilson, Linus Parker, J. C. Granbery, and R. K. Hargrove elected bishops. T. O. Summers died during the session, and John S. Martin was chosen Secretary. ⁷ W. W. Duncan, C. B. Galloway, E. R. Hendrix, and J. S. Key elected bishops. ⁸ A. G. Haygood and O. P. Fitzgerald elected bishops. ⁹ W. A. Candler and H. C. Morrison elected bishops. ¹⁰ E. E. Hoss and A. Coke Smith elected bishops. ¹¹ J. J. Tigert, Seth Ward, and James Atkins elected bishops. On the election of J. J. Tigert as bishop, A. F. Watkins was made Secretary. ¹² Collins Denny, J. C. Kilgo, W. B. Murrah, W. R. Lambuth, R. G. Waterhouse, E. D. Monzon, and J. H. McCoy elected bishops. ¹³ J. M. Moore, W. F. McMurtry, U. V. W. Darlington, H. M. Du Bose, W. N. Ainsworth, and James Cannon, Jr., elected bishops.

(2)

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OMISSION.

The copy for Reports Nos. 16 and 17 of the Committee on Missions was lifted from the original copy of the Journal of the General Conference for use in the Discipline, and the fact that it had not been returned to its proper place was not discovered by the Editors until too late to get the reports inserted at their proper place, at the bottom of page 295, or between pages 295 and 296. We therefore print the reports below, since it is now typographically impossible to insert them between the pages indicated.—EDITOR.

Report No. 16 was adopted, as follows:

MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 16.

We, your Committee on Missions, had before us a memorial from the Board of Missions concerning deaconess work, as follows:

Report No.
16 on
Missions
adopted.

"Amend Article VII., by adding the words "of Woman's Work" after the word "department" in line 17, Article VII., Paragraph 401, so as to read: "The office and work of deaconess shall be under the direction of this department of woman's work." Make this Article VII. (a).

Add: "(b) The office of deaconess is hereby authorized. A deaconess shall be a single woman or a widow not less than twenty-three years of age, nor more than fifty, when accepted for service. She must be a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She must be in good standing, and must have shown a fitness for this work by active service in some line of Christian work. She must have good health, and must have had a high-school education and two years of college work or its equivalent.

"No person shall be consecrated to the office of a deaconess without having successfully completed the prescribed course of study in an accredited Bible Training School and having served a probation of two years of continuous service. She shall be recommended for consecration by the Quarterly Conference. She shall wear the uniform prescribed by the Council.

"The duties of the deaconess shall be to engage in Christian social service, and, relinquishing all other pursuits, she shall devote herself to such work as the Church may determine. No vows of life service shall be exacted of a deaconess, but any one applying for a recommendation from a Quarterly Conference shall have considered this step

(2-A)

MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

carefully, and shall believe herself called of God to this work. A deaconess desiring to retire from the work shall be permitted to do so at the close of the term of her appointment, when she shall surrender her certificate and cease to wear the uniform. If found unsuited to the work and calling of a deaconess, she shall be retired and her certificate revoked.

"While engaged in this voluntary service, support shall be provided, covering a monthly stipend and living expenses. Necessary regulations for effectuating the foregoing provisions shall be prescribed by the Woman's Missionary Council."

Add to Article XXIX., Paragraph 424-A, of the Discipline the sentence: "It shall make recommendation to the Board of Missions for employment and support of deaconesses."

We respectfully recommend concurrence.

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;
R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

Report No.
17 on
Missions
adopted.

Report No. 17 was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 17.

We, your Committee on Missions, had before us a memorial signed by various missionaries, as follows:

"*Be it resolved*, That Paragraph 430, Section II., of Chapter XIII., be stricken out and that the following be substituted:

"Paragraph 430, *Ans. 5*. For the consideration of financial and other matters relative to the policies of the Board of Missions, and the work of the missionaries, the missionaries of each mission field shall hold an annual Missionaries' Meeting and report their proceedings to the Board of Missions. In the absence of a bishop one of the missionaries shall be elected by ballot to preside."

We recommend concurrence.

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*,
R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

CONFERENCE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

EUGENE R. HENDRIX,
J. S. KEY,
WARREN A. CANDLER,
H. C. MORRISON,
E. E. HOSS,
JAMES ATKINS,
COLLINS DENNY,
JOHN C. KILGO,
WILLIAM B. MURRAH,
WALTER R. LAMBUTH,

R. G. WATERHOUSE,
EDWIN D. MOUZON,
JAMES H. McCOY,
JOHN M. MOORE,
W. F. McMURRY,
U. V. W. DARLINGTON,
H. M. DU BOSE,
W. N. AINSWORTH,
JAMES CANNON, JR.

SECRETARY.

A. F. WATKINS.....Mississippi Conference

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

FITZGERALD S. PARKER.....Louisiana Conference
JAMES A. BURROW.....Holston Conference
W. A. CHRISTIAN.....Virginia Conference
T. F. SESSIONS.....West Texas Conference
J. S. CHADWICK.....North Alabama Conference
J. E. HARRISON.....West Texas Conference
J. H. EAKES.....North Georgia Conference
E. O. WATSON.....South Carolina Conference
M. T. HAW.....St. Louis Conference

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LIST OF CONFERENCE SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.....	A. J. Lamar, Nashville, Tenn.
BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.....	H. M. Canter, Washington, D. C.
BRAZIL CONFERENCE	Amancio C. Cardoso, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
CENTRAL MEXICO CONFERENCE	M. Gomez Banda, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mex.
CENTRAL TEXAS CONFERENCE	A. D. Porter, Corsicana, Tex.
CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE	L. D. Patterson, Sungkiang, China.
CUBA MISSION	Luis Alonzo, Havana, Cuba.
DENVER CONFERENCE	J. H. Kern, 2184 S. Milwaukie, Denver, Colo.
EAST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.....	W. L. Broome, Bristow, Okla.
FLORIDA CONFERENCE	J. E. Mickler, Box 57B, Ybor City, Fla.
HOLSTON CONFERENCE	J. A. Burrow, Cleveland, Tenn.
ILLINOIS CONFERENCE	W. T. Mathis, Murphysboro, Ill.
JAPAN MISSION	J. G. Sims, Kobe, Japan.
KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.....	W. E. Arnold, Fort Thomas, Ky.
KOREA CONFERENCE	James W. Hitch, Seoul, Korea.
LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE	S. R. Twitty, Monticello, Ark.
LOS ANGELES CONFERENCE	J. F. Hedgpeth,* Pomona, Cal.
LOUISIANA CONFERENCE	F. S. Parker, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE	H. R. Short,† Marion, Ky.
MEMPHIS CONFERENCE	L. H. Estes, 1705 Euclid Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
MEXICAN BORDER CONFERENCE	Julian Castro, Saltillo, Coahuila, Mex.
MEXICO CONFERENCE	Julian Castro, El Paso, Tex.
MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.....	A. F. Watkins, Jackson, Miss.
MISSOURI CONFERENCE.....	C. O. Ransford, Fayette, Mo.
NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE.....	J. C. Jones, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.....	W. E. Morris, Decatur, Ala.
NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE	H. E. Wheeler, Conway, Ark.
NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE	R. H. Willis, Elizabeth City, N. C.
NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE	John F. Yarbrough, Cartersville, Ga.
NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.....	J. R. Countiss, Grenada, Miss.
NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE	R. G. Mood, Sulphur Springs, Tex.
NORTHWEST CONFERENCE	H. Marvin Law, Corvallis, Oregon.
NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.....	A. L. Moore, Plainview, Tex.
PACIFIC CONFERENCE	J. W. Taylor, Hollister, Cal.
PACIFIC MEXICAN MISSION	J. P. Flores, Apartado 118, Cananea, Sonora, Mex.
ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE	Marvin T. Haw, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
SOUTH BRAZIL CONFERENCE.....	Eduardo B. M. Jayme, Cachoeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.....	E. O. Watson, 40 Post Building, Washington, D. C.
SOUTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.....	W. F. Smith, Cordele, Ga.
SOUTHWEST MISSOURI CONFERENCE	J. E. Alexander, Lexington, Mo.
SOUTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE	R. Gammenthaler, Paige, Tex.
TENNESSEE CONFERENCE	G. L. Beale, Nashville, Tenn.
TEXAS CONFERENCE.....	O. T. Hotchkiss, Bay City, Tex.
TEXAS MEXICAN MISSION	J. N. de los Santos, Seguin, Tex.
UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.....	W. J. Snyder, Batesburg, S. C.
VIRGINIA CONFERENCE	B. F. Lipscomb, Charlottesville, Va.
WEST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.....	R. S. Satterfield, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE	Sterling Fisher, Austin, Tex.
WESTERN MEXICAN MISSION	J. P. Flores, Alamogordo, N. Mex.
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.....	W. L. Sherrill, Charlotte, N. C.
WESTERN VIRGINIA CONFERENCE	W. L. Reid, 214 Twenty-Ninth Street, Ashland, Ky.

* Acting Secretary, succeeding Eustace Anderson, transferred.

† Succeeding Sam M. Miller, who died October 7, 1918.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

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JOURNAL

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH,

HELD IN ATLANTA, GA., MAY 2-18, 1918.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 2.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.

The eighteenth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (being the thirty-third General Conference since the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, in 1784), assembled in the Wesley Memorial Church, Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, May 2, 1918, at 9 o'clock A.M. Opening.

The Senior Bishop, Eugene R. Hendrix, called the Conference to order, and, after appropriate remarks, led in the confession of our faith in the words of the Apostles' Creed. Hymn 315, "Nearer, my God, to thee," was sung. The Conference was led in prayer by Bishop Lambuth. Bishop Candler read Psalm xli., "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Bishop Mouzon read First Corinthians, chapter xiii. Bishop Atkins announced Hymn 334, Bishop Hendrix presides.

My faith looks up to thee,
Thou Lamb of Calvary.

Devotional exercises.

The Rev. Dr. T. F. Brewer, of the East Oklahoma Conference, fifty-two consecutive years an itinerant minister, led in prayer.

Of the College of Bishops there were present: Eugene R. Hendrix, Warren A. Candler, Henry C. Morrison, E. Embree Hoss, James Atkins, Collins Denny, John C. Kilgo, William B. Murrah, Walter R. Lambuth, and Edwin D. Mouzon. Bishops present.

Bishop Joseph S. Key, now in his ninety-first year, was unable to be present. Bishops absent. Bishop Richard G. Water-

**MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.**

house was detained by illness of Mrs. Waterhouse. Bishop James H. McCoy was in the Mayo Hospital in Rochester, Minn.

Roll call.

The roll was called by the Secretary of the preceding General Conference, showing the following delegates present:

Delegates
present.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* A. J. Lamar, Andrew Sledd, E. C. Moore, J. E. Northcutt. *Lay:* T. D. Samford, J. E. Ellison, L. L. Shertzer.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* F. J. Prettyman, H. H. Sherman, J. H. Wells, H. M. Canter, D. H. Kern. *Lay:* L. W. Davis, M. L. Walton, E. C. Bare, F. B. Thomas.

CENTRAL MEXICO CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* L. B. Newberry.

CENTRAL TEXAS CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* F. P. Culver, H. A. Boaz, H. M. Dobbs, A. D. Porter, S. G. Thompson, J. M. Barcus, W. H. Matthews. *Lay:* J. H. Garner, W. E. Williams, Walter A. Crow, C. C. Cody, F. F. Downs, T. F. Temple, J. M. Robertson.

CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE.—J. C. Hawk.

COLUMBIA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* H. Marvin Law. *Lay:* A. K. Higgs.

CUBA MISSION.—*Clerical:* E. E. Clements.

DENVER CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* T. S. Wheeler. *Lay:* J. R. Killian.

EAST COLUMBIA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* J. H. Dills. *Lay:* G. R. Hodgins.

EAST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* T. F. Brewer, N. L. Linebaugh, J. M. Peterson, L. S. Barton. *Lay:* V. B. Hays, L. C. Kropp.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* I. C. Jenkins, J. P. Hilburn, M. H. Norton, I. S. Patterson. *Lay:* J. P. Phillips, A. W. McLeran, T. F. Alexander.

GERMAN MISSION CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* F. W. Radetzky.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* J. W. Perry, E. E. Wiley, J. A. Burrow, J. T. Guy, W. M. Morrell, C. C.

Weaver. *Lay:* F. A. Carter, B. F. Fritts, E. S. Finney, **MAY 2.**
G. L. Hardwick. **FIRST DAY.**

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* J. C. Jones. *Lay:* Delegates
S. W. Barnes. present.

JAPAN MISSION.—*Clerical:* J. C. C. Newton.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* B. C. Horton, W.
E. Arnold, H. C. Morrison, E. G. B. Mann. *Lay:* C. B.
Van Arsdale, W. W. Ball, Alfred Combs, George W.
Winslow.

KOREA MISSION.—*Clerical:* W. G. Cram.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* A. C. Millar,
Stonewall Anderson, J. M. Workman. *Lay:* J. S. Uteley.

LOS ANGELES CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* C. C. Selec-
man. *Lay:* A. H. Davidson.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* F. N. Parker, R.
H. Wynn, W. H. Coleman, Briscoe Carter. *Lay:* W. S.
Holmes, R. O. Randle.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* F. M. Thomas,
A. P. Lyon, S. M. Miller, A. R. Kasey. *Lay:* J. H.
Dickey, Charles Williams.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* C. A. Waterfield,
T. E. Sharp, H. B. Johnston, L. D. Hamilton, W. W.
Armstrong. *Lay:* J. R. Pepper, F. R. Ogilvie.

MEXICAN BORDER MISSION CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:*
Laurence Reynolds.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* J. T. Leggett,
J. R. Jones, G. H. Thompson, A. F. Watkins. *Lay:* W.
M. Buie, C. W. Cochran, M. M. Satterfield.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* C. C. Grimes, P.
H. Linn, C. M. Aker, C. B. Duncan, R. H. Cooper.
Lay: M. E. Lawson, G. H. Pohlman, Daniel Morton.

MONTANA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* C. L. McCaus-
land. *Lay:* T. B. Reagan.

NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* H. M. Smith,

NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* J. S.
Chadwick, J. W. Johnson, L. C. Branscomb, S. L.
Dobbs, J. D. Simpson, F. W. Brandon. *Lay:* R. F.
Lovelady, W. P. Acker, N. M. Rowe, E. J. Garrison, J.
H. Wilson, T. C. Banks, F. B. Yielding.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.

Delegates
present.

NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* G. G. Davidson, H. E. Wheeler, R. C. Morehead, F. S. H. Johnston, B. L. Wilford. *Lay:* J. H. Reynolds, J. M. Williams, F. M. Daniel, W. P. Jones, A. B. Priddy.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* T. N. Ivey, M. Bradshaw, M. T. Plyler, L. S. Massey, J. H. Shore. *Lay:* R. N. Page, J. F. Bruton, W. P. Few, S. B. Underwood.

NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* J. E. Dickey, H. M. Du Bose, J. H. Eakes, C. O. Jones, J. A. Sharp, C. C. Jarrell, W. P. King, R. G. Smith. *Lay:* J. S. Candler, L. S. Ledbetter, E. W. Martin, J. T. Duncan, A. Maupin, W. L. Cleveland, J. M. Pound.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—R. A. Meek, T. H. Dorsey, W. W. Mitchell. *Lay:* J. G. McGowan, J. B. Streater.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* J. M. Moore, S. R. Hay, R. P. Shuler, C. A. Spragins, E. L. Egger, E. W. Alderson. *Lay:* M. B. Sherwood, R. C. Dial, J. W. Marshall.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* E. E. Robinson, G. S. Hardy, J. W. Hunt, A. L. Moore. *Lay:* J. W. Woods, W. P. Leslie, J. S. Means.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* L. P. Shearer. *Lay:* S. L. Heisinger.

PACIFIC MEXICAN MISSION.—*Clerical:* J. F. Corbin,

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* W. F. McMurry, M. T. Haw, H. P. Crowe. *Lay:* S. F. Deneke, J. C. Brown.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* D. M. McLeod, E. O. Watson, Peter Stokes, A. J. Cauthen. *Lay:* T. H. Tatum, A. E. Goldfinch.

SOUTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* W. N. Ainsworth, T. D. Ellis, C. R. Jenkins, Bascom Anthony, J. A. Thomas, J. M. Glenn. *Lay:* J. H. Therrell, Levi O'Steen, H. G. Moore, J. M. Rogers.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* J. F. Caskey, J. T. Pritchett, J. E. McDonald, F. M. Burton. *Lay:* W. J. Campbell, P. S. Rader, J. R. Brown.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.—*Clerical*: E. B. Chappell, W. B. Taylor, D. M. Ausmus, J. J. Stowe, J. T. Blackwood. *Lay*: J. J. Gray, Jr., G. H. Armistead, W. T. Wynn, R. L. Peck. **MAY 2.**
FIRST DAY.
Delegates present.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.—*Clerical*: James Kilgore, G. W. Davis, R. W. Adams, J. W. Mills, H. D. Knickerbocker, O. E. Goddard. *Lay*: W. L. Dean, T. S. Garrison, G. W. Glass, H. L. Griffin.

TEXAS MEXICAN MISSION.—*Clerical*: F. S. Onderdonk.

UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical*: R. E. Turnipseed, J. O. Willson, R. E. Stackhouse. *Lay*: H. N. Snyder, J. M. Way.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical*: James Cannon, Jr., G. E. Hooker, S. C. Hatcher, G. H. Lambeth, R. T. Waterfield, J. C. Reed. *Lay*: J. P. Pettyjohn.

WEST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical*: R. E. L. Morgan, J. W. Sims, W. J. Stewart. *Lay*: T. F. Gafford, J. C. Norman, M. A. Beeson.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—*Clerical*: Thomas Gregory, H. E. Draper, T. F. Sessions, W. D. Bradfield. *Lay*: J. W. Pittman, E. R. Bryan, R. C. Lomax.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical*: H. M. Blair, E. K. McLarty, H. C. Sprinkle, J. E. Woosley, J. H. Hardt. *Lay*: C. H. Ireland, F. M. Weaver, F. S. h, J. B. Ivey.

WESTERN CONFERENCE.—*Clerical*: U. V. W. Darlington, Webb, O. F. Williams. *Lay*: J. F. Callison.

H. M. Du Bose, of the North Georgia Conference, put in nomination for Secretary A. F. Watkins, of the Mississippi Conference; and J. M. Barcus, of the Central Texas Conference, was nominated by H. A. Boaz, of the same Conference. A. F. Watkins was elected.

On nomination of the Secretary, the following staff of assistants were elected:

Journal Secretaries—F. S. Parker and J. A. Burrow.
Calendar Secretary—W. A. Christian.
Revisions of the Discipline—T. F. Sessions.

Assistant Secretaries elected.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.

Daily Advocate and Press Secretary—J. S. Chadwick.
 Yea and Nay Votes, Standing Votes, Supervision of Tellers and Ballot Sheets—J. E. Harrison.
 Fraternal Correspondence, Letters, and Telegrams—J. H. Eakes.
 Reading Secretary—E. O. Watson.
 Secretary for Reference of Papers—M. T. Haw.

Alternates
 seated in
 place of
 principals.

The following alternates were seated in place of their principals:

W. M. Cox, alternate clerical delegate from the Alabama Conference, in place of E. A. Dannelly; S. D. Harris, alternate lay delegate, in place of F. M. Hudson, of the Florida Conference; F. F. Erck, alternate lay delegate, in place of Charles Grote, of the German Mission Conference; R. L. Durham, alternate lay delegate, in place of W. W. Hughes, of the Holston Conference; R. E. Bobbitt, alternate lay delegate, in place of O. A. Wright, of the Louisiana Conference; W. L. McNeal, alternate lay delegate, in place of R. S. Eastin, of the Louisville Conference; J. G. Glasgow, alternate lay delegate, in place of N. R. Barham, of the Memphis Conference; J. A. Leavell, alternate lay delegate, in place of H. C. Bedell, of the Missouri Conference; W. U. Carré, alternate lay delegate, in place of O. R. Bilbro, of the New Mexico Conference; H. C. Howard, alternate clerical delegate, in place of George R. Stuart, of the North Alabama Conference; J. B. Wight, alternate lay delegate, in place of Hugh Lasseter, of the South Georgia Conference; R. F. Burden, alternate lay delegate, in place of T. M. Furlow, of the same Conference; J. S. McGee, alternate lay delegate, in place of C. W. Byrd, of the Western North Carolina Conference; J. S. McGee, alternate lay delegate, in place of M. A. Childers, of the West Texas Conference; W. J. Young, alternate clerical delegate, in place of B. F. Lipscomb, and George N. Reed, alternate lay delegate, in place of H. E. Barrow, of the Virginia Conference.

John S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Be it resolved: 1. That the Rules of the last General Conference, held in Oklahoma City May 6-25, 1914, be adopted for temporary government of the present session of this Conference. **MAY 2.**
FIRST DAY.
Rules of last Conference.

2. That a permanent Committee on Rules, composed of seven members, to be appointed by the Chair, be constituted. Permanent Committee on Rules.

JOHN S. CANDLER,
J. H. EAKES.

Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, introduced a resolution indorsing President Wilson in this hour of world crisis. P. H. Linn's resolution indorsing President Wilson.

John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, presented a substitute resolution on the same subject. J. O. Willson's substitute.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, moved that these papers be referred to a special committee. J. Cannon, Jr., moves reference to committee.

T. F. Temple, of the Central Texas Conference, moved the previous question, and the motion prevailed. Previous question called.

The question being put, the motion of James Cannon, Jr., prevailed, and the papers were referred. Cannon motion prevails.

J. H. Eakes, of the North Georgia Conference, moved that the Conference bar include the entire lower floor of the auditorium; that the seats in the choir rostrum be reserved for the Atlanta pastors of all denominations and the wives of preachers and delegates; and that a section in the first balcony to the left of the platform, bounded by the first column, be reserved for colored ministers. The motion prevailed. Assigning Conference bar, seats in choir rostrum, and in balcony.

John M. Moore, of the North Texas Conference, offered resolutions on the organization and hours of meeting of Standing Committees. John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, offered a substitute. T. F. Temple, of the Central Texas Conference, moved the previous question, and the motion prevailed. The substitute was lost; and the vote being taken upon the original resolutions, they were adopted as follows: Organization and hours of meeting of committees provided for.

MAY 2. ORGANIZATION AND HOURS OF MEETING OF STANDING COMMITTEES.
FIRST DAY.

Organization
and hours
of meeting
of committees
provided for.

Be it resolved: 1. That there shall be twelve Standing Committees composed of one clerical and one lay representative from each Annual Conference, to be elected by the respective delegations as follows: (1) Episcopacy, (2) Itinerancy, (3) Revisals, (4) Publishing Interests, (5) Education, (6) Church Extension, (7) Missions, (8) Boundaries and Finance, (9) Temperance and Social Service, (10) Sunday Schools, (11) Epworth Leagues, (12) Church Relations.

2. That when the committees assemble for organization they shall elect a temporary chairman and secretary, and afterwards by ballot a permanent chairman and secretary.

3. That the Committees on Episcopacy, Revisals, Education, Missions, Temperance and Social Service, and Epworth Leagues, which are the odd numbers on the list, shall hold their stated meetings on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, beginning at 3 P.M.; and the Committees on Itinerancy, Publishing Interests, Church Extension, Boundaries and Finance, Sunday Schools, and Church Relations, which are the even numbers on the list, shall hold their stated meetings on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week, beginning at 3 P.M. and adjourning at will.

4. That the committees that are scheduled to meet on the even days, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, shall meet at their respective places to-day, and those scheduled to meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays shall meet at 5 P.M. to-day for organization, and report their organization to the editor of the *Daily Advocate* for publication.

5. There shall be a Special Standing Committee on Laymen's Missionary Movement, composed of one lay and one clerical delegate from each Annual Conference, to be appointed by their respective delegations, to which shall be referred all communications relating to the Laymen's Missionary Movement. This committee shall meet and adjourn at its own will.

JOHN M. MOORE,	T. B. REAGAN,
W. ERSKINE WILLIAMS,	W. N. AINSWORTH,
R. E. L. MORGAN,	FRANK M. THOMAS,
W. W. BALL,	

The following resolution was adopted:

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.

Be it resolved, That a committee of five members of this Committee General Conference on Fraternal Reception and Correspondence be appointed by the Chair. *on Reception, etc., authorized.*

M. T. PLYLER,
J. H. SHORE,
T. N. IVEY.

John S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet in special session at 8 o'clock this evening to hear addresses of welcome and responses thereto. The motion prevailed. *Session to hear addresses of welcome and response.*

J. H. Eakes, of the North Georgia Conference, made announcements with reference to times and places of meetings of committees for organization. In view of some confusion, W. N. Ainsworth, of the South Georgia Conference, moved that the resolution providing for the said meetings be reconsidered. The motion prevailed. The paper being before the house, W. N. Ainsworth moved that the Standing Committees scheduled to meet Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays meet to-day at 3:30 P.M. for organization, and that the committees scheduled to meet Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays meet for organization at 5 P.M. The motion prevailed. *Times and places of committee meetings for organization designated.*

The Secretary read the following telegram from Bishop J. H. McCoy: *Telegram from Bishop McCoy.*

ROCHESTER, MINN., April 30, 1918.

REV. DR. A. F. WATKINS, Secretary General Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga.:

Please convey to my brethren of the General Conference my sincere regret that serious illness prevents my being with them at the opening of the Conference. I shall not forget to pray constantly for the blessing of God upon all the deliberations of the body.

J. H. MCCOY.

The following resolution was passed:

Messages to
Bishops
Key and
McCoy.

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference be instructed to send greetings to Bishop Joseph S. Key and assurances of sympathy to Bishop J. H. McCoy,

H. A. BOAZ,
A. D. PORTER,
F. P. CULVER.

MAY 2.**FIRST DAY.**

Episcopal
Address to
be read.

Session ex-
tended to
hear the
Address.

Bishop Mor-
rison's ex-
planation.

Bishop Hoss
speaks
briefly.

Bishop Den-
ny reads
the Ad-
dress.

Its distribu-
tion to
commit-
tees.

Committee
on Public
Worship.

Special
Commit-
tees an-
nounced.

Adjourn-
ment.

A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, moved that we do now hear the reading of the Episcopal Address. The motion prevailed.

H. M. Du Bose, of the North Georgia Conference, moved that the time of the session be extended until the reading of the Address shall have been completed. The motion prevailed.

Bishop Morrison explained that, in the regular order, it was his turn to write the Quadrennial Address; but in view of the fact that it was his purpose at this session to ask to be relieved of the active duties of the episcopacy, he had asked Bishop Hoss to prepare the Address.

Bishop Hoss spoke a few words of appreciation, and asked that Bishop Denny read the Address for him.

The Episcopal Address was then read by Bishop Denny. (See Appendix for the full Address.)

At the conclusion of the reading, the Secretaries were instructed to distribute the several parts of the Address to the appropriate committees.

W. F. McMurry, of the St. Louis Conference, moved that the presiding elders of the Atlanta Districts and the pastor of the Wesley Memorial Church be constituted a Committee on Public Worship. The motion prevailed.

Bishop Hendrix announced the following Special Committees provided for at this morning's session:

COMMITTEE ON RULES.—John S. Candler, F. M. Thomas, W. P. Few, J. N. Johnson, C. B. Duncan, C. B. Van Arsdale, C. C. Weaver.

COMMITTEE ON PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.—Paul H. Linn, J. O. Willson, James Cannon, Jr., J. W. Perry, E. W. Martin, T. N. Ivey, C. A. Waterfield.

COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENCE AND INTRODUCTION.—F. J. Prettyman, John M. Moore, A. J. Lamar, T. N. Ainsworth, T. D. Samford, M. T. Plyler, Hoyt M. Dobbs.

After announcements, the Conference adjourned with the benediction by L. S. Barton, of the East Oklahoma Conference.

EVENING SESSION.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.

Conference convened pursuant to adjournment at 8 o'clock P.M., Bishop E. R. Hendrix in the chair. In evening session.

The Rev. Peter Stokes, of the South Carolina Conference, led in prayer. The Conference stood and sang the national hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee." Prayer and singing.

Addresses of welcome were made by Governor Hugh Dorsey, on behalf of the State; by the Hon. Asa G. Candler, Mayor of Atlanta, on behalf of the city; by the Rev. Dr. C. B. Wilmer, of the Protestant Ministers' Association, on behalf of the Association; by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Dickey, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Atlanta, on behalf of Georgia Methodism. Addresses of welcome by Governor Dorsey, Mayor Candler, Dr. Wilmer, and Dr. Dickey.

Bishop Hendrix made appropriate responses.

Responses by Bishop Hendrix.

Conference stood and sang, to the tune of Miles Lane, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and was dismissed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Wilmer. Dismissal.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 3.

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.

The Conference convened at 9 A.M., Bishop Hendrix presiding. Session opened.

Hymn 1, "O for a thousand tongues to sing," was sung. Devotional service.

R. H. Cooper, of the Missouri Conference, led in prayer, after which he read a Scripture lesson.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following delegates and alternates who had been seated in place of principals who had not answered to their names at roll call yesterday were found to be present: Roll called and presence of certain members noted.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical*: W. M. Cox.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.—*Lay*: S. D. Harris.

GERMAN MISSION CONFERENCE.—*Lay*: F. F. Erck.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—*Lay*: H. H. White.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.—*Lay*: W. L. McNeal.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.—*Lay*: H. J. Wright, J. G. Glasgow.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.—*Lay*: J. A. Leavell.

NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE.—*Lay*: W. U. Carré.

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.

NORTH, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* H. C. Howard.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Lay:* J. H. Sherard.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—*Lay:* G. W. Backus.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.—*Lay:* P. A. Price.

SOUTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—*Lay:* J. B. Wight, R. F. Burden.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* W. J. Young.
Lay: S. D. Scott, J. C. Parker, G. N. Reed.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—*Lay:* J. S. McGee.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—*Clerical:* H. K. Boyer. *Lay:* Dorman Thompson, A. C. Reynolds.

Minutes read and approved. The Minutes of yesterday morning's and yesterday evening's sessions were read and approved.

No further calling of roll. On motion of J. M. Barcus, of the Central Texas Conference, the further calling of the roll was dispensed with.

Beautiful roses adorn the platform. The Bishop in the chair made graceful mention of the beautiful courtesy of Judge and Mrs. Candler in supplying from their own garden the roses that adorned the platform. Bishop Hendrix also acknowledged the loan of the gavel that he had used when presiding at the session of the North Georgia Conference.

Original MS. of Wesley's Journal presented by Bishop Hendrix to Emory University. Bishop Hendrix called to his side Bishop Candler, Chancellor of Emory University, narrated the story of the chain of providences by which the original manuscript of John Wesley's Journal, written while in America and carried by him on his own person back to England, had come into his possession. He then presented to Emory University, in the custody of Bishop Candler, for preservation in a fireproof vault, this sacred and invaluable treasure. Bishop Candler made suitable and touching response in accepting this sacred trust.

Response by Bishop Candler. Bishop Candler took the chair, calling the Conference to order with a gavel made from wood of the first Methodist church built in Georgia.

J. E. Dickey, of the North Georgia Conference, presented to the Conference the original Minutes of the Cape May Commission, which had been found among the records of First Church, Atlanta, and ordered by that body to be turned over to the General Conference. Dr. Dickey moved that the document be presented to Emory University, in the custody of the Chancellor. The motion prevailed.

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.
Original Minutes of Cape May Commission presented to Emory.

The following telegrams were reported sent in conformity with the instructions of the Conference yesterday:

Telegrams sent to Bishops McCoy and Key.

BISHOP JAMES H. MCCOY, Rochester, Minn.:

The General Conference engage in intercession for you and send expressions of their sympathy and brotherly love for you and Mrs. McCoy. A. F. WATKINS, *Secretary*.

BISHOP JOSEPH S. KEY, Sherman, Tex.:

The General Conference pray that a blessing may rest upon you in your detention from the session. They give instruction that I convey to you expressions of their sympathy and love. A. F. WATKINS, *Secretary*.

A. F. Watkins, of the Mississippi Conference, moved that the list of Standing Committees, with their organization, be furnished the Secretaries in triplicate. The motion prevailed. (For the list, see Appendix.)

List of Standing Committees as organized.

Rembert G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference, presented a series of resolutions touching the Constitution of the Church. W. E. Arnold, of the Kentucky Conference, brought in question the accuracy of the second paragraph of the preamble. The paper was amended by the withdrawal of the paragraph, and was adopted as follows, referring the third resolution to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolutions on Constitution amended and adopted.

RESOLUTIONS ORDERING A COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH.

Text of resolutions as adopted.

Whereas there is a real need that the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, be authoritatively defined and developed; and whereas a Commission composed of the College of Bishops submitted its report, which had been carefully considered and adopted by the full

MAY 3. College of Bishops, to the General Conference of 1914,
SECOND DAY. which ordered said report printed in the Journal; there-
 Resolutions fore

on Consti-
 tution.

Be it resolved: 1. That this General Conference hereby expresses its conviction that the Constitution of the Church should, as soon as possible, be made clear and comprehensive.

2. That gratitude is due the Commission on the Constitution and the College of Bishops for the arduous investigation which was made in order to prepare the report on the Constitution, and that cognizance of said report is hereby taken by this body.

3. That the Committee on Revisals is hereby instructed to nominate as soon as possible to this General Conference a Committee on the Constitution of the Church, to be composed of one bishop, five ministers, and five laymen; which committee shall consider the Report of the Commission on the Constitution, the same to be found on pages 463-688 of the Journal of the General Conference of 1914, and shall investigate in every way possible to determine the status of the Constitution.

4. That said committee is hereby instructed to make its report to this body as soon as it may be able, which report shall seek to answer two questions, viz.:

(1) What is the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South?

(2) What changes in said Constitution should be initiated by this General Conference?

REMBERT G. SMITH, JOHN M. MOORE,
 PERRY S. RADER, CHARLES C. JARRELL,
 FRANK M. THOMAS, W. F. MCMURRY.

Memorials
 presented
 and re-
 ferred.

The Secretary called the roll of the Conferences for the presentation of memorials, and the following were presented and referred to their appropriate committees:

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—Memorial of Book Committee, to Committee on Publishing Interests; memorial of Board of Trustees, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.—For election of stewards by Church Conference, to Committee on Revisals; for modification of time limit, to Committee on Itinerancy; for change of Ritual for infant baptism, to Committee on Revisals; for removal of time limit, to Committee on

Itinerancy; concerning change of boundaries of Baltimore and Western Virginia Conferences, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance; for better provision for superannuates, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance; for creation of Episcopal Districts, to Committee on Itinerancy.

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.

Memorials
presented
and re-
ferred.

CENTRAL TEXAS CONFERENCE.—From Fort Worth District Conference; for creation of Episcopal Districts, to Committee on Episcopacy; limiting time of presiding elders, to Committee on Itinerancy; removal of time limit, to Committee on Itinerancy; increase of lay representation in the Annual Conference, to Committee on Revisals; election of stewards and other Church officials by Church Conference, to Committee on Revisals; laity rights for the women of the Church, to Committee on Revisals; change of paragraph 94 of Discipline, to Committee on Revisals; for unification of American Methodism, to Committee on Church Relations.

CUBA MISSION.—Concerning Missions Annual Conference, to Committee on Missions.

EAST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.—Asking more liberal aid for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to Committee on Church Relations; for change of paragraph 81, Section IV., of the Discipline, relating to Quarterly Conference membership, to Committee on Revisals; concerning the support of home missionaries and a minimum salary for pastors, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.—More liberal support of work of Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to Committee on Church Relations; concerning District Conferences, to Committee on Revisals; change of paragraph 337 of Discipline, to Committee on Revisals; concerning a department of Home Missions and Church Extension, to Committee on Missions; concerning a new hymnal, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

GERMAN MISSION CONFERENCE.—Change of Quarterly Conference questions, to Committee on Revisals; bet-

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.

Memorials
presented
and re-
ferred.

ter support of Conference claimants, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.—For Missionary Bishops, to Committee on Episcopacy; concerning Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to Committee on Education; increased lay representation, to Committee on Revisals; laity rights for the women of the Church, to Committee on Revisals.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.—Creation of a Board of Conference Claimants, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance; removal of time limit, to Committee on Itinerancy.

KOREA MISSION.—Resident episcopal supervision, to Committee on Episcopacy; establishment of an Annual Conference, to Committee on Missions.

JAPAN MISSION.—For resident episcopal supervision, to Committee on Episcopacy.

CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE.—For resident episcopal supervision, to Committee on Episcopacy.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—Concerning passage of character of preachers, to Committee on Itinerancy; on Church Conferences, to Committee on Revisals.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.—On training leaders for the colored race, to Committee on Church Relations; on better support of superannuates, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance; concerning a Board of Conference Claimants, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance; removal of time limit, to Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—On division of the Conference, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance; on limiting terms of presiding elders, to Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.—On substitution of words "Church of God" for "holy catholic Church" in the Apostles' Creed, to Committee on Revisals; on laity rights for the women of the Church, to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—On better support

for superannuates, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.

Memorials
presented
and re-
ferred.

SOUTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—On change of paragraph 331 of Discipline, to Committee on Itinerancy; that bishops hold conference annually with presiding elders, to Committee on Episcopacy; for amendment of paragraph 105 of Discipline, to Committee on Episcopacy; for continuous administration of bishops at home and in foreign field, to Committee on Episcopacy; to give bishops authority to arrest any action of a General Board of the Church, to the Committee on Episcopacy.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.—Asking for more liberal aid for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to Committee on Church Relations; on time limit for presiding elders, and removal or modification of time limit for pastors, to Committee on Itinerancy; for better support of Conference claimants, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.—Asking for certain rights for pastors and laymen in the appointing of the preachers, to Committee on Itinerancy; concerning the membership of preachers who withdraw from the ministry, to Committee on Itinerancy; concerning money raised for missions in Sunday schools, to Committee on Sunday Schools; for increased lay representation in Annual Conferences, to Committee on Itinerancy.

UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—Repeal of present provisions of Discipline concerning Board of Missions, to Committee on Missions.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.—Election of delegates to District Conference by adult members of Church, to Committee on Revisals; to amend Section V., Chapter IX., of the Discipline, to Committee on Revisals; election of lay members of Annual Conference Boards by District Conference, to Committee on Revisals; asking for special consideration for the rural church, to Committee on Missions; laity rights for the women of the Church, to Committee on Revisals; for removal of time limit, to Committee on Itinerancy; for creation of Epis-

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.

Memorials
presented
and re-
ferred.

copal Districts, to Committee on Episcopacy; concerning duties of presiding elders, to Committee on Itinerancy; that the Annual Conference Committee on Conference Relations be made a quadrennial Board, to Committee on Revisals; concerning Committee on Publishing Interests to be a quadrennial Board, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

WEST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.—For change of boundaries of West Oklahoma and Northwest Texas Conferences, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance; for the creation of a Board of Conference Claimants, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—For election of missionary bishops, to Committee on Episcopacy.

GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Concerning the educational policy of the Church for the next quadrennium, to the Committee on Education.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY COUNCIL.—On laity rights for the women of the Church, to the Committee on Revisals.

Substitu-
tions of
alternates
for princi-
pals.

The following substitutions of alternates for principals were made:

BRAZIL CONFERENCE.—Paul E. Beyers, alternate clerical delegate in place of J. W. Tarboux.

CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE.—W. H. Park, alternate lay delegate in place of Li Pah-Lieu.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.—D. B. Nevin, alternate lay delegate in place of R. W. Huie, Jr.

NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—Principal clerical delegate George R. Stuart was recognized in his place, occupied since the first day by alternate H. C. Howard.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.—E. W. Lindsay, alternate lay delegate in place of J. R. Thomas.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.—J. E. Morgan, alternate lay delegate in place of R. W. Adams.

UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—J. A. McCullough, alternate lay delegate in place of J. B. Humbert.

Bishop Denny, Secretary of the College of Bishops, was recognized and presented communications, which were read and referred, as follows:

MAY 3.

SECOND DAY.

Letters from Australasian Church and President read and referred.

A letter from the Methodist Church of Australasia and a personal letter from the Rev. Mr. Carruthers, the President of the Methodist Church of Australasia, which were both referred to the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence.

Bishop Hoss was recognized, and spoke happily of his mission as fraternal representative to the Methodist Church of Australasia.

Bishop Hoss speaks of his mission to Australasia.

Two communications from the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England and one from the Canada Methodist Church were presented by Bishop Denny and read. The report of the Ecumenical Commission was also presented and read. The papers were referred to the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence.

Papers from British Wesleyan and Canada Methodist Churches, and report of Ecumenical Commission, read and referred.

M. T. Plyler, of the North Carolina Conference, rose to a question of order, asking whether we were acting under the Rules of 1914 as originally adopted, or as later amended. The Chair ruled that we were acting under the rules as adopted yesterday, namely, the unamended rules.

Rules of 1914 in force.

John M. Moore, of the North Texas Conference, offered resolutions touching rules of order, which were, on motion, referred to the Committee on Rules.

Resolutions on rules of order referred to committee.

M. T. Plyler, of the North Carolina Conference, offered resolutions touching rules of order, which were, on motion, referred to the Committee on Rules.

A resolution concerning the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was offered by F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference. W. F. McMurry, of the St. Louis Conference, suggested that a fraternal messenger be sent to the General Conference of that body. A. F. Watkins, of the Mississippi Conference, moved that a fraternal messenger be sent, and that the resolution be amended by the insertion of the words, "A messenger is on the way to convey to you our fraternal greetings."

Fraternal messenger to be sent to General Conference of Colored M. E. Church.

Coming of messenger announced.

MAY 3. The motion prevailed. The resolution as amended was
SECOND DAY. adopted, as follows:

Resolution
 amended
 and
 adopted.

Be it resolved, That the following telegram be sent to the General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, now sitting in Chicago: "Brethren in Christ, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, send greetings. We are one with you in history, fortune, and destiny. In this time of national peril we draw nearer to you in brotherly sympathy and actual helpfulness. A messenger is on his way to convey to you in person our fraternal greetings."

J. M. MOORE, H. H. SHERMAN,
 F. J. PRETTYMAN, J. HOWARD WELLS.

Call for
 resolutions.

The roll of Conferences was called for resolutions.

Resolutions from the Board of Trustees, submitted by A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, were read and referred to the Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

A paper
 providing
 for a spe-
 cial com-
 mittee on
 support of
 superan-
 nuates was
 taken up,
 and after
 counter
 motions
 was
 adopted.

E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, called up a paper touching the support of superannuated preachers. The paper was read. L. D. Hamilton, of the Memphis Conference, moved that the resolutions calling for a special committee be adopted. F. P. Culver, of the Central Texas Conference, moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Boundaries and Finance. After some discussion, C. R. Jenkins, of the South Georgia Conference, moved the previous question, and the motion prevailed.

The substitute motion of F. P. Culver was lost. The vote being taken upon the original paper, it was adopted, as follows:

Text of
 original
 paper.

RESOLUTIONS PROVIDING FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN ON SUPPORT OF SUPERANNU- ATED MINISTERS.

Whereas the Bishops' Address calls attention to the question of more adequate support for our superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers, and suggests that the General Conference consider the advisability of a Board of Conference Claimants; and whereas a number of Annual Conferences will present serious memorials touching this vital question; and whereas there is

wide concern as to the distress of many of our fathers in Israel, the noble laymen especially manifesting a deep concern in the situation, and in view of the fact that nearly every American Church is meeting with great success in organized efforts to care adequately and justly for their retired veterans; and whereas the gravity of the situation tends to affect adversely the morale of our active ministry; therefore

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.

Be it resolved: 1. That a special committee of fifteen be created to consider this whole matter, and that part of the Episcopal Address and all memorials and petitions bearing on this question be referred to said committee.

2. That the following members of the Conference constitute the said committee: James Kilgore, W. F. McMurry, T. D. Ellis, J. T. Stratton, T. N. Ivey, John R. Pepper, H. E. Draper, Dr. H. N. Snyder, R. H. Cooper, F. S. Lambeth, J. W. Perry, J. M. Robinson, T. D. Samford, Frank Talbott, O. F. Williams.

E. W. ALDERSON,
W. D. BRADFIELD,
L. S. BARTON.

On motion of A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, all papers touching the support of superannuates were ordered withdrawn from other committees of reference and referred to the special committee named in the resolutions just adopted.

All papers on support of superannuates to be referred to the special committee.

The call of the Conferences for resolutions was resumed. On motion, the time of the session was extended to complete the call, and the following resolutions were presented and referred to their appropriate committees:

Call for resolutions resumed.

Resolutions by John M. Barcus and S. G. Thompson on order of business in Quarterly Conference, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolutions by John M. Barcus and S. G. Thompson on District Conference membership, to Committee on Itinerancy.

Resolutions by John M. Barcus and S. G. Thompson concerning duties of a bishop, to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Resolutions by John O. Willson and others concerning a Board of Conflict, to Committee on Revisals.

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.

Call for res-
olutions
resumed.

Resolutions by J. M. Peterson and L. S. Barton on increased lay representation in Annual Conferences, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolutions by J. M. Peterson and L. S. Barton on removal of time limit, to Committee on Itinerancy.

Resolution from the Board of Church Extension concerning Missionary Centenary, to Committee on Missions.

Resolutions by John M. Moore and others concerning an Indian Mission Conference, to Committee on Missions.

Resolutions by John M. Moore and others concerning change of name of the German Mission Conference, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Resolution by J. A. Burrow and others concerning increased lay representation in Annual Conference, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by J. A. Burrow and others on time for full connection in Annual Conference, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by E. O. Watson, Peter Stokes, and others concerning ordination of chaplains, to Committee on Itinerancy.

Resolution by W. E. Arnold and others concerning Annual Conference minute business, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by H. B. Johnston and others in regard to number of Quarterly Conference, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by H. B. Johnston and others concerning missionary committee in Sunday school, to Committee on Sunday Schools.

Resolution by H. B. Johnston and others in regard to Children's Day Fund, to Committee on Sunday Schools.

Resolution by H. B. Johnston and others in regard to Licensing Committee, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by H. B. Johnston and others concerning

Conference claimants, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.

Resolution by H. B. Johnston and others in regard to the election of delegates to the Annual Conference, to Committee on Revisals.

Call for resolutions resumed.

Resolution by N. L. Linebaugh and others in regard to aid for Conference claimants, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Resolution from Kentucky Conference for removal of time limit, to Committee on Itinerancy.

Resolution by R. H. Cooper and others in regard to Children's Day Fund, to Committee on Sunday Schools.

Resolutions by the North Georgia Conference in regard to the offer of the Wesley Memorial Church to the General Conference for use as a Mission Training School, to Committee on Missions.

Resolutions by the Committee on Evangelism of the Board of Missions concerning a department of Home Missions, to Committee on Missions.

Resolution by W. Erskine Williams and others concerning Laymen's Missionary Movement, not referred.

Petition from L. C. Branscomb, J. D. Simpson, and others concerning District Conference and circulation of Church papers, to Committee on Revisals.

Reports from General Boards and Connectional Secretaries were presented and referred, as follows:

Reports from Boards and Secretaries.

Quadrennial Reports of Board of Missions, Board of Education, Board of Sunday Schools, and Board of Epworth Leagues were submitted and referred to proper committees.

Report of Board of Trustees and resolution from Board of Trustees concerning support of Conference claimants, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Report of Committee on Board of Church Extension concerning Missionary Centenary, to Committee on Missions.

The Committee on Public Worship reported the following appointments for Sunday services;

Sunday service appointments.

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.

Sunday
service
appoint-
ments.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The full program of assignments for the day is as follows, the first-named man preaching at the morning hour, and second-named man preaching at night, unless otherwise indicated:

- Calvary Methodist—F. J. Prettyman, L. C. Branscomb.
- Capitol View Methodist—James Kilgore, M. T. Plyler.
- Central Street Methodist, 8 P.M.—O. E. Goddard.
- College Park Methodist—J. W. Johnson, J. A. Thomas.
- Collins Memorial Methodist, 11 A.M.—D. H. Kern.
- Decatur Methodist—H. C. Morrison, J. T. Pritchett.
- Druid Hills Methodist—U. V. W. Darlington, Ivan Lee Holt.
- East Point Methodist—C. L. McCausland, W. R. Thornton.
- English Avenue Methodist—F. S. H. Johnston, J. P. Hilburn.
- Epworth Methodist—E. G. B. Mann, E. B. Chappell.
- First Methodist—Bishop H. C. Morrison, C. C. Selecman.
- Grace Methodist, 11 A.M.—Bishop E. E. Hoss.
- Grant Park Methodist—Stonewall Anderson, J. A. Burrow.
- Hapeville Methodist, 8 P.M.—R. E. Turnipseed.
- Inman Park Methodist—Bishop W. B. Murrah, N. L. Linebaugh.
- Kirkwood Methodist—W. B. Taylor, J. J. Stowe.
- Lakewood Heights Methodist—I. C. Jenkins, H. M. Smith.
- Martha Brown Memorial Methodist—J. M. Moore, F. S. Parker.
- Mount Vernon Methodist, 8 P.M.—T. F. Sessions.
- Nellie Dodd Methodist, 11 A.M.—R. T. Webb.
- Oakland City Methodist, 8 P.M.—H. M. Canter.
- Park Street Methodist—H. M. Dobbs, F. P. Culver.
- Payne Memorial Methodist—J. R. Jones, E. W. Alderson.
- St. James Methodist—J. T. Guy, W. E. Arnold.
- St. John Methodist—Bishop Collins Denny, W. F. McMurry.
- St. Luke Methodist—W. W. Armstrong, W. H. Park.
- St. Mark Methodist—Bishop E. R. Hendrix, B. F. Lipscomb.
- St. Paul Methodist—Bishop J. C. Kilgo, H. C. Morrison.
- Trinity Methodist—W. N. Ainsworth, F. M. Thomas.
- Walker Street Methodist—R. B. Stackhouse, J. M. Workman.
- Wesley Memorial Methodist—J. G. Tasker, H. D. Knickerbocker.

Griffin, First Methodist—S. R. Hay.

Oxford Methodist, 11 A.M.—T. D. Ellis.

Ponce de Leon Baptist, 11 A.M.—G. R. Stuart.

Tabernacle Baptist, 11 A.M.—Bishop E. D. Mouzon.

Ponce de Leon Methodist Episcopal, 11 A.M.—J. W. Per-

MAY 3.
SECOND DAY.

Sunday
service
appoint-
ments.

ry.

North Avenue Presbyterian, 11 A.M.—T. E. Sharp.

West End Presbyterian, 11 A.M.—M. T. Haw.

Moore Memorial Presbyterian—J. M. Glenn, J. C. Reed.

Decatur Presbyterian, 11 A.M.—G. E. Booker.

Druid Hills Presbyterian—Bishop James Atkins, P. H.

Linn.

Central Presbyterian, 8 P.M.—Frank Brandon.

Harris Street Presbyterian—W. A. Christian, J. D. Simp-

son.

Central Y. W. C. A., 8 P.M.—C. D. Bulla.

English Lutheran, Church of Redeemer, 11 A.M.—T. H.

Dorsey.

Unitarian Church, 11 A.M.—D. B. Price.

Camp Gordon, 11 A.M.—Bishop W. R. Lambuth.

Camp Gordon, Y. M. C. A., 157, 7:30 P.M.—G. R. Stuart.

Bishop Candler led the Conference in singing the hymn, "Come, ye that love the Lord," and the Conference adjourned after receiving the benediction by John O. Willson, of the South Carolina Conference.

Adjourn-
ment.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 4.

MAY 4.
THIRD DAY.

Conference convened according to rule in third day's session on Saturday, May 4, at 9 A.M.; Bishop W. A. Candler in the chair.

Conference
meets.

The devotional service was conducted by J. C. Reed, of the Virginia Conference, who read the twentieth Psalm, announced the hymn, "A charge to keep I have," and led the Conference in prayer.

Devotional
exercises.

The Minutes of the preceding day's session were read. Attention was called to the fact that in referring the paper presented by Rembert G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference, only the third resolution had been referred, the remainder of the paper being adopted. Correction of the Journal was accordingly made, and the Journal was approved.

Minutes
read, cor-
rected, and
approved.

Bishop Candler relinquished the chair to Bishop Mor-

Bishop
Candler
yields
chair.

MAY 4.**THIRD DAY.**

Report No. 1
on Patri-
otic Reso-
lutions
read and
adopted by
a rising
vote.

Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, offered Report No. 1 of the Special Committee on Patriotic Resolutions, which was read and, on motion of J. P. Hilburn, of the Florida Conference, was adopted by a rising vote as follows:

**COMMITTEE ON PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS, REPORT
NO. 1.**

Text of re-
port.

We, your Special Committee on Patriotic Resolutions, recommend for immediate adoption the following:

Be it resolved, That we instruct the Secretary of this General Conference to telegraph President Wilson the following message:

WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

As our first act after organization, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, representing more than two and a quarter million members, who are American citizens, hereby express to you our profound and whole-hearted appreciation of your wise and heroic leadership in these awful times of war.

We emphatically indorse your purpose both that peace shall not come until it come as a peace of righteousness and justice, and your pledge of America's full force without stint or limit in this behalf.

We assure you that the Church we represent stand united with you in the invincible determination to secure for humanity the opportunity to reach its full development through liberty.

The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ be with you and with all our forces on land and sea.

PAUL H. LINN,	C. A. WATERFIELD,
JOHN O. WILLSON,	JAMES CANNON, JR.,
T. N. IVEY,	J. W. PERRY.

Report on
boundaries
presented
and re-
ferred.

Bishop Candler made a report of the commission on the rearrangement of boundaries of the Baltimore, the Virginia, the Western Virginia, the Holston, and the Kentucky Conferences. The report was referred to the Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Notice of
minority
report.

W. E. Arnold, of the Kentucky Conference, gave notice that he would present a minority report.

Report of
Education-
al Com-
mission,
referred.

Bishop Candler submitted the report of the Educational Commission, accompanying the submission with appropriate remarks upon the splendid achievement of

the quadrennium in more than repairing losses of the past. The report was referred to the Committee on Education.

MAY 4.
THIRD DAY.

Bishop Murrah submitted the report of the Commission on Finance, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Report of
Commission
on Finance.

Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, gave notice that a substitute would be introduced.

Notice of
substitute.

The Secretary reported the distribution of the Episcopal Address, as follows:

Distribution
of Episco-
pal Ad-
dress,

REPORT OF THE SECRETARIES ON DISTRIBUTION OF THE EPISCOPAL ADDRESS.

The part concerning Bishops Willson and Key, to the Committee on Episcopacy.

"Some General Conference resolutions and Episcopal Assignments," to the Committee on Episcopacy.

"Some Legal Questions," and that part referring to missions, to the Committee on Missions.

"The True View of Our Ministry," to the Committee on Itinerancy.

"First Ventures at Organization," to the Committee on Episcopacy.

The part relating to Epworth Leagues, to the Committee on Epworth Leagues.

The part relating to Sunday schools, to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

The part relating to education, to the Committee on Education.

The part relating to our invested funds for superannuates, to the Special Committee of Fifteen.

The part relating to hospitals, to the Committee on Temperance and Social Service.

The part entitled "Colored Methodist Episcopal Church," to the Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause.

The part relating to "Our Representative Church at the National Capital," to the Committee on Church Extension.

The part relating to Church Autonomy and Unification of American Methodism, to the Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause.

The part relating to "The Twenty-Third Article of Religion," to the Committee on Revisals.

The part relating to additional bishops, to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MAY 4.
THIRD DAY.

Telegram
from
Bishops
of M. E.
Church.
Arrival of
delegates
noted.

A telegram was received from the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, signed by Joseph Berry, Senior Bishop. J. A. Burrow moved that the Secretary make suitable reply, and the motion prevailed.

The attendance of the following delegates was noted: H. G. Moore, lay delegate from the South Georgia Conference; Carl Hollis, lay delegate from the Little Rock Conference; A. H. Davidson, lay delegate from the Los Angeles Conference; and J. R. Countiss, clerical delegate from the North Mississippi Conference.

Substitu-
tions
made.

The following substitutions were made, and the attendance of the substitutes noted: China Mission Conference—Li Pah-Lieu, lay delegate, takes his seat in place of W. H. Park, alternate, who had been seated yesterday. North Georgia Conference—J. A. Moss, alternate lay delegate, substituted for Sam Tate, principal. Texas Conference—R. W. Adams, clerical delegate, resumed his seat, temporarily occupied by J. E. Morgan, alternate.

Report of
Commit-
tee on
Rules
amended
and
adopted.

Judge J. S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, asked unanimous consent to make report of the Committee on Rules. Permission was granted. John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, moved that item 3 of Rule 5 be adopted. The motion prevailed. Rule 7 was adopted. Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, moved to amend Rule 18 by striking out. The motion did not prevail. J. O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, moved to adopt the item as reported by the committee. After some discussion, the rule was adopted. H. M. Smith, of the New Mexico Conference, moved to amend the paper by adding Rule 22, as follows: "In all cases not specified by these rules, 'Robert's Rules of Order' shall be considered authority." The motion prevailed.

The report as amended was adopted, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Text of the
Report on
Rules.

Rule 1. The daily meeting shall be from 9 A.M. to 12:30 P.M., but may be temporarily extended.

Rule 2. No alternate shall have the privilege of membership until his name has been announced.

Rule 3. The Secretaries shall constitute the committee for distributing the Episcopal Address, and the adoption of their report shall be notification to the committees. **MAY 4.**
THIRD DAY.

Rule 4. The members of any special committee shall be named by the bishop presiding when the committee is ordered, unless otherwise directed by the Conference. **Text of the Report on Rules.**

Rule 5. After religious service, the regular meeting shall be conducted in the following order:

(1) For the first two days only, calling the roll of members and alternates.

(2) Reading the journal of the previous meeting or meetings.

(3) For the first four daily sessions, Sundays excepted, alphabetical call of the Conferences for appeals, memorials, petitions, and resolutions proposing changes in the Discipline. After the expiration of the first four days of the session the order shall be as follows: All appeals, memorials, petitions, and resolutions proposing changes in the Discipline shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary by 9:30 A.M., and upon the call of the third item of the Order of Business the Secretary shall proceed at once to read the captions of such papers in his hands for reference to the proper committees.

(4) For the first ten daily sessions, Sundays excluded, reports from commissions, boards, and connectional officers.

(5) Reports from standing committees.

(6) Reports from special committees.

(7) Calendar.

Rule 6. A motion to adjourn shall not be debatable, and shall be in order at any time except (1) when a member has the floor; (2) when a vote is being taken; (3) when the pending or previous question has been ordered and voting under it has not been completed; (4) when no business has been transacted since the motion to adjourn was voted down.

Rule 7. Reports, resolutions, appeals, petitions, memorials, and substitutes, together with amendments proposing changes in the Discipline, shall be written and in triplicate and have written on the back of them the subject to which they relate, the Conference, Church, or names of two individuals presenting the paper, and the committee to which it is referred.

Rule 8. (a) Reports from the Committee on Episcopacy approving by name the character of the bishops, and making apportionments to the bishops and to the widows and orphans of deceased bishops, are final.

MAY 4. (b) Reports from committees (and minority reports) recommending concurrence in proposed changes of the Discipline shall give chapter, section, and paragraph to be affected and the language as it will read when adopted, and shall be placed on the Calendar in order of their being read, subject to consideration during or after the next daily meeting.

THIRD DAY.

Text of the
Report on
Rules.

(c) Reports from committees, and all other papers which propose an alteration in the Restrictive Rules of the Church, shall state the alteration proposed to be made, and the form of the motion shall be: "Will the General Conference recommend to the Annual Conference the change indicated above?"

(d) The adoption of the report recommending concurrence shall constitute legal enactment.

(e) A committee's report recommending nonconcurrence shall be subject to immediate adoption unless there be a minority report, in which case both reports shall be placed on the Calendar.

(f) Every committee of the General Conference is hereby authorized to delegate to the chairman and secretary of the committee the duty of preparing and presenting to the General Conference the action taken by the committee on any given subject, and every committee is also authorized to grant to a minority of the committee the right to draft and to present to the General Conference a minority report, without reading the same before the full committee, provided the substance of the said minority report has been stated to the committee.

Rule 9. The bishop presiding shall be the legal president of the Conference. He shall decide points of order raised by members and shall rule on questions of order not raised by members, as he deems necessary to conform to these Rules of Order, subject, in both cases, to an appeal to the Conference by any member without a second, which appeal shall be decided by a vote without debate, except that the appellant and the chairman shall each have five minutes for a statement.

Rule 10. When the Chairman stands at his place and calls the Conference to be in order, no member shall speak, address the Chair, or stand while the Chairman stands.

Rule 11. (a) A member shall not speak, make a motion, or offer a paper without first having the floor, which shall be given by the Chairman calling his name or announcing him from a certain Conference.

(b) A member on the floor may not be interrupted without his consent, except to call him to order, to raise a

question of general privilege, to announce the time for a special order, or to correct misrepresentations.

MAY 4.
THIRD DAY.

(c) No member shall speak a second time on the same question if any member who has not spoken desires the floor; nor more than twice on the same subject under the same motion; nor longer than fifteen minutes, unless his time be extended by the Conference.

Text of the
Report on
Rules.

Rule 12. The main proposition shall be open to debate under the following motions: To adopt; to commit with instructions; to adopt a substitute; and to postpone indefinitely.

Rule 13. Subsidiary motions shall have the following order of precedence: (1) To lay on the table; (2) The pending question; (3) The previous question; (4) To postpone to a definite time; (5) To commit; (6) To postpone indefinitely; (7) To amend.

Rule 14. A substitute shall consist of a minority report, or a resolution, and the motion to adopt it shall be a rival principal question, in order while an amendment to the principal proposition is pending. To substitute shall require a motion to adopt, and shall be subject to amendment the same as the principal question; after which the principal proposition shall be subject to amendment, an amendment to an amendment being allowed. After amendments have been made, or if no amendments are made, the vote shall be taken, first on adopting the substitute, and if adopted, it shall be final action of the Conference on the matter.

Rule 15. A subsidiary motion may be laid on the table without carrying any other with it.

Rule 16. (a) A motion for the pending question shall be decided without debate, and if adopted, the pending subsidiary question shall be put to a vote without further debate.

(b) A motion for the previous question shall be decided without debate, and if adopted, all motions before the Conference shall be put to vote in their order without debate; except that in the case of the report from a committee the chairman or other representative of the committee shall have the right to a closing speech in support of the report.

Rule 17. To reconsider shall be in order at any time after the vote desired to be reconsidered on the day the vote was taken or immediately after the reading of the journal at the next daily meeting, and shall be moved by a member who voted with the prevailing side. After reconsideration has been ordered, the question shall stand

MAY 4.
THIRD DAY.Text of the
Report on
Rules.

as it was just before the vote reconsidered was taken, but divested of the pending or previous question if either had been ordered.

Rule 18. (a) Only members within the Conference bar when the vote is taken shall be entitled to vote.

(b) Voting shall be by acclamation or show of hands, but any member may demand a division.

(c) A majority of those voting, a quorum being present, shall decide all questions except the call for the ayes and nays, which shall be ordered by one-fifth of those voting; to amend or suspend the Rules of Order, to object to the consideration of a special order, or to consider a special order before the set time, and to propose or to ratify a change in the Constitution of the Church, each of which shall require a two-thirds majority, a quorum being present.

(d) An amendment to a proposed change in the Constitution of the Church shall be adopted by a majority. A tie vote in the case of an appeal shall sustain the Chair.

Rule 19. The Secretary shall keep a chronological record of orders of the day, of reports of committees, under paragraph (b) of Rule 8, and of reports placed on record by vote. This record shall be called the Calendar, and the matters of business placed on it shall be considered in order, unless by a vote of a majority an item be taken up out of its order.

Rule 20. No member, unless unavoidably hindered by sickness or otherwise from being present, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Conference without leave.

Rule 21. These Rules of Order may be amended or changed by a two-thirds majority; but no change or amendment shall be in order unless the same is proposed in writing and has been in the possession of the Conference for at least one day.

Rule 22. In all cases not specified by these rules, "Robert's Rules of Order" shall be considered authority.

JOHN S. CANDLER, *Chairman*;

C. B. VAN ARSDALE, *Secretary*.

Call for ap-
peals, res-
olutions,
etc.

Point of or-
der sus-
tained.

Memorials
presented
and re-
ferred.

The call of Conferences was made for appeals, resolutions, etc. J. W. Perry, of the Holston Conference, arose to the point of order that we were upon memorials, and that the new rule did not go into effect until after the first four days of the Conference. The Chair sustained the point.

The call of the Conferences was then made for me-

memorials. The following memorials were presented and referred:

MAY 4.
THIRD DAY.

CENTRAL TEXAS CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning pastors for men in Armed Force, to Committee on Itinerancy.

Memorials
presented
and re-
ferred.

EAST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.—Memorial for creation of Conference Claimant Board, to Special Committee of Fifteen.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.—Memorial to change paragraph 73 of the Discipline, to Committee on Revisals. Memorial concerning delegates to Annual Conference, to Committee on Revisals. Memorial from Ira B. Pater-son and others to change paragraph 74 of the Discipline, to Committee on Revisals.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE.—Memorial from Missionary Institute, Bluefield District, to provide bishops for foreign mission field, to Committee on Episcopacy. Memorial from Missionary Institute, Bluefield District, concerning the Sacrament, to Committee on Revisals. Memorial from Missionary Institute, Bluefield District, concerning receiving preachers from other Churches, to Committee on Revisals. Memorial from Missionary Institute, Bluefield District, concerning District Stewards, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

KOREA CONFERENCE.—Memorial to change paragraph 430, to Committee on Revisals.

LOS ANGELES CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning Episcopal Districts, to Committee on Episcopacy. Memorial concerning membership roll, to Committee on Revisals. Resolution by J. T. McClure and others concerning laity rights, to Committee on Revisals. Resolution by J. T. McClure and others concerning unification, to Committee on Church Relations.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—Memorials concerning missionary bishops, to Committee on Episcopacy. Memorial on laity rights, to Committee on Revisals. Memorial concerning Quarterly and Church Conferences, to Committee on Revisals. Memorial concerning Quadrennial Boards, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

MAY 4.
THIRD DAY.

Memorials
presented
and re-
ferred.

Memorial for removal of the time limit, to Committee on Itinerancy.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning lay representation in Annual Conference, to Committee on Revisals. Resolution concerning changing the Ritual, to Committee on Revisals.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning negro education, to Committee on Education. Memorial concerning Conference Sunday School Field Secretaries, to Committee on Sunday Schools.

NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning time limit, to Committee on Itinerancy. Memorial concerning chaplains in Army and Navy, to Committee on Revisals.

NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—Petition by L. C. Branscomb and J. D. Simpson concerning Conference Board of Books and Periodicals, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.—Petition by J. M. Williams and J. H. Reynolds concerning pensions for teachers, to Committee on Education.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning episcopal supervision, to Committee on Episcopacy. Memorial on books and periodicals, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—Memorial from Woman's Missionary Society concerning full membership of women, to Committee on Revisals.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.—Resolutions by R. P. Shuler and others concerning increased representation in Annual Conference, to Committee on Revisals. Resolutions by C. A. Spragins, S. R. Hay, and P. A. Martin concerning change in Section II., to Committee on Revisals. Resolutions for support of the ministry by R. P. Shuler and others, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.—Resolution by M. T. Haw and T. F. Sessions to change paragraph 83 of the Discipline, to Committee on Revisals.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning representation in Annual Conference, to Committee on Revisals. Memorial concerning negro work, to Committee on Education.

MAY 4.
THIRD DAY.
Memorials
presented
and re-
ferred.

SOUTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—Resolution by Mrs. Higginbotham and Mrs. Paul Shrader concerning full Church membership, to Committee on Revisals.

WEST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning Home Missions and Church Extension, to Committee on Church Extension. Memorial concerning Southern Methodist University endowment, to Committee on Education.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning Colored Methodist support, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance. Memorial concerning support of Conference claimants, to Special Committee of Fifteen. Memorial concerning Schools of Theology, to Committee on Education. Memorial concerning endowment of educational institutions, to Committee on Education.

Petition from L. C. Branscomb, J. D. Simpson, and others; resolution from J. M. Glenn, George B. Jones, and others, to change paragraphs 398 and 424 of the Discipline, referred to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by R. P. Shuler and others concerning paragraph 148, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by S. M. Miller and A. P. Lyon concerning paragraph 754, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by A. A. Wagnon, W. B. Taylor, and others, concerning funds for superannuates, to Special Committee of Fifteen.

Resolution by W. B. Taylor, C. O. Jones, and H. M. Du Bose, concerning quorum of General Conference Committee, to Committee on Rules.

Resolution by J. M. Peterson and V. B. Hays concerning qualifications of stewards, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by J. M. Peterson and V. B. Hays concerning fixing time of service of presiding elder, to Committee on Revisals.

MAY 4.
THIRD DAY.

Resolutions by Bascom Anthony, U. V. W. Darlington, and others, concerning Board of Assessments, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Reports of
Commissions,
Boards,
etc., re-
ferred.

The call was made for reports from Commissions, Boards, and Connectional Officers. The following were presented and referred:

Memorial from Church Extension Board concerning administration of Church Extension funds, to Committee on Church Extension. Memorial on securities of Church Extension revenues, to Committee on Church Extension. Memorial on protection of Church Extension Refunding Bonds, to Committee on Church Extension. Memorial on name of Board and Executive Officers, to Committee on Church Extension. Memorial on Home Missions and Church Extension, to Committee on Church Extension. Memorial on quorum of Quarterly Conference, to Committee on Revisals. Memorial from the Methodist Benevolent Association concerning support of superannuates, to Special Committee of Fifteen.

Report of Commission on Finance, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Report of Special Commission on Boundaries, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Report of Commission on Education, to Committee on Education.

Report of Committee on Unification, to Committee on Church Relations.

Communication from Ecumenical Methodist Commission, to Committee on Church Relations.

Report of Commission on Unification, to Committee on Church Relations.

Annual
Reports
referred.

The following Annual Reports were presented: Church Extension Board, referred to Committee on Church Extension. Publishing Agents, referred to Committee on Publishing Interests. Asbury Memorial Association, referred to Special Committee of Three: F. J. Prettyman, J. R. Pepper, and F. M. Thomas.

Telegram
from
Mexico.

The following telegram was received from the Rev. J. P. Hauser:

VIA GALVESTON, MEXICO CITY, May 4.

MAY 4.

Secretary General Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga.: **THIRD DAY.**

District Superintendents, Mexico Conference, send greetings, praying for unified Methodism. J. P. HAUSER.

Bishop Denny presented the report of the Francis Asbury Memorial Association, which was read by the Secretary. Forest J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to whom the report should be referred. The motion prevailed and the paper was referred.

Report of Asbury Association read and referred to special committee.

The Chair announced the following Committee of Three on Report of the Francis Asbury Memorial Association: F. J. Prettyman, J. R. Pepper, F. M. Thomas.

Committee named.

A suggestion was made by Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, that as there were no reports or other matters of business before the Conference, adjournment be taken in order that committees might forward the work committed to them.

Adjournment suggested.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, moved that we do now have read the Report of the Commission on Unification of American Methodism. The motion prevailed. F. P. Hilburn, of the Florida Conference, rose to the point of order that the report was not in triplicate. The Chair sustained the point of order. James Cannon, Jr., moved that the rule requiring that reports be submitted in triplicate be suspended. The motion prevailed. James Cannon, Jr., moved that F. M. Thomas, of the Louisville Conference, read the paper and be permitted to omit such parts as he may deem non-essential. The motion prevailed, and Dr. Thomas read the report. On motion of John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, the report was referred to the Committee on Church Relations.

Report of Commission on Unification taken up, discussed, read, and referred.

The following resolutions, presented by A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, were passed:

Be it resolved: 1. That the General Conference hereby directs that immediately after the election of delegates to the General Conference the delegation shall be called together and shall make assignment of its delegates to the

Assignment of delegates to Standing Committees.

MAY 4. Standing Committees of the General Conference, and that
THIRD DAY. the chairman of each delegation shall send a report of such assignments to the Secretary of the preceding General Conference or his chief assistant.

2. That this shall be a standing rule of the General Conference until repealed.

A. J. LAMAR,	BASCOM ANTHONY,
THOMAS D. SAMFORD,	F. J. PRETTYMAN,
W. N. AINSWORTH,	H. H. SHERMAN.

Time set for
 Messenger
 from M. E.
 Church to
 be heard. Forrest J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, on behalf of the Committee on Fraternal Reception and Correspondence, moved that next Friday night be set apart to hear the Fraternal Messenger from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The motion prevailed.

Lists of
 sons,
 grandsons,
 daughters,
 and grand-
 daughters
 in war
 service to
 be pub-
 lished. M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, moved that the members of this body send in to the Secretary for publication in the *Daily Advocate* lists of sons and grandsons in war service. C. O. Jones, of the North Georgia Conference, moved to amend by adding daughters and granddaughters. The amendment was accepted by the original mover, and the motion prevailed.

Adjourn-
 ment. A motion by W. F. McMurry, of the St. Louis Conference, that we do now adjourn, prevailed.

The doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by Dr. W. A. Christian, of the Virginia Conference, and Conference adjourned.

MAY 6.

FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, MAY 6.

FOURTH DAY.

Conference
 meets.

Conference convened according to rule at 9 A.M. on Monday, May 6, Bishop Morrison in the chair.

Devotional
 service.

Devotional service was conducted by Dr. F. W. Brandon, of the North Alabama Conference, and consisted of singing Hymn 461, "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord," reading Isaiah xl., and prayer.

Journal read
 and ap-
 proved.

The Journal of Saturday's session was read and approved.

Bishop Hoss
 presides.

Bishop Morrison resigned the chair to Bishop Hoss, who presided during the remainder of the session.

Personal
 courtesy
 to Dr. H.
 K. Carroll.

The following resolutions of personal courtesy were introduced by H. M. Du Bose, of the North Georgia Conference:

Be it resolved, That this General Conference notes with peculiar pleasure the presence at its session of Dr. H. K. Carroll, the distinguished Church statistician and the Corresponding Secretary of the Western Section of the Joint Ecumenical Commission of Methodism and of the Asbury Memorial Association. **MAY 6. FOURTH DAY.**

Be it further resolved, That it is the pleasure of the Conference that Dr. Carroll be introduced to the body, and that he be requested to make a statement concerning the plans for the World Methodist Conference to be held in 1921, and also concerning the progress and plans for the completion of the equestrian statue of Bishop Asbury to be erected in Washington City by the American Methodist Churches.

H. M. DU BOSE,
T. N. IVEY.

Dr. Carroll, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, was introduced and addressed the Conference. **Dr. Carroll makes address.**

By request of the Special Committee on Fraternal Correspondence and Introductions, the Bishop introduced the Rev. Doctor John G. Tasker, Fraternal Messenger from the British Wesleyan Conference; also the Rev. Dr. L. Curtis, of Newfoundland, Fraternal Messenger of the Methodist Church of Canada. Both these eminent guests briefly but pleasantly addressed the Conference. **Drs. Tasker and Curtis also address Conference.**

Dr. W. N. Ainsworth, Fraternal Messenger to the Methodist Church of Canada, made a report of his mission, which was ordered to record, as follows: **Dr. Ainsworth's report as Messenger to Canada Methodist Church ordered to record.**

REPORT OF DR. W. N. AINSWORTH, FRATERNAL MESSENGER TO METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assembled in Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: Pursuant to an appointment of the College of Bishops, I visited Ottawa, Canada, in September, 1914, to bear your fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada. As your representative, I was received with distinguished courtesy and throughout my stay at the seat of the Conference was shown every attention which perfect Christian fellowship could desire. On the evening of September 29, before an audience which filled the historic Dominion Church, I delivered, as best I could, the greetings of more than two million Southern Methodists. My message was

MAY 6. heard with unrestrained enthusiasm, and I was requested
FOURTH DAY. by formal resolution "to convey to the splendid Church he represents the assurance of our joy in its prosperity and our unalterable purpose to maintain, with that Church, the integrity of purpose of Methodism, in doctrine, polity, and enterprise."

Throughout five days I was in constant attendance upon the sessions of the General Conference and took the most lively interest in all its proceedings. I was deeply impressed with the sturdy type of Canadian Methodism, and came away with great admiration for that virile and apostolic branch of the Methodist family.

Grateful for the honor of having been called to represent you on so high a mission,

I am, with great respect,

W. N. AINSWORTH.

Major Gordon, the Canadian author "Ralph Connor," later spoke with fine effect.

Major (the Rev. Dr.) Charles W. Gordon, better known by his pen name of Ralph Connor, was introduced by the Chair as "the man from Glengarry, whom we all know and whose books we have all read, or if we have not certainly shall read. Major Gordon addressed the Conference, after which he received an ovation. Bishop Hoss replied.

Call of Conferences for appeals, memorials, petitions, resolutions.

The call of Conferences was made for appeals, memorials, petitions, and resolutions, and the following were presented and referred:

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—A memorial from the Alabama Conference concerning paragraph 74 was referred to the Committee on Revisals. A similar memorial from the Newton charge, to the Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL TEXAS CONFERENCE.—A memorial from Georgetown Station concerning unity, to the Committee on Church Relations.

EAST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.—A resolution concerning Episcopacy, to the Committee on Episcopacy.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.—A memorial concerning missionary collections in the Sunday school, to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.—A petition concerning episcopal supervision, to Committee on Episcopacy. A petition concerning episcopal supervision, to Committee on Episcopacy.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.—A resolution concerning paragraph 68, to Committee on Revisals.

NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—Resolutions by J. M. Glenn, W. P. King, and others, concerning salary of presiding elders, to Committee on Revisals.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning superannuate funds, to Special Committee of Fifteen.

PACIFIC MEXICAN MISSION.—Memorial on boundaries, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning a Judicial Council, to Committee on Revisals. Memorial concerning appointment of presiding elders, to Committee on Revisals. Memorial concerning retirement of bishops, to Committee on Episcopacy. Memorial from Committee on Church Relations concerning training leaders for the colored race, returned by the Committee on Church Relations and referred to the Committee on Education.

UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—Memorial concerning Sunday school support, to Committee on Sunday Schools. Memorial concerning transfer of territory, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.—Resolution by James Cannon, Jr., and J. C. Reed concerning duties of bishops, to Committee on Episcopacy.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—Petition from Lampasas District Conference concerning superannuate support, to Special Committee of Fifteen. Petition from San Marcos District Conference concerning superannuate support, to Special Committee of Fifteen.

Report from John M. Moore concerning chaplains and war work, referred to Special Committee of Ten.

Resolution by John O. Willson and R. E. Stackhouse concerning chaplains, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by James Cannon, Jr., and W. J. Young on temperance and social reform, to Committee on Temperance and Social Service.

Memorial from Houston District Conference concerning the time limit, to Committee on Itinerancy.

MAY 6.
FOURTH DAY.

Call of Conferences for appeals, memorials, petitions, resolutions.

Other reports, resolutions, etc.

MAY 6.
FOURTH DAY.

Other re-
ports, res-
olutions,
etc.

Resolution by Charles Williams, Sam Miller, and others, concerning paragraph 68, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by J. E. Ellison and V. B. Hays concerning administration of discipline, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by Pacific Coast delegates, C. C. Selecman, and others, concerning paragraph 110, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by C. C. Selecman, H. S. Shangle, and others, concerning Columbia Junior College, to Committee on Education.

Resolution by C. C. Selecman, H. S. Shangle, and others, concerning Episcopal Districts, to Committee on Episcopacy.

Resolution by L. P. Shearer, H. S. Shangle, H. M. Law, and others, concerning *Pacific Methodist Advocate*, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

Resolution by E. W. Alderson and E. L. Egger concerning paragraph 754, to Committee on Revisals.

Memorial from Board of Missions concerning episcopal supervision, to Committee on Episcopacy. Memorial from Board of Missions concerning territorial readjustment in Mexico, to Committee on Missions. Memorial from Board of Missions concerning department secretaries, to Committee on Missions. Resolution from Board of Missions concerning deaconess work, to Committee on Missions.

Resolution by E. W. Alderson and John R. Pepper concerning paragraph 113, to Committee on Revisals.

Open letter from J. Henry Smythe concerning the Church and amusements, to Committee on Revisals.

Open letter from G. W. L. Smith, Brewton, Ala., concerning democracy and the Church, to Committee on Revisals.

Report of
Committee
on Chap-
lains and
War Work,
after
amend-
ment, was
adopted.

John M. Moore, of the North Texas Conference, submitted the report of the Committee on Chaplains and War Work, which was amended on motion of F. M. Thomas, of the Louisville Conference, by increasing the number of the committee to ten and adding the name of

A. P. Lyon. The report was put upon its passage and adopted, as amended, as follows: MAY 6.
FOURTH DAY.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHAPLAINS AND
WAR WORK.

The world war has brought us face to face with new ^{Text of} and extraordinary conditions. Out of these have emerged ^{report.} unparalleled opportunities for service and responsibilities that are almost overwhelming. The demand of the hour is for the highest and the best there is in us as a nation and as a Church. To do less is to fail in the supreme duty we owe to our soldiers, to our country, and to God. When our sons go forth to lay down their lives for liberty and for home, we must be ready to spend ourselves to the utmost in generous gifts and in sacrificial service to strengthen their hands and give them courage. They go to win this war, and in the winning of it to make the world safe for democracy while we make democracy safe for the world.

The Committee on Chaplains was created by the College of Bishops to assist the War and Navy Departments, through the Federal Council of Churches, in securing qualified men to fill the quota of chaplains apportioned to our Church. This was done in Nashville, Tenn., April 27, 1917. Later, at the mid-year meeting of the College of Bishops at Jackson, Tenn., October 26, 1917, the following action was taken:

"In view of the insistent call which comes from soldiers, chaplains, and pastors of Churches near cantonments; and moreover, in view of the heavy responsibility suddenly thrust upon us as a Church, in the South and West, of two-thirds of all the officers and soldiers in training for the United States Army and Navy, many of whom are our own boys:

"*Be it resolved:* 1. That the Committee on Chaplains be instructed to take in hand the added work of evangelism, and such other lines of effort, at home and abroad, as they may deem necessary and expedient.

"2. That the committee be authorized to raise the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars for war work, by apportioning the same to the Church for voluntary contributions."

Upon making some study of the field of work and what had already been done, the committee was gratified to learn that Annual Conferences and groups of Annual Conferences had initiated and were carrying on work in connection with the cantonments, aviation camps, and army

MAY 6. posts located within their bounds. The brethren who undertook and were engaged in this work are entitled to the gratitude of the Church, and in some places where the local demands have been heavy they should have financial aid from the Church at large. It is worthy of note that the approximate total of one hundred and twenty thousand (\$120,000) dollars has been pledged or contributed by the Annual Conferences for said work.

FOURTH DAY.
Text of
report.

We are convinced that by adequate organization and leadership we can as a Church render a larger service to our government, to our soldiers, and to the cause of righteousness, religious and social welfare. In order to do this, there must be coördination of effort that is central, and thorough coöperation in every part of our Connection. The financial burden in some cases is too heavy for the smaller Conferences. The stronger should help the weaker by generous contributions to a central fund which can be so administered as to equalize the pressure and meet demands where emergencies are most acute.

In view of the fact that this Committee on Chaplains and War Work was created to meet an emergency, and that its powers and duties are not well defined, and in view of the imperative necessity of meeting the insistent demands of the situation at once, we respectfully recommend:

That a special committee of nine, consisting of Bishop W. R. Lambuth, Rev. E. O. Watson, of South Carolina Conference, Rev. George E. Booker, of Virginia Conference, Rev. F. S. H. Johnston, of North Arkansas Conference, Rev. R. W. Adams, of Texas Conference, H. H. White, of Louisiana Conference, J. H. Wilson, of North Alabama Conference, J. T. Duncan, of North Georgia Conference, F. S. Lambeth, of Western North Carolina Conference, A. P. Lyon, of Louisville Conference, be appointed, to which the whole matter of Church activities in relation to war work shall be referred for consideration and recommendation back to this body at the earliest possible date.

W. R. LAMBUTH,
W. F. McMURRY,
JOHN M. MOORE.

Resolution
concerning
chaplains
referred
to committee.
Resolution
on death
of Bishop
Hamilton
passed by
rising
vote.

A resolution concerning chaplains was introduced by John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, and referred to the Committee on War Activities just ordered.

The following resolution concerning the death of Bishop Franklin Hamilton was introduced by E. G. B.

Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, and passed by a rising vote:

MAY 6.
FOURTH DAY.

Whereas the morning press announces the death of Bishop Franklin Hamilton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which occurred yesterday at Pittsburgh, Pa.; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of this Conference be instructed to convey by wire to his brother, Bishop J. W. Hamilton, and to the immediate family of Bishop Franklin Hamilton, suitable expressions of sympathy.

E. G. B. MANN,
T. N. IVEY,
M. T. PLYLER.

Reports of Boards, Commissions, and Connectional Officers were called for.

W. F. McMurry, of the St. Louis Conference, presented the report of the Commission on Charters of Church Boards, and made explanation that the death of the Secretary and the illness of Bishop McCoy had caused to fall upon him the duty of preparing the report.

Judge J. A. McCullough, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, made explanation of the work of the Commission, which was ordered to record. (See Appendix.)

The call was made for reports from the Standing Committees.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Revisals was presented by Bascom Anthony.

H. M. Du Bose, of the North Georgia Conference, rose to a question of privilege, saying that, as it had been understood in the committee that there was to be a minority report, it had been agreed that the majority report was to be withheld until the minority report was ready. A motion to recommit the report was put on an order of the previous question, and lost. H. M. Du Bose moved that permission be granted the minority to file a report with the majority report. The motion prevailed, ordering both papers to the Calendar.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Publishing Interests was submitted, and went to the Calendar.

Call for reports of Boards, Commissions, etc.

Report of Commission on Charters, after explanation, was ordered to record.

Reports from Standing Committees called for.

Report No. 1 on Revisals and minority report, on statement and motion by Dr. Du Bose, were sent to Calendar.

Report No. 1 on Publishing Interests to Calendar.

MAY 6.
FOURTH DAY.

Decision of
Bishop on
question
by Dr.
Bradfield.

W. D. Bradfield, of the West Texas Conference, presented for decision to the Bishop in the chair the following question: "Can General Conference committees originate new matter?" The Bishop decided that it is usage that all papers come through the General Conference to committees.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, spoke on the question submitted by Dr. Bradfield. M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, explained that the Committee on Temperance and Social Service thus far had had but one subject presented. The Bishop said that custom could be set aside by the General Conference.

Dr. Edgar
Blake in-
troduced.

Dr. Edgar Blake, Secretary of the Sunday School Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced to the Conference.

Certain me-
morial
and reso-
lutions go
to appro-
priate
commit-
tees.

Permission was given to refer certain memorials and resolutions to the appropriate committees.

Memorial from Ocala District, Florida Conference, concerning paragraph 91, to Committee on Revisals.

Paper from James Cannon, Jr., and J. C. Reed, referred back from Committee on Episcopacy and referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Memorial from Quarterly Conference of Oxford and North Covington charge concerning organization of District Stewards, to Committee on Revisals.

Petition from Ivan Lee Holt, O. E. Goddard, and George W. Davis for Permanent Commission on War Work, to Special Committee on War Work.

Memorial from Brazil Conference concerning resident bishop on mission fields, to Committee on Episcopacy.

Memorial from Morristown District, Holston Conference, concerning ordination of chaplains, to Committee on Itinerancy.

Memorial from Morristown District, Holston Conference, concerning the formation of a new Annual Conference, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Memorial from Morristown District, Holston Confer-

ence, concerning Unification, to Committee on Church Relations.

MAY 6.
FOURTH DAY.

Memorial from Morristown District, Holston Conference, concerning laymen's rights for women, to Committee on Revisals.

Certain memorials and resolutions go to appropriate committees.

Petition from members of Little Rock Conference concerning Christian Literature Month, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

Petition from Little Rock Conference concerning general and Conference organs, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

Petition from Little Rock Conference concerning Quarterly Conference question referring to general and Conference organs, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

Memorial by A. A. Wagnon, S. L. Dobbs, and others, concerning paragraphs 388 and 389 of the Discipline, to Committee on Revisals.

Memorial from Central Texas Conference concerning Conference claimants, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by D. M. Ausmus, J. R. Pepper, and others, concerning the moving and traveling expenses of preachers, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by J. A. Burrow, G. L. Hardwick, and E. S. Finney on Conference Treasurers, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Memorial from Central Texas Conference concerning paragraph 103, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution, signed by J. W. Mills, E. E. Robinson, and others, concerning presiding elders, to Committee on Itinerancy.

Petition by G. H. Lambeth and George P. Adams to elect stewards by the Church Conference, to Committee on Revisals.

Petition by G. H. Lambeth and George P. Adams to create Episcopal Districts, to Committee on Episcopacy.

Petition by H. H. Sherman and M. L. Walton to create a Judicial Body, to Committee on Revisals.

Petition by H. H. Sherman and Martin E. Lawson

MAY 6. to superannuate bishops at seventy-five years of age, to
FOURTH DAY. Committee on Episcopacy.

Certain me- Memorial from Henrietta Epworth League, concern-
 morials and res- ing Ruby Kendrick Memorial, to Committee on Mis-
 olutions go to appro- sions.
 priate com-
 mittees.

Petition by H. C. Morrison and J. C. C. Newton con-
 cerning a lay delegate from each pastoral charge, to
 Committee on Revisals.

Memorial from Shelbyville District Conference of the
 Kentucky Conference concerning Quarterly Conference
 blanks, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by B. F. Lipscomb and J. C. Reed con-
 cerning paragraph 91, page 42, of the Discipline, to
 Committee on Revisals.

Memorial from delegates of Columbia, East Columbia,
 and Montana Conferences asking for change in bounda-
 ries, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Memorial from Shelbyville District Conference, Ken-
 tucky Conference, concerning paragraphs 44 and 45, to
 Committee on Revisals.

Memorial by A. J. Lamar, J. W. Johnson, and oth-
 ers, concerning change in Discipline with reference to
 ordination of chaplains for Army and Navy, to Commit-
 tee on Revisals.

Report on Report of Committee on Representative Church, re-
 Represent-ferred to Committee on Church Extension.
 ative
 Church
 referred.

Delegate Eastin explains
 absence. Conference delegation, explaining his absence on the
 ground of business detention growing out of war condi-
 tions and demands upon the force of his company.

Paper from A paper was submitted from the Board of Missions,
 Board of which, on motion of J. W. Perry, was referred to the
 Church Committee on Episcopacy.
 Extension
 referred.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Church Extension
 was submitted. As it consisted chiefly of detailed ref-
 erences to changes of the Discipline, on motion of W. F.
 McMurry the report went to the Calendar without read-
 ing.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Boundaries and
 on Bound- Finance was submitted, read, and sent to the Calendar.
 aries, to
 Calendar.

Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, moved that a special session of the Conference be ordered for Saturday evening, May 11, at 8 P.M., to hear addresses from the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels, and Dr. James Cannon, Jr. The motion prevailed.

MAY 6.
FOURTH DAY.

Special session to hear Mr. Daniels and Dr. Cannon.

Through Dr. J. H. Eakes, of the North Georgia Conference, a cordial invitation was extended the Conference to be present on the occasion of the presentation of a bronze bust of Bishop Candler to Emory University by the Class of 1913. A motion to accept the invitation, and to adjourn for that purpose on Wednesday morning at 11:55, prevailed.

Bust of Bishop Candler for Emory University.

Mr. Fred B. Fisher, Secretary of the Laymen's Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced.

Secretary of Laymen's Movement, M. E. Church.

A. D. Porter, of the Central Texas Conference, introduced the following resolution of sympathy, which was passed:

Be it resolved, That since with deeply pained hearts we have received the sad news of the fatal accident to the little daughter of the Rev. E. O. Watson, a member of the South Carolina Conference delegation, we assure him of our loving and brotherly sympathy.

Tribute of sympathy to Rev. E. O. Watson.

A. D. PORTER, F. P. CULVER,
JOHN O. WILLSON, H. A. BOAZ.

The presence of the following lay delegates was noted: G. L. Hardwick, of the Holston Conference; E. M. Fant, of the North Mississippi Conference; S. W. Ames, of the Virginia Conference; W. W. Hughes, of the Holston Conference; W. D. Davis, of the Mississippi Conference; J. W. Fitzgerald, of the Texas Conference.

Presence of delegates noted.

A. J. Cauthen, clerical delegate from the South Carolina Conference, was noted as in attendance.

The following substitutions were made: Sam Tate, lay delegate from the North Georgia Conference, took his place, which had been filled by J. A. Moss, alternate. R. L. Durham, lay alternate from the Holston Conference, was put in place of F. A. Carter, principal.

Substitutions made.

- MAY 6.** George P. Adams, lay alternate from the Virginia Conference, was seated in place of Thomas A. Southgate.
- FOURTH DAY.**
- Motion to adjourn. A motion by John S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, that we do now adjourn, prevailed.
- Reception to delegates. Announcements were made, including an invitation by Bishop Atkins to a reception in the Sunday School Exhibit Rooms this afternoon. It was announced that the Rev. Dr. Edgar Blake, Secretary of the Sunday School Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, would address the Conference this evening at eight o'clock. (For report of Dr. Blake's address, see Appendix.)
- Address by Dr. Blake.
- Adjourned. After the singing of the doxology, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Tasker, and Conference stood adjourned.

- MAY 7.** **FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 7.**
- FIFTH DAY.**
- Session opens. Conference met, according to rule, in fifth day's session on Tuesday, May 7, at 9 A.M., Bishop Hoss in the chair.
- Devotional service. The opening devotional service was conducted by Dr. A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, who announced Hymn 313, "O Thou who camest from above," led the Conference in the responsive reading of Psalm ciii., and offered prayer.
- Journal approved. The Journal of Monday's session was read and approved.
- Bishop Atkins presides. Bishop Hoss resigned the chair to Bishop Atkins, who presided during the remainder of the session.
- Delegates noted as present. The following lay delegates who had not answered the roll call were noted as in attendance: L. C. Kropp, of the East Oklahoma Conference; N. R. Barham and J. D. Johnson, of the Memphis Conference; C. E. Hayes, of the Little Rock Conference; Charlton Du Rant, of the South Carolina Conference; R. S. Hyer, of the North Texas Conference; H. O. Thornburg, of the Western Virginia Conference.
- B. F. Lipscomb, clerical delegate from the Virginia Conference, was noted as in attendance and took his seat, which had been occupied by W. J. Young, clerical alternate.

The following lay alternates were substituted for their principals and their attendance noted: G. B. Lowry, lay alternate from the Holston Conference, in place of H. L. Trollinger; E. W. Lindsay, lay alternate from the Pacific Conference, in place of J. R. Thomas.

MAY 7.
FIFTH DAY.

Substitutions entered.

W. W. Armstrong, of the Memphis Conference, was substituted on the Committee on Epworth Leagues for T. E. Sharp.

Announcement was made by Mr. Miller, of Atlanta, concerning attendance of delegates at the barbecue to be given on the grounds of Emory University on Wednesday.

Attendance at barbecue.

F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, as chairman of the Special Committee on Fraternal Correspondence and Introductions, moved that the special order of the day for Monday, the 13th, at 10 A.M., be the hearing of Mr. F. S. Brockman, Associate General Secretary of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States. The motion prevailed.

Date set for Mr. Brockman's address.

Dr. Prettyman made announcement concerning addresses to be made by Fraternal Messengers from sister Methodist Churches.

Notice of other addresses.

The list of Standing Committees was called, and the following reports were submitted and sent to the Calendar:

Reports 2-6 on Revisals, and Report 1 on Leagues.

Committee on Revisals, Reports Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Committee on Epworth Leagues, Report No. 1.

Permission was given to read by caption and refer resolutions, memorials, etc.

Reading by caption.

Bishop Hendrix announced that a letter had been received from Bishop McCoy, written by his own hand, in which he said that he would probably be able to come to the Conference, and that the physicians thought that his life might be indefinitely prolonged.

Letter from Bishop McCoy.

A motion by Rembert G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference, that the special order of the day for Wednesday, the 8th, be consideration of Report No. 1 of the Committee on Itinerancy, was lost, and the re-

Report No. 1 on Itinerancy: motion to consider as special order is lost, and Report put upon passage.

MAY 7. port was taken from the Calendar and put upon its pas-
FIFTH DAY. sage.

Chairman T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, chair-
Ellis man of the committee, stated that T. E. Sharp would
states that defend the measure, making the closing argument in-
Dr. Sharp stead of himself.
will de-
 fend re-
port.

Motion to John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Con-
substitute ference, moved that the minority report be substituted
minority for the majority report.
for ma-
 jority.

Amendment Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference,
allowing offered an amendment carrying a proviso that under cer-
preacher tain conditions a bishop might appoint a preacher to
to serve the same charge for more than four years, and spoke to
same the amendment.
charge
more than
four years.

Several E. G. B. Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, H. M.
speak to Du Bose, of the North Georgia Conference, and A. P.
the ques- Lyon, of the Louisville Conference, spoke on the ques-
tion. tion.

Motion to D. H. Kern, of the Baltimore Conference, moved an
amend the amendment to the amendment to the minority report
amend- by adding the words to the proviso, "but not exceeding
ment to eight years," and spoke to the question.
minority.

C. O. Jones, of the North Georgia Conference, spoke
 on the question.

Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference,
 rose to a question of privilege.

Briscoe Carter, of the Louisiana Conference, T. F.
 Temple, of the Central Texas Conference, John C. Par-
 ker, of the Virginia Conference, and John O. Willson,
 of the Upper South Carolina Conference, spoke on the
 question.

Call for pre- A motion by J. W. Perry, of the Holston Conference,
vious ques- that the previous question be put, was lost.
tion lost.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, and
 M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, spoke on the
 subject.

A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, was recog-
 nized.

Conference The time of adjournment being near, a motion was
adjourns.

made that we do now adjourn. The motion prevailed, and after announcements, the singing of the doxology, and the benediction pronounced by Dr. Edgar Blake, Conference stood adjourned; Dr. Lamar having the floor.

MAY 7.
FIFTH DAY.

SIXTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

MAY 8.
SIXTH DAY.

According to rule, Conference convened in sixth day's session on Wednesday, May 8, at 9 A.M.; Bishop Atkins in the chair.

Session
opens.

The devotional service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. N. Ainsworth, of the South Georgia Conference, and consisted of singing Hymn 222, "Jesus, the name high over all," the responsive reading of Psalm xxxvii., second division, and prayer.

Devotional
exercises.

J. T. Stratton, lay delegate from the Tennessee Conference, was noted as present, and took his seat. E. A. Dannelly, clerical delegate from the Alabama Conference, was noted as in attendance, and took his seat instead of W. M. Cox, alternate, who had been seated in his stead. W. R. Thornton, clerical delegate from the Pacific Conference, was noted as in attendance, and took his seat.

Newly ar-
rived dele-
gates are
seated.

W. W. Murrill, alternate lay delegate from the Western Virginia Conference, was put in place of W. D. Smith, principal.

Substituted.

The Journal of Tuesday's session was read. James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, called attention to the fact that the Minutes did not state the matter of the amendment to the minority report. Correction was made, and the Minutes were approved.

Journal cor-
rected and
approved.

A telegram was read and referred to the Committee on Temperance and Social Service.

Telegram
read and
referred.

Before relinquishing the chair Bishop Atkins introduced the Rev. T. R. Hamby, of the Holston Conference, who has five sons in the war, one of whom has been decorated for courage on the firing line.

The father
of five
sons who
are in the
war is in-
troduced.

Bishop Atkins resigned the chair to Bishop Denny, who presided during the remainder of the session.

Bishop Den-
ny in the
chair.

MAY 8.
SIXTH DAY.

Resolutions,
memorials,
petitions,
etc., read
by caption
and re-
ferred.

Resolutions, memorials, and petitions were read by caption and referred to their appropriate committees, as follows:

Telegram from the Council of National Defense, Mr. Eliot, to Committee on Temperance and Social Service.

Resolution on laity privileges for women, from Farmington District, St. Louis Conference, to Committee on Revisals.

Memorial to the Board of Missions, from A. F. Watkins and A. J. Weeks, committee, concerning coöperation with Methodist Episcopal Church, to Committee on Missions.

Resolution on prohibition for Hawaii, by James Cannon, Jr., and B. F. Lipscomb, to Committee on Temperance and Social Service.

Memorial from North Carolina Conference on change of boundary, to Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

Memorial from North Carolina Conference on welfare of the negro, to Committee on Church Relations.

Resolution from Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to special committee to be appointed.

Memorial from San Antonio District, West Texas Conference, on various items to various committees, to be appropriately distributed, to Committee on Revisals and Committee on Episcopacy.

Communication to Sunday School Committee from John H. Wynn, referred.

A resolution by E. E. Clements and A. J. Lamar concerning Spanish edition of the Discipline, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

Call of
Standing
Commit-
tees.

The call for reports of Standing Committees was made.

Report No. 3
on Pub-
lishing
Interests
adopted.

Report No. 3 of the Committee on Publishing Interests was presented, read, and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS, REPORT NO. 3.

We, your Committee on Publishing Interests, having had before us a memorial from the Florida Conference in

regard to authorizing the publication of a new Hymnal, **MAY 8.**
recommend nonconcurrence. **SIXTH DAY.**

W. D. BRADFIELD, *Chairman*;

F. M. DANIEL, *Secretary*.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Church Extension was presented and went to the Calendar. No. 2 on
Church
Extension
and No 2
on Bound-
aries, to
Calendar.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Boundaries and Finance went to the Calendar.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause was presented. J. J. Stowe, of the Tennessee Conference, moved that the rules be suspended. The motion prevailed, and, on motion by J. J. Stowe, the report was put on its passage and adopted, as follows: No. 1 on
Church
Relations
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH RELATIONS AND BIBLE CAUSE, REPORT NO. 1.

Your committee have had under consideration that por-
tion of the Episcopal Address referring to the Colored
Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and beg leave to
report as follows: Text of re-
port.

The Bishops' Address drew "special attention to the work and needs of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America," and to the "peculiar obligations of duty and honor by which our Church is bound to it, and commended to our careful consideration the matter of providing such means as may be possible to promote its welfare in all departments of the work."

With these words from our chief pastors, every thoughtful member of the Church must be in full agreement. The more we think of the matter, the more firmly we must come to the conviction that we owe a duty not only to the nearly three hundred thousand negroes who constitute the membership of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, but also to the more than nine million negroes who live in the South, and the compulsion upon us to meet this duty to them is a part of even a larger duty to ourselves, and indeed to the whole nation; for what the negro becomes in the process of his social, industrial, and religious development is a matter of gravest concern to every white man in the South who is also an American citizen with a national vision.

It is therefore little short of appalling to look ahead to the possibility of a considerable proportion of these mil-

MAY 8.
SIXTH DAY.

Text of re-
port.

lions of colored people, one day living among us as alien enemies, distrustful in mood and hostile in attitude toward us. A baneful leadership among the negroes themselves and a more baneful leadership among certain elements among our white people are not wanting even now in the creation of such a mood and such an attitude—a leadership that is carrying us nowhere except toward consequences of the most tragic character. It is time, then, for us to set in motion other and more constructive influences, if we would avoid the consequences here suggested.

From our own Church's peculiar relations to the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America is offered providentially an opportunity to render the incalculable service to the negroes themselves and to the civilization of which both we and they are a part. The sympathy and understanding necessary to handle so delicate a matter as racial relationships that are easily confused and strained we believe, as a Church, we have as perhaps no other group has, and not to apply our best efforts in all helpful ways would be for us an avoidance of a clear Christian duty. But this duty we believe the Church will accept in a large and generous way and seek to perform it specifically in the direction of coöperation with the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in training for them an intelligent leadership which shall serve, at least in part, to leaven the mass of the negro population in the South.

Already we have made no small beginning in this matter of coöperation and helpfulness:

1. Following the instructions of the last General Conference, the Secretaries of our Boards of Home Missions, Sunday Schools, Church Extension, and Education have been, during the quadrennium, in consultation with the officers of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church; and the consultations have led to such an understanding as will be practically fruitful in the future.

2. The Board of Home Missions has coöperated in their preachers' institutes and has contributed \$14,000 to their educational work, the Woman's Board has contributed \$10,000 and the Board of Education has contributed \$45,000 to their schools and colleges. We have thus spent a total of \$69,000 for educational work among them, chiefly at Paine and Lane Colleges.

An average of \$17,000 a year, however, is but a small pittance compared with the bigness of the work to be done and the importance of the service to be rendered.

Your committee recommends, therefore, that this Gen-

eral Conference appoint a committee to confer with the subcommittee on Church Relations concerning the matter of putting an assessment upon the Church for our negro work and of devising methods for its administration, such committee to consist of the Secretaries of the Boards of Education, Sunday School, Church Extension, and Missions, with two members each from the General Conference committees having each of these interests in charge, and to report to this General Conference for action before adjournment.

JAMES CANNON, JR., *Chairman*;

R. H. WYNN, *Secretary*.

MAY 8.
SIXTH DAY.
Text of report.

John M. Moore, of the North Texas Conference, presented a resolution referring to the matter of the report just adopted, which without reading was referred to the special committee just ordered on aid to the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolution on aid to Colored M. E. Church referred.

The call of Standing Committees being resumed, Report No. 3 of the Committee on Missions was presented and went to the Calendar without reading.

Report No. 3 on Missions to Calendar.

The list of Special Committees was called, but no reports were submitted.

No special committees report.
Dr. Chappell's report as Fraternal Messenger ordered to record.

E. B. Chappell, Fraternal Messenger to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, presented his report, which was ordered to record as follows:

REPORT OF DR. E. B. CHAPPELL, FRATERNAL MESSENGER TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assembled in Atlanta, Ga., May, 1918.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: It is with sincere gratitude and pleasure that I present to you my report as your Fraternal Messenger to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met in Saratoga, N. Y., May, 1916—gratitude for the privilege of having been the bearer of fraternal greetings to so noble and honorable a body, pleasure at the remembrance of the inspiration and encouragement which came to me from the things which I saw and heard and from the goodly fellowship I was permitted to enjoy during my stay in Saratoga.

I was given an entire evening to speak on the common task of American Methodism and the great need for vital coöperation between the Methodist forces of the country for the accomplishment of this task. Both the messenger

MAY 8. and his message were received with tokens of appreciation.
SIXTH DAY. The treatment accorded me was gracious and brotherly. Nothing was left undone that could be done to express, through courtesy and brotherly kindness to me, tender and fraternal regard for the Church I represented. Whatever may be the final outcome of negotiations for Methodist unification, one who was present and came under the influence of the spirit of the General Conference of 1916 can never be in doubt as to the sentiment and attitude of those who composed that great body of Christian leaders.

I am glad to report that I found abundant evidence that the largest body of Methodists in the world is still true to the spirit and the fundamental doctrines out of which Methodism was born. It still deserves the characterization once given to the Methodist movement as a whole—"Christianity in earnest." There are no signs of abatement in its evangelical zeal and its missionary enthusiasm. The Methodist Episcopal Church evidently has no thought of surrendering its spiritual inheritance or of proving recreant to the sacred trust committed to the spiritual children of John Wesley.

Yours faithfully,

E. B. CHAPPELL.

Memorial
referred
to Secretaries.

A memorial received through the mail touching several matters was, on motion of A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, referred to the Secretaries for distribution and reference to the appropriate committees.

Consideration
of
Report No. 1
on Itinerancy
resumed.

The matter pending at adjournment on Tuesday was taken up, A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, on the floor.

Amendment
to minority
report
changed
by permission.

Dr. Lamar asked permission to change the pending amendment to the minority report, offered as a substitute for Report No. 1 of the Committee on Itinerancy, so that the reading should be as follows: "*Provided, further*, that where a Quarterly Conference shall request and a majority of the presiding elders shall concur by ballot in the request, the bishop may appoint a preacher to a pastoral charge for more than **four consecutive years.**" The permission was granted.

Third
amendment
ruled out of
order.

Rembert G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference, proposed to offer an amendment adding a paragraph to the amendment to the minority report. The Bishop

ruled that such an amendment is not now in order, as there are two amendments pending. MAY 8.
SIXTH DAY.

J. H. Sherard, of the North Mississippi Conference, rose to the point of order that the amendment offered by D. H. Kern, of the Baltimore Conference, adding a proviso for an eight-year limit under certain conditions, was out of order, because not seconded. The point of order was not sustained, as the amendment has two signatures. Point of order not sustained.

S. G. Thompson, of the Central Texas Conference, offered an amendment to the majority report, proposing the amendment of paragraph 104 of the Discipline, providing that no presiding elder shall serve that office longer than four years successively. Proposed amendment of majority report, limiting time of presiding elder.

A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, George R. Stuart, of the North Alabama Conference, L. D. Hamilton, of the Memphis Conference, J. J. Stowe, of the Tennessee Conference, F. W. Brandon, of the North Alabama Conference, and J. E. McDonald, of the Southwest Missouri Conference, spoke on the subject. Debating the subject.

F. P. Culver, of the Central Texas Conference, moved the previous question, and the motion prevailed. The previous question being ordered, T. E. Sharp, of the Memphis Conference, closed the debate for the majority report. On motion of A. J. Lamar, five minutes' extension of time was accorded Dr. Sharp in which to finish his argument. The previous question was ordered, and Dr. Sharp closed for majority report.

T. D. Samford, of the Alabama Conference, moved that the vote on the main question be taken by clerical and lay members separately. Motion to vote by classes.

A. P. Lyon, of the Louisville Conference, rose to the point of order that it is inadmissible to discriminate between the several parts of a question in a call for vote by classes. The Bishop ruled that the Conference could decide this question. The Bishop rules on points of order.

E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, rose to a question of order, which he proposed as follows: "Is the motion for a vote by classes in order after the previous question has been ordered?" The Chair ruled:

MAY 8. "It is in this case, a notice having been given in advance."
SIXTH DAY.

Vote on call for classes affirms. The vote was taken on the call for classes, resulting in 64 ayes, which was declared to be more than one-fifth of the members present.

Count challenged, renewed, and found more than required. T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, called in question the correctness of the count. The vote was taken again, resulting in 72 for the division, clearly more than the one-fifth required; and the vote by classes, clerical and lay, was ordered.

Amendment to amendment of minority report lost, and first amendment adopted. The question was put on the amendment to the amendment of the minority report. The amendment to the amendment was lost. The question being put on the amendment to the minority report, 162 voted for and 130 against. The amendment to the minority report was declared adopted.

At this point, under resolution fixing time, Conference adjourned. Several motions were offered. John S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, rose to the point of order that the time of adjournment according to resolution has been passed. The Chair sustained the point. A stanza of the hymn, "Children of the heavenly King," was sung, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Tasker, and Conference stood adjourned.

MAY 9.
SEVENTH DAY.

SEVENTH DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 9.

In session.

According to rule, the Conference convened in seventh day's session on Thursday, May 9, at 9 A.M., Bishop Denny in the chair.

Devotional service.

The opening devotional service was conducted by the Rev. Graham H. Lambeth, of the Virginia Conference, and consisted of the singing of Hymn 507, "O God, our help in ages past," the responsive reading of Psalm xlvii., and prayer.

Journal corrected and approved.

The Journal of Wednesday's session was read. S. G. Thompson called attention to the fact that the amendment offered by him to the majority report, Itinerancy No. 1, read "office," not "district." The Chair called attention to the fact that in deciding a motion to vote by separate classes he had not decided the general prin-

ciple, as the Journal seemed to indicate, but only the case before the house. Corrections were made, and the Journal was approved.

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DAY.

Bishop Denny resigned the chair to Bishop Kilgo, who presided during the remainder of the session.

Bishop Kilgo
presides.

By request of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence and Introductions, Bishop Hendrix presented to the Conference Bishop W. P. Thirkield, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Elbert R. Zaring, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

Rev. E. R.
Zaring in-
troduced.

A motion by J. W. Perry, of the Holston Conference, was ruled out of order by the Chair, as the house was acting under the previous question, limiting all action to the subject pending at adjournment. J. O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, moved that the rule be suspended. The motion did not prevail.

J. W. Perry's
motion
ruled out
of order,
as house
is acting
under
previous
question.

M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, rose to a question of personal privilege, as follows:

Points of
privilege
by M. T.
Haw and
T. E.
Sharp on
matter of
time
limit.

T. E. Sharp, in closing the discussion on the time limit, used the following language: "My friend of yesterday was exceedingly unfortunate in speaking of the fact that he came from St. Louis. There is a memorial from the St. Louis District Conference to remove the time limit." The facts are, there is no such memorial before this body; and further, the St. Louis Annual Conference, of which the St. Louis District is a small part, overwhelmingly rejected a memorial to remove the time limit.

T. E. Sharp rose to a question of personal privilege, and said that he had been credibly informed by one of the St. Louis Conference delegation that such action had been taken by the St. Louis District Conference in the last few days, and was doubtless on its way to this body; and that inasmuch as Brother Haw referred to the city of St. Louis, he considered his remarks in order.

Points of or-
der and
others on
the pend-
ing sub-
ject now
came thick
and fast,
nor did
they cease
with the
final adop-
tion of the
minority
report as
amended.

E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, rose to the point of order that the question pending should come in regular order after the call for reports from committees. The point was not sustained.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, rose

MAY 9.
SEVENTH
DAY.

to the point of order that the question pending at adjournment could not be put until, under Rule 14, the principal question had been perfected by consideration of the amendment to the majority report that had been offered yesterday. The Chair did not sustain the point of order.

Appeal from
decision of
Chair sus-
tained.

Dr. Cannon appealed to the house for a reversal of the decision of the Chair, and stated his reasons therefor. The Chair stated the grounds of the ruling. On a call for a division, the decision of the Chair was not sustained.

J. S. Chadwick, of the North Alabama Conference, rose to a question of law: "Does not the amendment before us require a two-thirds majority for passage?" The Chair declined to decide.

Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, rose to the point of order that the amendment had been introduced after the vote had been ordered. The point was not sustained.

Briscoe Carter, of the Louisiana Conference, rose to a question: "Can an amendment to an amendment now be offered?" The Chair answered, "No."

Point of
order as to
previous
question
sustained.

T. F. Temple, of the Central Texas Conference, rose to the point of order that the previous question had been ordered. The point was sustained.

E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, asked: "If we adopt the substitute, will that be the final disposal of the whole question?" The Chair replied, "Yes."

E. G. B. Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, asked: "Can we vote on the substitute and then perfect the principal question?" The point was ruled out of order, the Conference having decided that the main question must first be perfected.

John W. Woods, of the Northwest Texas Conference, rose to the point of order that the amendment to the majority report had been adopted through acceptance of the amendment. The Journal was read, and the point not sustained. Mr. Woods then rose to a ques-

tion of information, which the Bishop in the chair declined to answer unless submitted in writing.

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DAY.

A. P. Lyon, of the Louisville Conference, rose to a question of information: "If the substitute is voted down and the majority report adopted, can we move a reconsideration?" The Chair declined to rule on the question.

John S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, rose to the point of order that the amendment to the majority report and the minority report deal with two different matters, now seeking to cover both the pastor and the presiding elder at the same time. The Chair ruled that the point as a general proposition was well taken; but that in the matter before the house, the amendment having been made as an addition to the majority report, it was germane to the subject, and therefore in order.

Chair rules that amendment is in order.

Rembert G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference, rose to the point of order that he had offered an amendment that had not been in order at the time, but that he had then been informed that it might later be offered. The point was not sustained, and the amendment was not admitted to be offered.

E. W. Alderson rose to the point of order that nothing is in order before the house except the vote. The point was not ruled on.

J. W. Woods rose to a question of privilege. A. F. Watkins, of the Mississippi Conference, rose to the point of order that Mr. Woods was making an argument under the guise of a question of privilege. The point was sustained.

The amendment to the majority report being put, it was defeated by a division of 173 noes to 120 ayes.

Amendment to majority report defeated.

The question being put on the substitute, the minority report, it was adopted by a vote of 155 to 131, as follows:

The substitute, minority report, adopted.

COMMITTEE ON ITINERANCY NO. 1, MINORITY REPORT AS AMENDED.

Add at the end of paragraph 103, page 50, of the Discipline of 1914 the following words: "Provided, further,

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DAY.

The substitute, minority report, adopted.

that where a Quarterly Conference shall request and a majority of the presiding elders shall concur by ballot in the request, the bishop may appoint a preacher to a pastoral charge for more than four consecutive years." So that the paragraph, when amended, will read as follows:

"Paragraph 103, *Ans. 2.* To fix the appointments of the preachers in the Annual Conferences; *provided*, that he shall announce to the open cabinet, before the minute question answering the appointments of the preachers is officially announced, all the appointments made by him except those made during the interim of the sessions of an Annual Conference; and *provided, further*, that he shall not allow any preacher to remain in the same circuit or station more than four years successively (but an unexpired term of less than six months shall not be counted), except the connectional officers, the supernumerary and superannuated preachers, missionaries among the Indians, and on foreign stations, or in the employ of the Annual Conference Board of Missions, chaplains to the State prisons and military posts, those preachers that may be appointed to labor for the special benefit of seamen, for the American Bible Society, for the Sunday League of America, for any institution having the care of orphan and homeless children, and the presidents, principals, or teachers of seminaries under our superintendence; and, when requested by an Annual Conference, to appoint a preacher for a longer time than four years to any seminary of learning not under our care; also a Sunday School Field Secretary to travel within the bounds of such Conference for the purpose of establishing and aiding Sunday schools; and an agent or agents for the benefit of our literary and benevolent institutions; a general colporteur agent or general colporter, and the editors of Annual Conference organs. A bishop may appoint a preacher on trial, or a member of an Annual Conference, to engage in temperance work, or as Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, to service in the Army and Navy of the United States, or as a student in any of our institutions of learning, or in any university for strictly university work, when requested to do so by the Annual Conference: *provided, however*, that the time thus spent in school shall not count on the time required for trial in the Annual Conference: *provided, further*, that where a Quarterly Conference shall request and a majority of the presiding elders shall concur by ballot, the bishop may appoint a preacher to a pastoral charge for more than four consecutive years."

BASCOM ANTHONY,
A. J. LAMAR.

E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, moved a reconsideration of the vote. John S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. The motion to table prevailed.

**MAY 9.
SEVENTH
DAY.**

Motion to reconsider vote tabled.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, asked what had become of the order to vote by separate classes, lay and clerical. The Chair replied that it applied only to the majority report, which had been disposed of by adoption of the minority report.

Votes by classes applied only to minority report.

C. L. McCausland, of the Montana Conference, moved that all persons not members of the Conference be requested to retire from the lower floor. The motion prevailed.

Persons not members retire from lower floor.

Memorials, resolutions, petitions, etc., were read by caption and referred to their respective committees as follows:

Memorials, resolutions, etc., read by caption and referred.

Resolutions making assessments levied by the Board of Church Extension subject to approval by the General Conference, by J. W. Mills, George W. Davis, and Hoyt M. Dobbs, to Committee on Church Extension.

Resolution concerning the Book Committee and Publishing Agents, by J. W. Mills and F. F. Davis, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

A communication, supplementary, from John R. Nelson, Superintendent of Army Work, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas, to Special Committee on War Work.

Resolution by J. T. Guy and J. A. Burrow, concerning Section IV., ¶ 91, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution from the South Georgia Conference, concerning providing tracts, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

Resolution by R. P. Shuler, F. P. Culver, and H. E. Draper, concerning ¶ 398, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolutions for ordination of chaplains for the Army and Navy, by A. J. Lamar and others, returned from Committee on Episcopacy and referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

MAY 9.
SEVENTH
DAY.

Memorials,
resolutions, etc.,
read by
caption
and re-
ferred.

Resolution
making
Report 3
on Mis-
sions spe-
cial order
for May 11
was
passed
after fail-
ure of mo-
tions to
amend.

A communication from Mrs. P. H. Daniel, of Dallas, Texas, concerning dancing, referred to Committee on Temperance and Social Service.

Resolution by R. G. Smith, W. P. King, and others, concerning time limit on presiding eldership, referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

The following resolution offered by Perry S. Rader, of the Southwest Missouri Conference, was presented:

Be it resolved, That Report No. ■ of the Committee on Missions be made the special order for ten o'clock, Saturday, May 11, and that one hour of the time of this Conference be set aside for (1) intercession to God for his assistance in the great undertaking of raising five million dollars a year for five years for missionary purposes and work made necessary by the war, and (2) for short addresses presenting before the General Conference the needs, duty, and opportunity of this great movement.

PERRY S. RADER,
M. L. WALTON,
CHARLES C. SELECMAN.

A. F. Watkins, of the Mississippi Conference, moved, as a substitute that we set aside the first hour of tomorrow's session for the Missionary Centenary, and that Dr. Tasker and Dr. Blake be asked to make addresses.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, moved as an amendment to the original paper that the hour of three o'clock Sunday afternoon be devoted to the Centenary.

Dr. Cannon withdrew his amendment, the substitute was lost, and the original resolution was passed as above.

Committees
called.

The list of Standing and Special Committees was called.

Report No. 1
on Episco-
pacy
adopted
under sus-
pension of
rule.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Episcopacy was presented.

W. N. Ainsworth, of the South Georgia Conference, moved that the rule be suspended and that the report be immediately put upon its passage. The motion prevailed, and the report was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON EPISCOPACY, REPORT NO. 1.

Dear Brethren: We, your Committee on Episcopacy, respectfully beg leave to submit the following report:

The names of all the bishops were called, one by one, and their characters passed, to wit: Eugene R. Hendrix, Joseph S. Key, Warren A. Candler, Henry C. Morrison, E. Embree Hoss, James Atkins, Collins Denny, John C. Kilgo, William B. Murrah, Walter R. Lambuth, Richard G. Waterhouse, Edwin D. Mouzon, and James H. McCoy.

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DAY.

Your committee would recommend: First, that Bishop Joseph S. Key remain on the retired list, and that Bishops Henry C. Morrison, E. Embree Hoss, and Richard G. Waterhouse be retired from active service. Secondly, that the following-named Bishops remain effective, namely: Eugene R. Hendrix, Warren A. Candler, James Atkins, Collins Denny, John C. Kilgo, William B. Murrah, Walter R. Lambuth, Edwin D. Mouzon, and James H. McCoy.

We respectfully request that the College of Bishops give to Bishop James H. McCoy light work for the coming year.

A. J. LAMAR, *Chairman*;

J. W. PERRY, *Secretary*.

The call of the Standing Committees was resumed, and the Committee on Itinerancy submitted Reports Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, which went to the Calendar.

Reports 3, 4, 5, 6, on Itinerancy, to Calendar.

The Committee on Revisals submitted Reports Nos. 7 and 8, which went to the Calendar.

Reports 7, 8, on Revisals, to Calendar.

The committee presented Report No. 9. E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, moved the suspension of the rule in order that the report might be put upon its passage. The motion prevailed. The report was read and adopted, as follows:

Report 9 on Revisals read and adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 9.

Your Committee on Revisals, pursuant to instructions to nominate a Committee on the Constitution of the Church, to be composed of one bishop, five ministers, and five laymen, to consider the Report of the Commission on the Constitution, pages 463-488 of the Journal of the General Conference of 1914, and investigate in every way possible, striving to determine the status of the Constitution, and to make its report to this body as soon as it may be able, seeking to answer two questions—namely: First, What is the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South? Second, What changes in said Constitution should be initiated by this General Conference?—herewith present the following nominations:

Clerical.—Bishop E. D. Mouzon, A. J. Lamar, H. M. Du Bose, F. M. Thomas, O. E. Goddard, U. V. W. Darlington.

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Lay.—John S. Candler, Perry S. Rader, J. H. Reynolds,
J. A. McCullough, H. H. White.

Respectfully submitted.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Reports Nos.
1, 2, 3, 4,
on Educa-
tion, sub-
mitted.

Nos. 2, 3, 4,
to Calen-
dar.

No. 1 put
upon pas-
sage, read,
amended,
and
adopted.

The call for reports being resumed, the Committee on Education submitted Reports Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4 went to the Calendar.

Henry N. Snyder, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, moved that the rule be suspended, and that Report No. 1 be immediately put upon its passage. The motion prevailed. The report was read.

W. F. McMurry, of the St. Louis Conference, objected that the Committee on Support of Superannuates was not represented on the Committee on Conference. On motion of John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, the chairman of the Committee on Support of Superannuates was included by amendment. The report was adopted as amended, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, REPORT NO. 1.

The Committee on Education, having had before it various memorials proposing campaigns to raise large sums of money for our educational institutions, desire to call the attention of the General Conference to the following facts:

1. The Board of Education asked for a campaign for \$13,000,000 to enable our colleges to meet the growing demands being made upon them.

2. The Educational Commission is calling for a campaign for \$10,000,000 to meet the imperative needs of our two universities at Atlanta and Dallas.

3. The Boards of Missions and Church Extension are enterprising a centenary missionary campaign for \$35,000,000.

Of the needs and the wisdom of these several calls for money, your committee raises no question. But the fact that it is proposed to conduct during the quadrennium three independent campaigns through three independent agencies for sums aggregating approximately \$60,000,000, we view seriously. While it may be possible to conduct simultaneously three independent campaigns through separate agencies without friction or clashing of interests, there is danger of both. There is serious danger that these three campaigns conducted independently of each other

will waste energy, confuse our members, impress our people with the idea that there is a rivalry between different interests and Boards of the Church, and may defeat the objects which are dear to all of us.

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Accordingly it is the judgment of your committee that this General Conference ought to correlate and harmonize these different interests, work out a comprehensive forward-movement program for the Church during the quadrennium, into which each of these elements will fall as a logical part of a whole and go before the Church with a plan so comprehensive and with a message so compelling that the whole Church will respond by generously supplying all of the funds needed for these several calls.

We therefore recommend that the General Conference order a Committee on Conference, consisting of the Chairman of the Special Educational Commission and the Chairman of each of the General Conference Committees on Education, Missions, and Church Extension, and the Committee on Support of Superannuates, and two other members of each of these bodies, to be named by their respective chairmen; said Committee on Conference to be called together by the Chairman of the Committee on Education, to consider this whole matter with a view to collaborating and reporting to this General Conference at the earliest possible moment a synthetic plan for these campaigns.

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;

H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

The call for reports of committees being resumed, the Committee on Missions reported Nos. 2, 4, and 5, which went to the Calendar.

Reports 2, 4, and 5 of Committee on Missions goes to Calendar.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Church Relations was submitted. James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, moved that the rule be suspended and the report put upon its passage. The motion prevailed, and the report was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 2 of Committee on Church Relations submitted and adopted.

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH RELATIONS AND BIBLE CAUSE, REPORT NO. 2.

Your committee have had under consideration the Report of the Ecumenical Methodist Commission, and present their report as follows:

We are impressed with the magnitude of the field of service opening up for the Commission.

The outbreak of the war found Protestantism unable to express itself as one. Its divisions proved disastrous at

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DAY.

Report No. 2
of Com-
mittee on
Church
Relations
submitted
and
adopted.

that fateful hour. This condition must not be allowed to reoccur. Protestantism owes it to the world so to organize that it can speak with one voice and throw the tremendous weight of Protestant public opinion into international councils at critical times.

In the Ecumenical Methodist Commission Protestantism has a potential agency of untold service to humanity. The world conflict is bringing the United States into intimate relationships with France, Great Britain, and her self-governing colonies. The problems involved in the immense tasks of reconstruction after the war will require the ablest statesmanship sustained by the supporting influence of the Churches. The bonds between British and American Methodism accordingly should be strengthened, and effective means of coöperation should be provided. The Ecumenical Methodist Commission is providentially at hand as a means through which this work may be performed. It may serve as a much-needed clearing house for world Methodism, through which each branch may be kept informed touching the movements and work of all other divisions, especially on all matters and problems common to Methodism. With increased life and power, the Commission may come to serve as an agency for Christianizing the industrial and international thinking of the world, for mobilizing the best Christian conscience of Protestantism on a Christian world-order, and for bringing the full weight of public opinion to bear upon the governments of the leading nations, so as to make possible the establishment of a world-order which rests upon and is responsible to an international Christian public opinion.

We therefore approve the continuation of the Commission, and authorize the College of Bishops to fill vacancies in the ten members allotted to our Church.

Our Commissioners are authorized to represent our Church in arranging plans and program for the Fifth Ecumenical Methodist Conference, and to perform all other functions properly belonging to members of the Commission. It is further provided that the College of Bishops shall name such delegates to represent our Church in the Fifth Ecumenical Methodist Conference as may be allotted to our Church.

In regard to the expense of the Commission, we offer the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That we respectfully ask the General Conference to refer to the Committee on Boundaries and Finance the matter of providing for the expenses of our Ecumenical Methodist Commissioners in the discharge of their duties,

and also for defraying the share in the expense of holding the next Ecumenical Conference falling to our Church, expressing our wish that they may be able so to do.

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DAY.

JAMES CANNON, JR., *Chairman*;

R. H. WYNN, *Secretary*.

The call being resumed, Report No. 2 of the Committee on Laymen's Missionary Movement was presented.

Report No. 2
of Com-
mittee on
Laymen's
Movement
presented
and
adopted.

On motion of W. Erskine Williams, the rule was suspended and the report immediately put upon its passage. The report was read and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT, REPORT NO. 2.

The report of the findings of the Committee of One Hundred on the Centenary Program held at Memphis, March 19-21, has been before your committee and most carefully considered. We heartily indorse the report of this Committee of One Hundred, and make it a part of this report.

Unless the Church does her part in preparing the kind of democracy founded on the gospel of Jesus Christ even when the world has been made "safe for democracy," the victory will be robbed of its full and complete glory. This can be accomplished only by such a world-wide program as will lay the gospel as a bedrock upon which a blasted world may reconstruct its civilization.

We, therefore, your Committee on the Laymen's Missionary Movement, report the same to this General Conference, urging its adoption by this body.

W. ERSKINE WILLIAMS, *Chairman*;

W. W. BALL, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINDINGS.

Report of
Committee
on
Findings.

The situation, in the light of the great war, is extraordinary as it affects the nations of the earth from a political, economic, and social standpoint. Readjustment and reconstruction following this war are inevitable. The forces at work are world-wide in their sweep and significance, and are potential for evil or for good as they are ignored on the one hand or measured and mastered on the other. If supreme and heroic effort be not put forth at this juncture, the powers of darkness will be organized and entrenched as never before. We cannot afford to wait. It is the Church's supreme opportunity. She must rise to the emergency, shape events with a master hand, reënforce

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her missionary workers in every field and in every department of Christian activity, adequately equip her institutions at home and abroad, and plant her standards in every field, until she shall have filled the imperial command to preach the gospel to every creature.

All power is with God, and the timing of events is also with him. We are profoundly convinced that the hour has struck when the evangelization of the world should be undertaken with renewed zeal, enlarged faith, and a substantial prospect of its being carried to an early and complete consummation. It is the world-wide enterprise for which the Church stands, and upon its faithful prosecution the very existence of the Church depends; and to such a task the Church must give her strength and her very life, or fail in her allegiance to her Lord. To him, therefore, and to this enterprise we hereby pledge our time, our energies, our gifts, and our prayers.

The call to advance rings down the line, and by a remarkable providence comes at the very hour when the Board of Missions has thrown off its indebtedness, and when this Board and the Board of Church Extension have largely added to their available assets.

We would fully indorse and give emphasis to the action of the Board of Missions in constituting a Centenary Commission, and would recommend that the Commission, under the approval of the Board, lay the missionary situation, its claims and its urgent demands, before the approaching General Conference, and request that body by special action to give emphasis to this great world program of missions which is due the great commission of our Lord under which the Church has received her marching orders.

By every token the Church must go forward, press the battle, occupy the field so providentially prepared, and carry home the message until every creature shall know that Jesus Christ is able to save to the uttermost. To hesitate is to fail in the supreme hour of opportunity; to stand still is to imperil every step already taken. The Church must follow her Lord and go forward.

In order that the purposes of the Centenary Celebration may be carried out, we recommend, without attempting to prescribe details, that the following lines of endeavor be undertaken:

I. Intercession.—The world crisis and our tremendous resources of men and money create an unprecedented responsibility; to depend upon mere human resources would, in this spiritual enterprise, be presumption. Spiritual resources infinitely outweigh the material. Christ himself

has indicated the order of procedure, when he commanded his disciples to pray for laborers. Through prayer we come into harmony with God's will and have his coöperation in finding laborers, and in bringing ourselves under the enlightening and strengthening guidance of his Holy Spirit, realizing our past shortcomings, we would first seek pardon for failure and lack of faith, and then daily and hourly call upon God for help in this crisis of Christianity. We desire to enlist the prayers of all our people for greater zeal and consecration, for a large increase in the number of missionaries, for larger liberality in offerings, and for the dedication of the so-called secular activities of our people to spiritual ends. We commend the plans already in use by the Commission's Department of Spiritual Resources and Intercession for Prayer Covenants and the formation of Prayer Leagues in our Annual, District, Quarterly, and Church Conferences, and the creation and circulation of adequate literature setting forth the place of prayer in Christ's plan for saving the world.

II. *Publicity*.—The power of the press to-day is almost incalculable. Movements, great and small, depend upon the coöperation of the press. This movement expects, and undoubtedly will have, the full support of our Church press.

Never was the secular press so eager for Church news. This, the most potential movement of Methodism, is such a heroic challenge that the press will doubtless clamor for its thrilling narratives. We therefore urge our pastors and other leaders to utilize all possible aid of the secular press.

We believe that our Board of Missions is justified in employing publicity experts; and we suggest, in view of the valuable and necessary service rendered to all enterprises by the Church press, that the General Conference be urged to devise plans for the more adequate support and larger circulation of our Church papers. It is assumed that every pulpit and every organization in the Church will become a medium of publicity, and that every member, from the chief pastors to the humblest laymen, will become a herald of this mighty missionary movement.

III. *Stewardship and Finance*.—Recognizing that we hold our property not as absolute owners but as stewards, and believing that our marvelous financial prosperity, without precedent in all history, is a definite challenge to our faithfulness, and appreciating the opportunity to transmute material and perishable things into spiritual and eternal value, we direct the attention of our people to the

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on
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world's inviting field and ask for investment commensurate with our means and adequate to the needs of our missionary enterprise.

We appreciate the splendid surveys prepared by our secretaries with the coöperation of our missionaries; and having carefully considered the askings of our several mission fields as presented through officers of our Board of Missions and Board of Church Extension, we are convinced that the aggregate of estimate is conservative and will barely meet our immediate necessities. We therefore recommend that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under the auspices of its Centenary Commission, raise as a Centenary Fund four million dollars a year for five years, making a total of twenty millions.

We further recommend that the present regular income of approximately \$2,000,000 a year, \$10,000,000 for the five years, be added to the \$20,000,000, making a grand total of \$30,000,000 as the goal for five years.

The titanic struggle for liberty and democracy into which our country has been precipitated has brought with it new and enlarged responsibilities in America and across the seas, in France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, and Russia. The heroic spirit of our soldiers and of our people fires our patriotism afresh and inspires us to a renewed sense of obligation to sacrificial service.

We heartily indorse the action of our College of Bishops in authorizing war work at home and abroad. In view of the rapidly-growing demand for chaplains, camp workers and their equipment, hospitals, trained nurses, and a personal ministry in camp and field, and in view of the possibilities growing out of new and inviting fields for evangelization in Europe and the near East, we would recommend an additional sum of one million dollars a year for five years, making a grand total of \$35,000,000 as a minimum, and that no maximum limit be fixed.

We recommend that all our plans for the raising of these additional funds be so laid and operated as not to hinder but to help in elevating the Church's normal yearly income to at least double the present amount, so that we shall be in position at the end of five years to take care of the increased yearly demand on our Board, growing out of the five years' extraordinary expansion.

These recommendations are made with the full understanding that the most thorough and businesslike financial organization be created by the proper Church authorities, and that the raising of the money is to be utilized in the development of the spiritual life of our people so that they

shall be prepared for greater undertakings in every department of Church activity.

IV. *Enlisting Workers.*—The need of men and women of capacity, courage, high purpose, and deep consecration is even greater than the need of money. With the unparalleled demands of the changing order and a world undergoing reconstruction, we are convinced that steps should be taken to enlist for Christian service at home and abroad our best-equipped young men, either now exempt from military service or hereafter returning from Europe, and many heroic women who are even now ready to serve their country and their Church.

V. *A Program for American Methodism.*—We heartily concur in the recommendation of the Niagara Conference of the Centenary Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church that a joint meeting be held at some early date for the formation of a world program for American Methodism, and we suggest that an appropriate occasion for such a meeting be the Conference of One Thousand Leaders to be held at Junaluska, June 26-30.

VI. *Deputation Work.*—It is the sense of this meeting that, as high strategy for the clearer understanding and more effective promotion of the world program of American Methodism, strong deputations of our laymen, together with pastors and bishops, be secured for immediate special visitation of our work in other lands, and that so far as possible these visitations be conducted jointly with the Methodist Episcopal Church. To that end, we hereby request the Joint Commission of the two Churches to make adequate provision for the enlistment of such deputations.

VII. *Personal Preparation.*—In view of the supernatural element in all of this work of world-wide missions in which the aim is to present Jesus Christ, we would recommend that the greatest possible emphasis be placed upon devotional Bible study, the deepening of the spiritual life, and the intercession which releases the power of God, without which we cannot do the work of God.

W. R. LAMBUTH, *Chairman*;
A. C. MILLAR, *Secretary*;
R. E. TURNIPSEED, T. S. SOUTHGATE,
O. E. GODDARD, J. J. GRAY,
BELLE BENNETT, P. H. ENOCHS,
L. G. GLYDE, W. H. STOCKHAM.
J. S. CARR,

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DAY.

Report of
Committee
on
Findings.

The call being resumed, Report No. 3 of the Commit-

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DAY.

Telegram
from the
General
Conference
of the
C. M. E.
Church.

tee on Laymen's Movement was presented and went to the Calendar.

Bishop Denny announced the following telegram from the General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America:

CHICAGO, ILL., May 9, 1918.

BISHOP COLLINS DENNY, General Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assembled in Atlanta, Ga., Greetings:

The General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church now assembled in Chicago, Ill., heartily reciprocates the felicitation which your telegraphic communication expresses. Read Hebrews xiii. 1.

By order and on general behalf of the bishops and members of the General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in session.

R. S. WILLIAMS, *Secretary Board of Bishops.*

The call of Special Committees was made. No reports were submitted.

Supplemental
report
of the
Sunday
School
Board.

E. B. Chappell, of the Tennessee Conference, submitted a supplemental report from the Sunday School Board, and moved the suspension of the rule in order that it might be immediately put upon its passage. The motion prevailed, and the report was adopted, as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Session at Atlanta, Ga., May 9, 1918.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: There is in the hands of the General Sunday School Board the sum of \$50,000 raised by the Sunday schools of the Church for the purpose of aiding our young preachers in fitting themselves for leadership in Christian education. Two years ago the Board offered to turn over the accrued and accumulating interest on this fund to the Trustees of Emory University and the Trustees of Southern Methodist University, in equal sums, to be used by them in paying the salaries of Professors of Religious Pedagogy and Sunday Schools in these two in-

stitutions. This offer was accepted, and the interest has been so used.

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DAY.

The Board further offered to divide the fund equally between these two institutions, to be used in establishing a permanent Chair of Religious Education in each of them. This offer, however, was conditional upon the agreement by the Trustees of each of the institutions to raise at least an equal amount for the establishment of said Chair. This offer was accepted, but the conditions have not yet been met.

The Board feels that in making this offer it was acting within its rights; but in order that all possible occasion for doubt may be removed, we ask that the General Conference express its approval of the action of the Board.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES ATKINS,

Chairman of the General Sunday School Board.

The following resolution was introduced and passed:

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Temperance and Social Service be authorized to bring before this body such reports and legislative proposals as have the approval of the committee arising from their deliberations.

H. A. BOAZ,

MARVIN T. HAW.

The Calendar was taken up.

Calendar
resumed.
Report No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
read.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Revisals was read.

E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, offered an amendment on behalf of the committee to the effect that a footnote be added stating that when preferred the term "Holy catholic Church" be allowed.

On motion of L. S. Ledbetter, of the North Georgia Conference, the amendment was laid on the table.

Andrew Sledd, of the Alabama Conference, moved to amend by substituting for "Christ's holy Church" the words "Church of God."

On motion of E. G. B. Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, the amendment was laid on the table.

H. M. Du Bose, of the North Georgia Conference, moved to amend by leaving the words "Holy catholic Church" in the text and writing the words "Christ's holy Church" in the margin.

The amendment offered by Dr. Du Bose was laid on the table.

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DAY.

The vote being taken on the report, the Chair declared Report No. 1 of the Committee on Revisals adopted. A division was called for, and showed 172 ayes and 76 noes.

Report No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 1.

Your committee had before it a memorial from the North Texas Conference and similar memorials from other bodies asking that the words "Holy catholic Church" in the Apostles' Creed, wherever it occurs in the Ritual, be substituted by the words "Church of God," or some similar phrase. We recommend concurrence by the substitution of the words "Christ's holy Church" for "Holy catholic Church" in the following places in the Discipline:

Chapter XXIII., Section IV., paragraph 756, page 314, line 20, so that the passage shall read:

"And dost thou believe in the Holy Ghost; Christ's holy Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting?"

Chapter XXIII., Section XIV., paragraph 766, page 372, lines 7 and 8, so that this part of the paragraph shall read:

"I believe in the Holy Ghost; Christ's holy Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting."

We recommend the elimination of the explanatory footnote on page 314.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Bishop Kilgo asked unanimous consent for Bishop Morrison to make a statement. Bishop Morrison was received with applause as he stepped forward, the Conference rising to greet him. He made a statement concerning his work in the ministry, thanked the Conference for granting him permission to retire, and, as his last message to the Church, bade his brethren hold fast to the gospel of the blood of Christ.

Ex-Senator W. R. Webb, of Tennessee, was introduced by Bishop Hendrix.

The Calendar was resumed, and Report No. 1 of the Committee on Publishing Interests was taken up.

Report No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Publishing
Interests
taken up.

W. D. Bradfield, of the West Texas Conference, spoke to the report. T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, H. H. Sherman, of the Baltimore Conference, W. E. Arnold, of the Kentucky Conference, and J. C. C.

Newton, of the Japan Mission, made inquiries. J. J. Stowe, of the Tennessee Conference, explained. The report, as read, was adopted as follows:

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Report No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Publishing
Interests
adopted.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS, REPORT
NO. 1.**

We, your Committee on Publishing Interests, having had before us memorials from the Virginia Conference and the North Carolina Conference relating to the matter of changing Annual Conference Committees on Publishing Interests to Quadrennial Boards, recommend the following action:

That a new paragraph shall be inserted in the Discipline immediately following the present paragraph 67, which shall read as follows:

"Let every Annual Conference, at its first session after each General Conference, appoint a Board of Christian Literature, to consist of not less than one member from each presiding elder's district and to continue in office four years. To this Board shall be referred all matters relating to the publication and distribution of current religious literature. This board shall hold an anniversary at some time during the period of the Annual Conference, and shall prepare a program therefor."

W. D. BRADFIELD, *Chairman*;

F. M. DANIEL, *Secretary*.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Church Extension was presented, and that part of the report proposing changes in the Discipline was read and, on motion, considered item by item.

Report No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Church
Extension
presented
and con-
sidered
item by
item.

Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were adopted.

Item 6, dealing with paragraph 442, Article X., was read. J. W. Perry, of the Holston Conference, moved to amend in lines 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the item as reported, making it read, "of the funds thus collected, one-half shall be turned over to the Board of Church Extension; the other one-half shall be expended under the direction of the Conference Boards."

Items 1, 2, 3,
4, and 5
adopted.
J. W. Perry
moves to
amend
Item 6.

The point of order was raised that the amendment was not submitted in triplicate. On motion by J. A. Burrow, of the Holston Conference, the rule was suspended to allow of the submission of the amendment.

Rule sus-
pended.

L. S. Barton, of the East Oklahoma Conference, rose

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H. K. Boyer's
amend-
ment ruled
out of
order.

to a point of information with reference to the Woman's Missionary Society as named in the preceding paragraph. L. S. Ledbetter, of the North Georgia Conference, also made inquiry. H. K. Boyer, of the Western North Carolina Conference, moved to amend the report by striking out the words "Woman's Missionary Society" in paragraph 437. The Chair ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that the paragraph was not under consideration.

Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, and J. W. Mills, of the Texas Conference, rose to points of information.

T. D. Ellis's
point of
order sus-
tained.

T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, made the point of order that we were discussing two separate paragraphs. The point was sustained.

Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, made inquiry. W. F. McMurry, of the St. Louis Conference, explained. M. H. Norton, of the Florida Conference, and E. G. B. Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, made inquiries. T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, J. H. Wilson, of the North Alabama Conference, and Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, spoke to the amendment.

Previous
question
ordered.

M. T. Plyler, of the North Carolina Conference, moved the previous question. The motion prevailed.

W. F. McMurry spoke in concluding the debate.

Item 6
adopted.

The question being put on the amendment, it was lost. The item was then adopted.

T. F. Temple, of the Central Texas Conference, moved that the time be extended. The motion did not prevail.

Paragraphs
443, 444,
445, 447,
and 511
adopted.
Session
attended.

Paragraphs 443, 444, 445, 447, and 511 were read and adopted.

On motion of E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, the time of the session was extended two minutes.

Paragraph
437 recon-
sidered.

W. F. McMurry moved that the action adopting paragraph 437 be reconsidered. The motion prevailed.

On motion of H. K. Boyer, of the Western North Carolina Conference, the words "Woman's Missionary Society" were stricken out of the paragraph, and the paragraph as amended was adopted. The report was then adopted as a whole, as follows:

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DAY.

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH EXTENSION, REPORT NO. 1. Report No. 1 of Committee on Church Extension adopted.

Your Committee on Church Extension has had before it the following memorials from the Board of Church Extension:

1. The General Conference is hereby respectfully memorialized to amend paragraph 437, Article V., of the Discipline, by striking out the words "by the Woman's Home Mission Society" and by inserting the words "pastors, presiding elders, lay leaders, and Woman's Missionary Society," so that the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

"Paragraph 437, Article V. The revenues of the Board shall be derived from annual collections in every congregation; from special collections by the secretary, pastors, presiding elders, lay leaders, bishops, and the Woman's Missionary Society; and from gifts, devises, and bequests."

2. The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, respectfully memorializes the General Conference to add the following Article to the Constitution of said Board:

"Article —. The Board shall have authority to provide for the protection of church, parsonage, and other property belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, against loss by fire and storm; *provided*, that the loan-fund capital of the Board shall not be placed in jeopardy; and *provided, further*, that the plan adopted shall not be in violation of the statutes of the several States in which the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is located. It shall be the duty of the presiding elder, the preacher in charge, and the trustees to cooperate with this Board in securing data necessary to determine the insurable value of each piece of property and the classification of same, looking to the determining of the amount of the insurance assessment thereon; also in securing payment of the insurance assessment on property with which they are officially connected."

3. The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, respectfully memorializes the General Conference to amend the Constitution of said Board, as it now stands in the Discipline of the Church, by strik-

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DAY.Report No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Church
Extension.

ing out the word "Corresponding" wherever it appears in connection with the word "Secretary," so as to make the title of the executive officer of the Board "Secretary" in place of "Corresponding Secretary."

The General Conference is further memorialized to eliminate from the Constitution the word "General" as it appears before the word "Board," so as to designate the "Board constituted by the General Conference as the Board of Church Extension, and the auxiliary Boards as Annual Conference Boards of Church Extension."

4. The General Conference is respectfully memorialized to change paragraph 511 of the Discipline by striking out of the fifth line in the paragraph the words "or Home Mission Society," which immediately follow the word "Extension"; also by striking out the first two words of the eighth line, "or Society"; also by striking out the sentence beginning in the eleventh line from the end of the paragraph, which reads as follows: "The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to donations to churches which do not exceed one hundred dollars"; so that the paragraph, as amended, will read as follows:~

"Paragraph 511. *Provided, further,* that such trustees, when duly authorized, as provided in paragraph 510, shall also have power to create a lien upon such property conditioned for the repayment to said Board of Church Extension of any conditional donation made in aid of such house of worship or parsonage by said Board, in the event that such property shall ever thereafter be aliened from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, or cease to be used for, or be devoted to, other uses than the purposes authorized by the trust clauses in our deeds, as prescribed by the Discipline. In the event of a sale under any mortgage, provided for in this or the preceding paragraph, the surplus money arising therefrom shall be disposed of as provided in paragraph 509. Money received under the provisions of this or the preceding paragraph shall be used by the trustees for the exclusive purpose of purchasing, paying debts upon, or improving church or parsonage property. Whenever any property upon which such conditional mortgages have been placed shall be sold by the trustees for the purpose of purchasing property elsewhere, to be used for like purposes, it shall be the duty of the officers of the Board of Church Extension to release said lien, provided equal security be given by mortgage on the new site."

5. The General Conference is respectfully memorialized to change paragraph 442, Article X., of the Discipline, so

as to strike out the word "of" in the second line from the bottom of page 176; also by striking out the words "fifty per cent" in the first line at the top of page 177; also by striking out the words "to be expended under its direction, but" immediately following the words "General Board" in the second line from the top of page 177, and by inserting in place of same the following: "One-half of said funds shall be expended under the direction of the Board, and the other one-half under the direction of the Conference Boards and within the bounds of the Conference represented; the entire fund to be administered by the Board." Also by inserting the word "direct" in the eighth line from the top of page 177 in place of the word "retain"; also by adding at the close of paragraph 442, on page 177, the following: "The office of the Board shall make detailed reports of all Conference Board funds to all meetings of the Conference Board, or its Executive Committee." So that the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

"Paragraph 442, Article X. Each Annual Conference shall organize a Conference Board of Church Extension, composed of one layman from each district and an equal number of clerical members, which shall be auxiliary to the Board of Church Extension, and shall have charge of all the interests and work of Church Extension within the Conference, who shall be elected quadrennially by the Annual Conference. The Conference Board shall elect its own officers. Its secretary and treasurer shall make a report to the Board of Church Extension at such times and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board. The preachers shall see that a collection is taken up in each church annually for Church Extension; and the funds thus collected, or in any other way coming into the hands of the Annual Conference Boards, shall be turned over to the Board of Church Extension; one-half of said funds shall be expended under the direction of the Board of Church Extension, and the other one-half under the direction of the Conference Boards and within the bounds of the Conference represented; but donors may give special direction to their contributions. The Annual Conference Boards, with the consent of the Annual Conferences, shall also have authority to increase the assessment upon the Annual Conference made by the Board, and direct for use within its own bounds the amount raised above fifty per cent of the assessment fixed by the Board. The Conference Board shall also have authority to loan any part of its funds, where the end desired can be accomplished as well by a loan as by a donation, and the amount

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loaned shall become a part of the Conference Board Loan Fund, to be administered by the Board on the same terms and conditions as the loan funds of the Board of Church Extension are administered; *provided*, that the Conference Boards shall have the right of appropriation. The Board of Church Extension shall make detailed reports of all Conference Board funds to all meetings of the Conference Board or its Executive Committee."

We recommend concurrence in these memorials, and submit herewith the paragraphs affected, as amended:

"Paragraph 433, Article I. There shall be a Board of Church Extension, consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and twenty Managers, to be elected quadrennially by the General Conference, and continue in office until their successors are elected and accept. The Bishops and the Secretary of the Board of Missions shall be, *ex officio*, members of the Board. The Board shall fill all vacancies that may occur during the intervals of the General Conference.

"Paragraph 435, Article III. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Board, under its direction, and shall be subject to the authority and control of the Board, by whom his salary shall be fixed and paid. He may be a member of any Annual Conference, but shall reside where the Board is located.

"Paragraph 436, Article IV. The Board shall be located in the city of Louisville, Ky., and shall meet at least annually, and at such other times as the Board or the President and Secretary may appoint. Fifteen shall constitute a quorum. The fiscal year of the Board shall close on March 31.

"Paragraph 437, Article V. The revenues of the Board shall be derived from annual collections in every congregation; from special collections by the secretary, pastors, presiding elders, lay leaders, and bishops; and from gifts, devises, and bequests."

"Paragraph 441, Article IX.

"7. All applications for aid, to both the Board of Church Extension and to the Conference Boards, must have the approval of the Quarterly Conference of the charge from which they come.

"Paragraph 442, Article X. Each Annual Conference shall organize a Conference Board of Church Extension, composed of one layman from each district and an equal number of clerical members, which shall be auxiliary to the Board of Church Extension, and shall have charge of all the interests and work of church extension within the

Conference, who shall be elected quadrennially by the Annual Conference. The Conference Board shall elect its own officers. Its Secretary and Treasurer shall each make a report to the Board of Church Extension at such times and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board. The preachers shall see that a collection is taken up in each church annually for church extension; and the funds thus collected, or in any other way coming into the hands of the Annual Conference Boards, shall be turned over to the Board of Church Extension; one-half of said funds shall be expended under the direction of the Board of Church Extension, and the other one-half under the direction of the Conference Boards and within the bounds of the Conference represented; but donors may give special direction to their contributions. The Annual Conference Boards, with the consent of the Annual Conferences, shall also have authority to increase the assessment upon the Annual Conference made by the Board, and direct for use within its own bounds the amount raised above fifty per cent of the assessment fixed by the Board. The Conference Board shall also have authority to loan any part of its funds, where the end desired can be accomplished as well by a loan as by a donation, and the amount loaned shall become a part of the Conference Board Loan Fund, to be administered by the Board of Church Extension on the same terms and conditions as the loan funds of said Board of Church Extension are administered; *provided*, that the Conference Boards shall have the right of appropriation. The Board of Church Extension shall make detailed reports of all Conference Board funds to all meetings of the Conference Board or its Executive Committee.

"Paragraph 443, Article XI.

"(3) The said Board shall cooperate with the Board of Church Extension in the procurement of special loan funds to be administered by the Board of Church Extension according to its regulations, for the benefit of the particular cities in which such funds are raised when so directed by the donors or requested by the City Board concerned; (4) the said City Board shall report through its Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Church Extension and to the Conference Board the names and value of church edifices and parsonages aided, the amount of its receipts and disbursements, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Church Extension. No part of its work shall conflict with the collections and operations of the Board of Church Extension and Conference

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Boards of Church Extension. A City Board shall file a copy of its Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws with the Board of Church Extension and Conference Board of Church Extension.

"Paragraph 444, Article XII.

"(3) It shall also have authority to do and perform all acts necessary to the work of church extension and missions in the district, not in conflict with or in violation of the rules, regulations, and work of the Board of Church Extension and Conference Boards of Church Extension and the General and Conference Boards of Missions; (4) the said Board shall report through its Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Church Extension and to the Conference Board of Church Extension the names and value of church edifices and parsonages aided, the amount of its receipts and disbursements, and such other items as may be of general interest, and at such time and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Church Extension; (5) the said Board shall co-operate with the Board of Church Extension in the procurement of special loan funds to be administered by said Board of Church Extension according to its regulations for the benefit of the particular section in which such funds are requested by the District Board concerned; *provided*, that the District Board shall have the right of appropriation. A District Board shall file a copy of its Charter, Constitution, and By-laws with the Board of Church Extension and Conference Board of Church Extension.

"Paragraph 445, Article XIII. Any Annual Conference Board, City Board of Church Extension, or District Board of Church Extension may, with the consent of the Annual Conference and the Bishop in charge, employ a Secretary to give his time all or in part to the interests of the Board in the territory represented by it. These auxiliary organizations shall, whenever practicable, establish loan funds, which shall be administered through the office of the Board of Church Extension in the interest of church building within the Annual Conference, city, or presiding elder's district represented. The interest earned by such loan funds may be used, as donations, to assist needy congregations in building houses of worship, if so desired, and the principal loaned within the territory represented, if there is demand for it, and the security is such as the Board of Church Extension can approve.

"Paragraph 447, Article XV. The Board shall have authority to provide for the protection of church, parsonage, and other property belonging to the Methodist Epis-

copal Church, South, against loss by fire and storm; *provided*, that the loan-fund capital of the Board shall not be placed in jeopardy; and *provided, further*, that the plan adopted shall not be in violation of the statutes of the several States in which the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is located. It shall be the duty of the presiding elder, the preacher in charge, and the trustees to coöperate with this Board in securing data necessary to determine the insurable value of each piece of property and the classification of same, looking to the determining of the amount of the protection assessment thereon; also in securing payment of the protection assessment on property with which they are officially connected.

"Paragraph 511. *Provided, further*, that such trustees, when duly authorized, as provided in paragraph 510, shall also have power to create a lien upon such property conditioned for the repayment to said Board of Church Extension of any conditional donation made in aid of such house of worship or parsonage by said Board, in the event that such property shall ever thereafter be aliened from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, or cease to be used for, or be devoted to, other uses than the purposes authorized by the trust clauses in our deeds, as prescribed by the Discipline. In the event of a sale under any mortgage, provided for in this or the preceding paragraph, the surplus money arising therefrom shall be disposed of as provided in paragraph 509. Money received under the provisions of this or the preceding paragraph shall be used by the trustees for the exclusive purpose of purchasing, paying debts upon, or improving church or parsonage property. Whenever any property upon which such conditional mortgages have been placed shall be sold by the trustees for the purpose of purchasing property elsewhere, to be used for like purposes, it shall be the duty of the officers of the Board of Church Extension to release said lien, provided equal security be given by mortgage on the new site."

W. F. McMURRY, *Chairman*;

J. M. BARCUS, *Secretary*.

A memorial from the Greenville District, North Mississippi Conference, against continuation of agitation for Church Union was read by caption and referred.

Memorial
against
Church
union.

A memorial from certain individuals to change paragraph 212 of the Discipline was read by caption and referred.

William T. Griffith, lay delegate from the Baltimore

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of Com-
mittee on
Church
Extension.

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Conference, was substituted for Charles W. Ray, principal, and attendance noted. W. T. Griffith was announced as taking the place of C. W. Ray on the following committees: Revisals, Church Extension, and Temperance and Social Service.

D. H. Linebaugh, principal lay delegate from the East Oklahoma Conference, was announced as present, and took his seat.

The presence of B. G. Gregg, lay delegate from the South Carolina Conference, was announced.

Conference
adjourns.

A stanza of the hymn, "Am I a soldier of the cross?" was sung, the benediction was pronounced by W. F. McMurry, and Conference stood adjourned.

**MAY 10.
EIGHTH DAY.****EIGHTH DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1918.**

According to rule, Conference met in eighth day's session on Friday, May 10, at 9 A.M., Bishop Kilgo in the chair.

The opening devotional service was conducted by the Rev. J. M. Barcus, of the Central Texas Conference, and consisted of the singing of Hymn 254, "O for a heart to praise my God," reading from Philippians ii., and prayer.

Journal read
and ap-
proved.

The Journal of Thursday's session was read and approved.

Bishop
Murrah
takes the
chair.

Bishop Kilgo relinquished the chair to Bishop Murrah, who presided during the remainder of the session.

Bishop Murrah called attention to the souvenir gavel which he held in his hand, made from wood taken from the old Masterson house in which Bishop Asbury had held the first Western Conference, and which had been used in twelve General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Report No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Education
reconsid-
ered.

W. G. Cram, of the Korea Mission, moved that the rules be suspended for the reconsideration of action taken yesterday by which Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education had been adopted. The motion prevailed, and the report was reconsidered.

W. G. Cram moved that the report be so amended as to add to the Committee of Conference the Chairman of the Centenary Commission and the President of the Woman's Missionary Council, and two members from each of those bodies. The motion prevailed. The report as amended provides for the following Committee of Conference:

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Report amended.

The special Committee of Conference shall consist of the Chairman of the special Educational Commission, and the Chairman of each of the General Conference Committees on Education, Missions, and Church Extension, and of the special Committee on the Support of Superannuates, the Chairman of the Centenary Commission, the President of the Woman's Missionary Council, and two other members of each of these bodies to be named by their respective Chairmen.

The following telegram was read:

HATTIESBURG, MISS., May 9, 1918.

General Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
Atlanta, Ga.:

We respectfully urge that any war-work legislation be comprehensive, providing for both home and overseas work and under centralized authority.

W. B. JONES, *Presiding Elder Hattiesburg District;*

ROY H. KLEISER, *Camp Pastor;*

P. D. HARDIN, *Pastor Main Street Church;*

C. F. EMERY, *Pastor Court Street Church;*

W. A. TERRY, *Pastor Brown Street Church.*

The following telegraphic reply from Bishop Hamilton was read:

Telegram
from
Bishop
John W.
Hamilton.

Arrived home to-night. Please say to the bishops and members of the General Conference we are deeply moved by their tender and affectionate expression of sympathy. Am profoundly grateful for this token of their brotherly love. Would that such love might bring our hands and hearts into closer fellowship, one Methodist communion!

JOHN W. HAMILTON.

Forrest J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, as Chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence and Introductions, as a matter of especial privilege announced that a telegram had been received from Dr. Kelley, Fraternal Delegate, unable to attend.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH DAY.

Dr. W. V. Kelley, Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, saying that he had been taken ill while on the way hither and had been forced to return home. Dr. Prettyman moved that the Secretary be instructed to send Dr. Kelley a telegram of sympathy. The motion prevailed.

Dr. Prettyman announced that another messenger from the Methodist Episcopal Church had been appointed to bear fraternal greetings, and was on his way.

Order of the
day for
Monday.

Dr. Prettyman, on behalf of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence and Introductions, moved that following the order of the day for Monday, after Mr. Brockman's address, the order of the day be the hearing of Dr. C. C. Neal, Fraternal Messenger from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The motion prevailed.

Telegram to
Bishop
Water-
house.

C. C. Selecman, of the Los Angeles Conference, moved that a telegram of sympathy be sent to Bishop Waterhouse. The motion prevailed.

Bishop Hendrix introduced the Rev. Dr. Race, of New York, Publishing Agent of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rules sus-
pended.

M. T. Plyler, of the North Carolina Conference, moved that the rules be suspended for the reconsideration of the special order for Saturday. The motion prevailed.

Time for
special
order
Saturday
limited to
one hour.

M. T. Plyler moved that one hour be substituted for two hours as the time to be spent Saturday in consideration of the Centenary matter and intercession. A motion was made that the motion to amend the special order lie on the table. The motion to table was lost. The question being put on the motion to limit the time to one hour, the amendment prevailed making the time one hour.

Memorials,
resolu-
tions, etc.,
referred to
commit-
tees.

Memorials, resolutions, petitions, etc., were read by caption and referred to the appropriate committees:

Resolution by G. H. Lambeth, John P. Pettyjohn, and T. N. Ivey, against violation of the Sabbath, to Committee on Temperance and Social Service.

Memorial from the Mississippi Conference concerning the order of business of Quarterly Conference, to Committee on Revisals. **MAY 10.**
EIGHTH DAY.

Resolution by H. C. Morrison, E. G. B. Mann, and J. C. C. Newton, concerning changing the ritual for baptism of infants, referred to Committee on Revisals.

Petition by L. P. Shearer, and others, concerning the form of Church membership certificate, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution by Sam M. Miller, A. P. Lyon, and others, concerning the baptism of children, to Committee on Revisals.

Petition by J. Floyd Collins and John H. Smith, concerning printing of the Sunday school lesson, to Committee on Sunday Schools.

Bishop Hendrix introduced the Rev. Dr. J. P. Ma-veety, Corresponding Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The call of Standing Committees was made, and Report No. 8 of the Committee on Itinerancy was submitted. W. N. Ainsworth, of the South Georgia Conference, moved that the rules be suspended and the report be immediately put upon its passage. The motion prevailed and the report was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 8
of Com-
mittee on
Itinerancy
submitted
and
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON ITINERANCY, REPORT NO. 8.

The Committee on Itinerancy, following the directions of paragraph 358, Section I., Chapter X., of the Discipline, nominates the following as members of the Committee of Appeals of the Church for the ensuing quadrennial:

Clerical: J. M. Barcus, W. J. Young, S. L. Dobbs, T. D. Ellis.

Lay: J. A. McCullough, Martin E. Lawson, Percy D. Mad-din.

T. D. ELLIS, *Chairman*;
MARTIN E. LAWSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 9 of the Committee on Itinerancy was presented and went to the Calendar.

Reports Nos. 10, 11, and 12 of the Committee on Re-visals were presented and went to the Calendar.

Reports Nos. 4 and 5 of the Committee on Publishing Interests were presented and went to the Calendar.

MAY 10. Report No. 3 of the Committee on Boundaries and
EIGHTH DAY. Finance was submitted and went to the Calendar.

Report No. 3 of Committee on Temperance and Social Service were submitted. Report No. 4 went to the Calendar. On motion, the rule was suspended and Report No. 3, providing for a special order of the day for next Wednesday immediately after the reading of the Journal, was put upon its passage and adopted, as follows:

**COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE,
 REPORT NO. 3.**

Your Committee on Temperance and Social Service has had before it a communication from the National Council of Defense which states that in coöperation with the Federal Council of the Churches they desire to have the government program against social evil presented to this General Conference by one of their speakers.

We therefore recommend that time be given to this great interest, and that their speaker be invited to address this body on next Wednesday morning immediately after the reading of the minutes.

MARVIN T. HAW, *Chairman*;
 C. C. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

The following report was sent to the Calendar:

**COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE,
 REPORT NO. 4.**

The Committee on Temperance and Social Service has considered a resolution from James Cannon, Jr., and B. F. Lipscomb:

"Be it resolved, That we most respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to take favorable and speedy action on the bill providing for prohibition for Hawaii, thus complying with the wishes of the people as stated by the delegate from Hawaii."

We recommend concurrence.

MARVIN T. HAW, *Chairman*;
 C. C. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

Reports to
 the Calen-
 dar.

The following reports were presented and went to the Calendar:

No. 1 from the Committee on Sunday Schools, No. 9 from the Committee on Itinerancy, and No. 3 from the Committee on Church Extension.

C. J. Jarrell, of the North Georgia Conference, presented a minority report to Report No. 6 of the Committee on Publishing Interests, which went to the Calendar.

MAY 10.
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The list of Special Committees was called, and Report No. 1 of the Committee on Superannuates was presented and went to the Calendar.

The Special Committee on War Work presented Report No. 1 of Special Committee on War Work presented.

E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, moved that the rule be suspended that the report might be immediately put upon its passage. The motion prevailed.

The report was read. By request, Bishop Lambuth spoke upon the paper.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, moved that the paper be so amended as to read, "not less than one million dollars for each year of the quadrennium." The amendment was accepted, and Dr. Cannon spoke. R. W. Adams, of the Texas Conference, spoke on the question.

Amended.

C. R. Jenkins, of the North Georgia Conference, moved the previous question. The previous question being ordered, the report was adopted as follows:

Previous question ordered.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WAR WORK.

Report as adopted.

Your Committee on Chaplains and War Work, having given careful study and consideration to the whole question and what is involved, beg leave to report as follows:

We are convinced this is the greatest task the Church has ever faced in an hour of crisis. It is imperative in its need, extraordinary in its demands, sacrificial in the service to be rendered, and is worthy of our highest and best traditions. In short, it involves the physical, the moral, and the religious welfare of our boys, and through them the winning of the war, the vindication of the rights and liberties of the weaker nations, the establishment of righteousness in the earth, and a permanent and world-wide peace. If we stand for liberty, for the rights of the many rather than for the privileges of the few, for the brotherhood of man—and we do stand for these things that are fundamental—we believe that as a Church we are justified in the sacrifice of time, strength, money, and life itself, if need be, in the performance of our task.

MAY 10. It is a cause for profound gratitude that we, as a Church, were among the first to enter upon war work, contributing approximately \$120,000 and sending more than one hundred chaplains, camp pastors, and Y. M. C. A. secretaries into the service. Our field of work in relation to war activities grows daily in the extent of its requirements. Our quota of chaplains for army and navy must be filled; camp pastors supplied, where the door is open and the local need demands; coöperation with the secretarial forces of the Young Men's Christian Association; the furnishing of qualified women for the hostess houses of the Young Women's Christian Association and of the Church; the training of nurses; the publication of bulletins and the circulation of the Holy Scriptures and wholesome religious literature for the soldiers; coöperative effort with our government in Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns, in food conservation, in strengthening the forces that make for temperance and social purity in and out of the camps, and in fostering the spirit of prayer and of patriotism in the local Church and community from the pulpit and in the pew.

Report of
Committee
on War
Work as
adopted.

We would remind you of the words of General Joffre: "The war is to be won not so much by the front-line men as by the army at the base." These significant words, quoted by Major Gordon from this platform, were followed by his own which were equally significant: "The business of the Church at home is to keep the heart of the nation quiet, strong, and resolute. The heart of the nation is in your hands; hold it up high and prepare for sacrifice. The pathway of glory is the way of the Cross."

In view of the foregoing, we respectfully present the following resolution for adoption:

Whereas this colossal struggle should not end until the high purposes outlined by the President of the United States shall have been accomplished; and whereas, whether these high purposes be soon achieved or long delayed, our sacred obligation to God, his Church, and our country demand that we, as a Church, should assume our share of the responsibility of providing for the spiritual welfare of the men in the army and the navy, both during the period of actual warfare and that of mustering the men out of service, which will occupy at least the period of the quadrennium upon which we now enter. Therefore

Commission
created.

Be it resolved: 1. That this General Conference shall elect, upon nomination of the College of Bishops, a Commission on War Work, consisting of three bishops, five preachers, and five laymen, together with the following,

who shall be, *ex officio*, members of the Commission: the Secretary of the Board of Missions, the Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, the Secretary of the Sunday School Board, the Secretary of the Board of Education, the Secretary of the Epworth League Board, and the Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. **MAY 10. EIGHTH DAY.**

2. That this Commission shall have full charge of all war activities of our Church during the ensuing quadrennium, and that the Annual Conference activities in war work shall be correlated with the work of the Commission.

3. That each Annual Conference shall have a Commission on War Work, consisting of the Presiding Elders, the President and Secretary of the Conference Boards of Missions, Church Extension, Sunday School, Education, Epworth League, and the Conference Lay Leader and the Lay Leader of each Presiding Elder's District; and this Annual Conference Commission shall, through an executive committee of five of its members, have supervision of the war work of the Annual Conferences in support of and in coöperation with the policies and work of the General Conference.

4. That the Commission on War Work shall be fully authorized to adopt ways and means for securing funds for the immediate prosecution of the work and, in connection with the Centenary Movement, to raise in specials and by voluntary contributions, in the Annual Conferences throughout the Connection, irrespective of the presence or absence of cantonments within their bounds, not less than \$1,000,000 for each year of the quadrennium, which shall constitute the War Fund of the Church, into which local funds shall be turned and out of which appropriations shall be made to meet local needs of Annual Conference war work as the necessities of the case may demand.

5. That the Commission shall elect an executive committee of five members, who shall have the active direction of the work of the Commission.

Executive
Commit-
tee.

6. That the Commission shall have authority to fill any vacancies that may occur in its membership during the quadrennium.

7. That the Commission shall have authority to elect one or more secretaries, to organize and carry on the war work at home and abroad, and to locate an office or offices at such place or places as shall be deemed necessary and most advantageous, and to provide for the expense of the same.

8. That the Commission shall place its chief emphasis upon the religious and social welfare of our soldiers, fol-

MAY 10. lowing them with its ministry and service from the home
EIGHTH DAY. and local Church to the distant fields into which they may
 be called under the exigencies of war and the providence
 of God.

W. R. LAMBUTH, *Chairman*;

J. H. WILSON, *Secretary*;

E. O. WATSON, R. W. ADAMS,

F. S. H. JOHNSTON, A. P. LYON,

GEORGE E. BOOKER, J. T. DUNCAN,

H. H. WHITE, F. S. LAMBETH.

Bishop
 Lambuth
 speaks.

By request Bishop Lambuth spoke on the paper.

Resolution
 concerning
 Bishop
 Lambuth's
 activities.

E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, offered the following resolution, germane to the report, and it was passed:

In view of the imperative demand that our Church do her full share in the stupendous tasks of moral and spiritual service in the army and navy, and in stirring and strengthening the heart of the Church at home, and in view of the large experience and peculiar fitness of our Bishop W. R. Lambuth for such work; therefore

Be it resolved, That we respectfully petition the College of Bishops so to lighten the episcopal duties of Bishop Lambuth that he may devote his full strength to the special war activities of our Church.

E. O. WATSON,

J. H. BARNHARDT,

W. F. MCMURRY,

E. L. BAIN,

E. B. CHAPPELL,

A. C. REYNOLDS,

C. C. SELECMAN,

H. K. BOYER,

J. H. WILSON,

F. M. WEAVER,

H. M. SMITH,

J. W. JOHNSON,

W. U. CARRÉ,

R. F. LOVELADY,

DAVID M. AUSMUS,

L. C. BRANSCOMB,

W. T. WYNN,

F. P. CULVER,

W. B. TAYLOR,

J. A. BURBOW.

F. S. LAMBETH,

Anti-Saloon
 League
 leaders in-
 troduced.

The following visitors were introduced by the Chair: Dr. H. H. Russell, Founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America; Dr. Wayne B. Wheeler, National Attorney of the Anti-Saloon League; Mr. Ernest H. Cherrington, Editor of Publications of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

The Chair announced that these gentlemen were all members of the National Legislative Committee of the

Anti-Saloon League, and were present to consider the report of the Rev. Dr. James Cannon, Jr., concerning conditions in Great Britain and France. MAY 10.
EIGHTH DAY.

Dr. Russell briefly addressed the Conference.

The Rev. Dr. H. F. Williams, Field Secretary of the Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, was introduced.

The following response was received from President Wilson, acknowledging the telegram sent him giving assurance of indorsement and support: Telegram
from
President
Wilson.

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1918.

My Dear Dr. Linn: Allow me to thank you and your committee, and every one concerned, for the very kind telegram which you sent to me in the name of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. You perhaps do not realize how much of reassurance and encouragement I get from messages such as yours. I am grateful for the sympathy, the support, and the prayers of men such as you and your associates.

Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

The Secretary asked permission to return Report No. 6 of the Committee on Publishing Interests, with minority report submitted by J. C. Jarrell, as not in good form owing to defective numbering; and the report was returned to the committee. Report No. 6
of Com-
mittee on
Publishing
Interests
returned to
the com-
mittee.

Report No. 1 of the Special Committee on Work Among Colored People was submitted by H. N. Snyder, and went to the Calendar.

C. C. Selecman, of the Los Angeles Conference, presented the following resolution, which was passed:

Be it resolved, That the General Conference meeting in Atlanta, in view of the great Centenary Movement of our Church, with its emphasis upon the prayer-life of the Church; in view of the war in which our nation is now engaged; in view of the need of our boys in the camps and in the trenches, and of the necessity of keeping the religious fires burning at the home altar; and in view of the request of the President of the United States and the action of both houses of Congress calling our people to special prayer, request that on next Sunday delegates preaching

MAY 10. in the pulpits of Atlanta and vicinity thereof present to our
EIGHTH DAY. people the subject of prayer and intercession.

CHARLES C. SELECMAN, J. C. C. NEWTON,
 H. M. DU BOSE, GEORGE R. STUART.

Report No. 1 of Committee on Boundaries and Finance read. The Calendar was taken up, and Report No. 1 of the Committee on Boundaries and Finance was presented and read.

Amendment moved. F. P. Culver, of the Central Texas Conference, moved an amendment to Article IV., with reference to the bonding of the Treasurer.

Substitute for the whole offered. Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, presented a substitute for the whole matter.

Amendment to substitute. I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, moved to amend the substitute by inserting the word "annually" before the provisions for the meeting of the Commission.

Dr. Culver's amendment adopted. The question being put on Dr. Culver's amendment to the main question, it was adopted, as follows:

Strike out "The Conference Treasurer shall be secured," etc., to the end of the sentence, and in lieu thereof insert:

"The Treasurer of each of the several Conference Boards, as well as each of the Conference Treasurers, shall, before entering upon the discharge of his official duties, execute and deliver with some security company authorized to do business in the State in which such Treasurer-elect is a resident as surety thereto, a bond conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties as such Treasurer; the amount of the bond and the custodian thereof to be determined, and the premium thereof to be paid, by the Board or Conference he is to serve."

The amendment to the substitute was adopted.

Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, spoke, and by consent was permitted to amend his paper by adding the words "where there are five presiding elders."

E. B. Chappell, of the Tennessee Conference, John M. Moore, of the North Texas Conference, E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, J. W. Perry, of the Holston Conference, J. T. Hilburn, of the Florida Conference, A. F. Watkins, of the Mississippi Confer-

ence, and C. A. Waterfield, of the Memphis Conference, **MAY 10.**
spoke on the question. **EIGHTH DAY.**

On motion of T. F. Temple, of the Central Texas Previous
Conference, the question was ordered. **question
ordered.**

F. P. Culver, of the Central Texas Conference, as
chairman of the committee, closed the debate for the
report.

The substitute was lost.

The report as amended was adopted, as follows:

**COMMITTEE ON BOUNDARIES AND FINANCE, Report as
REPORT NO. 1. adopted.**

Your committee has considered the following report of
the Commission on Finance constituted by the last General
Conference and recommends its adoption:

"Provision for the incomes from assessments of the various Church Boards, General and Conference, for the support of the Bishops, superannuated preachers, the widows and orphan children of preachers, the expense of the General Conference, and for meeting the needs of other interests calling for financial support, shall be made according to the following plan:

"Article I. There shall be a Commission on Finance, constituted as follows: The General Secretary of each of the Boards having charge of the interests for which assessments are made, one Publishing Agent, six ministers, and six laymen, none of whom shall be a member of any Connectional Board, to be elected by the General Conference upon nomination of the Committee on Finance. Each Board shall be entitled to only one vote in the Commission. Vacancies occurring during the quadrennium shall be filled by the Commission. The expenses of the Commission shall be levied upon the several Boards in proportion to the receipts from the general assessment.

"Article II. The assessments upon the Church for all the various general interests, including Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Church Extension, Education, American Bible Society, Bishops, General Conference Expenses, Sunday Schools, Epworth Leagues, and any other benevolent interests which may be indorsed by the General Conference, shall be aggregated and assessed in a single sum.

"Article III. The Commission on Finance, after making diligent effort to secure full information regarding all the general interests of the Church, that none may be neglected or jeopardized, shall recommend to the General Conference,

MAY 10. for its action and determination, the total amount to be
EIGHTH DAY. assessed for all these connectional interests. This amount
 Report No. 1 shall be apportioned to the several Conferences by the Com-
 of Com- mission on Finance, according to such plan as the General
 mittee on Conference shall adopt, or as the Commission may adopt
 Bounda- in case the General Conference fails to act. The apportion-
 ries and ment to an Annual Conference or a Mission shall be dis-
 Finance. tributed to the several districts as that Conference or Mis-
 sion may decide, and the District Stewards shall distribute
 the amounts asked of their respective districts to the pas-
 toral charges.

"Article IV. The Commission on Finance shall deter-
 mine what percentage of the total sum assessed and of the
 receipts therefrom shall be allotted to each of the inter-
 ests included in the assessments: *provided*, that any pas-
 toral charge which has paid its assessment in full shall have
 the privilege of directing any surplus paid by it to any of
 the benevolences it may choose. All amounts collected on
 the total assessment shall be sent to the Conference Treas-
 urer, who shall distribute the same monthly, according to
 the allotment made by the Commission on Finance, to the
 Treasurers of the various Boards and for the various
 causes.

"Article V. There shall be a Conference Commission on
 Finance in each Annual Conference, composed of five min-
 isters and five laymen, none of whom shall be a member
 of any Conference Board, and the Presidents of the Con-
 ference Boards. The five ministers and five laymen shall
 be elected at the first session following the General Con-
 ference and serve for the quadrennium.

"Article VI. The Conference Commission on Finance,
 after making diligent effort to secure full information re-
 garding all the Conference interests that none may be ne-
 glected or jeopardized, shall recommend to the Annual Con-
 ference, for its action and determination, the total amount
 to be assessed for all these Conference interests. This
 amount shall be apportioned to the several districts accord-
 ing to such plan as the Conference may adopt, or as the
 Commission may adopt in case the Conference fails to act.
 The District Stewards shall distribute the amounts asked
 of their several districts to the pastoral charges.

"Article VII. The Conference Commission on Finance
 shall determine on what percentage of the total sum as-
 sessed, and of the receipts therefrom, shall be allotted to
 each of the interests represented, subject to the approv-
 al of the Conference. All amounts collected on the to-
 tal assessment shall be sent to the Conference Treasurer,

who shall distribute the same monthly, according to the allotment made by the Conference Commission on Finance, to the Treasurers of the several Conference Boards and for the several causes. The Treasurers of the several Conference Boards, as well as the Conference Treasurer, shall be secured by an adequate and solvent surety company's bond.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH DAY.
Report No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Bounda-
ries and
Finance.

W. B. MURRAH, *Chairman*;

FITZGERALD S. PARKER, *Secretary*."

Your committee recommends the following amendments:

Strike out paragraphs 381, 382, and 383 in Chapter XII., Section III., and insert the following as one paragraph:

"The allowance of the Bishops for salary and traveling expenses, and of the widows and orphan children of Bishops, shall be estimated by the Committee on Episcopacy at the General Conference; and the amount so estimated shall be reported to the Commission on Finance, who shall fix the Bishops' Fund such a percentage of the total apportionment to be asked of the Church for all general interests as may be necessary to secure the amount needed. Each Conference Treasurer shall send monthly to the Publishing Agents, who shall be the Treasurer of the Bishops' Fund, the amount that is prorated to that Fund, and to the widows and orphan children of Bishops, the amount collected, in proportion to the amount estimated for their support; and they shall take receipts for the same."

Amend paragraph 389, in Chapter XII., Section V., by striking out the last clause, page 152, and inserting the words "and report the same to the Conference Commission on Finance for their consideration and direction in fixing the percentages of the various Conference interests." So that the paragraph will then read:

"Paragraph 389. (2) They shall estimate the amount that will probably be necessary to meet the claims of the superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphan children of the deceased members of the Conference, and report the same to the Conference Commission on Finance for their consideration and direction in fixing the percentages of the various Conference interests."

Amend paragraph 414, Chapter XIII., Section I., page 163, lines 13 to 15, by striking out the words "add thereto the apportionment by the Board of Missions for Home Missions, and apportion the same to the presiding elders' districts for collection," and inserting the words "and report the same to the Conference Commission on Finance for their consideration and direction in fixing the percentages of the various Conference interests." So that it will then read:

Amendments
to Disci-
pline rec-
ommended.

MAY 10. "Paragraph 414, Article XIX. The Conference Board
EIGHTH DAY. shall hold an anniversary at each session of the Conference,
 Amendments and shall prepare a program and secure speakers long
 to Dis- enough before the session for thorough preparation, and
 cipline rec- by promoting practical plans for the missionary education
 ommended. of the Church, and by such other means as it may choose,
 shall disseminate missionary intelligence among the people,
 providing for this and other necessary expenses. It shall
 publish a full report, and it shall estimate annually the
 amount that may be necessary for the support of Conference
 missions, and report the same to the Conference Commis-
 sion on Finance for their consideration and direction in fix-
 ing the percentages of the various Conference interests."

Strike out paragraph 418, Chapter XI., Section I., en-
 tirely.

Amend paragraph 420, Chapter XIII., Section I., in lines
 7 and 8, by striking out the words "the moneys he may
 have on hand for foreign missions, including," leaving the
 paragraph to read:

"Paragraph 420, Article XXV. The Treasurer of the
 Conference Board of Missions shall give bond in such sums
 as the Board may require, said bond to be approved by the
 Board. He shall transmit to the Treasurer of the Board
 of Missions on the first day of each month all amounts
 contributed by Sunday schools, a separate account of which
 shall be kept. His accounts shall be audited annually by a
 committee appointed by the Annual Conference Board.
 The Annual Conference Treasurers of the Woman's Mis-
 sionary Societies shall transmit quarterly to the Assistant
 Treasurer of the Board of Missions all the moneys they
 may have on hand for the general missionary fund."

Amend paragraph 439, Chapter XIII., Section III., lines 2
 to 5, by striking out the words "to determine what amount
 the Church shall be asked to raise by collections for the
 use of the Board during the ensuing year," leaving the
 paragraph to read:

"Paragraph 439, Article VII. The Board shall have au-
 thority to regulate its own proceedings, to appropriate mon-
 ey to pay incidental expenses, to determine what amount
 may be donated or loaned to each applicant, and to do such
 other business as may be legitimate and proper for them to
 do; *provided, however,* that no money shall be appropriated
 in the general work for other purposes than the purchase
 or securing of church lots and the erection or securing of
 church buildings and parsonages; and *provided, further,*
 that the Board shall not involve itself in debt, except as
 provided in Article VI."

Amend paragraph 461, Chapter XVI., by inserting after the words "Each Annual Conference shall make an assessment for educational purposes" the words "in accordance with the financial plan of the Church for all Conference interests." So that the paragraph, when amended, will read:

MAY 10.
EIGHTH DAY.
Amendments
to Discipline
recommended.

"Each Annual Conference shall make an assessment for educational purposes in accordance with the financial plan of the Church for all Conference interests, to be distributed among its charges in the same way as other Conference assessments and applied by the contributing Conference to such educational work as it may desire to foster. *Provided*, (1) that donors may give special direction to their contributions; (2) that no new institutions may be established, nor one already existing be taken under the care of the Church, without first being adopted by the Annual Conference on the recommendation of the Conference Board of Education; (3) that no university or college or theological school shall be established, nor existing one adopted, without the concurrent recommendation of the General Conference Board of Education; (4) no institution shall receive the financial support of the Church except those which are duly classified according to the standards and requirements of the Commission on Education; *provided*, that this clause shall not become operative until August, 1918, and shall not apply to institutions in process of establishment in accordance with Section III. of this paragraph, nor to mission schools; and (5) no institutions shall receive the financial support or recognition of the Church whose trustees or directors are not selected in accordance with the requirements of the Discipline as far as the laws of the several States will permit."

Amend paragraph 464, Chapter XVI., by striking out, in lines 2 to 4, the words "to lay such an assessment annually as may be ordered quadrennially by the General Conference," and inserting the words "to report to the Commission on Finance its estimate of the amount that will be needed annually for the general educational interests that have been committed to the Board." So that the paragraph will read:

"Paragraph 464, Article XII. The Board shall have authority to regulate its own proceedings; to report to the Commission on Finance its estimate of the amount that will be needed annually for the general educational interests that have been committed to the Board, the proceeds of which are to be used at the discretion of the Board, in carrying on its operations, unless otherwise directed, in-

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAYAmendments
to Disci-
pline rec-
ommended.

cluding educational work among colored people; to divide the same among the several Annual Conferences on the basis fixed by the Board of Apportionment (this assessment, together with that made by the Annual Conference, shall be known as the Assessment for Education); and to fix and pay the salaries of the Director of the Department of Ministerial Supply and Training, and of the Assistant Secretary; to determine annually what schools and educational enterprises, and also what persons, shall receive aid, and the amount, terms, and conditions thereof; to appropriate money for the necessary expenses of maintaining the office; *provided, however*, that no appropriation shall be made for buildings except from funds contributed for the particular purpose; and *provided, further*, that all persons who shall desire to become beneficiaries of the funds of the Board must be recommended by the Board of Education of an Annual Conference, and if preparing for the mission field also by the Board of Missions, and that preference shall be given as follows: (1) To students for the foreign or home ministry; (2) to other promising and needy students, especially the children of our itinerant preachers."

As amended, your committee recommends concurrence.

F. P. CULVER, *Chairman*;

J. M. GLENN, *Secretary*.

Bishop
Leete in-
troduced.

Bishop Frederick Leete, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced.

Forrest J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 8 P.M. to hear the Fraternal Messengers from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the British Wesleyan Church, and the Methodist Church of Canada. The motion prevailed.

The Committee on Public Worship made the following announcements for Sunday services:

Sunday
preaching
appoint-
ments.

PREACHING SERVICES FOR SUNDAY, MAY 12.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

Bonnie Brae—11 A.M., Rev. J. M. Glenn.

Calvary—11 A.M., Rev. C. C. Selecman; 8 P.M., Rev. F. M. Thomas.

Capitol View—11 A.M., Rev. E. C. Moore; 8 P.M., Rev. Peter Stokes.

Center Street—8 P.M., Rev. J. C. C. Newton.

College Park—11 A.M., Rev. J. W. Perry; 8 P.M., Rev. H. P. Bardwell.

- Decatur—11 A.M., Rev. F. J. Prettyman; 8 P.M., Rev. **MAY 10.**
Ivan Lee Holt. **EIGHTH**
DAY.
- Druid Hills—11 A.M., Bishop E. D. Mouzon; 8 P.M., Rev. Sunday
E. B. Chappell. preaching
appoint-
ments.
- East Point—11 A.M., Rev. Briscoe Carter; 8 P.M., Rev.
- A. R. Kasey.
- English Avenue—11 A.M., Rev. L. S. Massey.
- Epworth—11 A.M., Rev. I. S. Patterson; 8 P.M., Rev. B.
- C. Horton.
- First Church—11 A.M., Bishop Collins Denny; 8 P.M.,
Rev. H. M. Dobbs.
- Grace—11 A.M., Rev. G. C. Kelly.
- Grant Park—11 A.M., Rev. A. F. Watkins; 8 P.M., Rev.
- E. E. Clements.
- Hapeville—11 A.M., Rev. W. G. Cram.
- Inman Park—11 A.M., Rev. C. C. Grimes; 8 P.M., Rev.
- H. M. Blair.
- Kirkwood—11 A.M., Rev. W. S. Holmes; 8 P.M., Rev. S.
- G. Thompson.
- Lakewood Heights—11 A.M., Rev. W. H. Coleman; 8
P.M., Rev. L. S. Barton.
- Martha Brown—11 A.M., Rev. J. M. Way; 8 P.M., Rev.
- W. W. Pinson.
- Mount Vernon—11 A.M., Rev. W. W. Mitchell; 8 P.M.,
Rev. J. W. Hunt.
- Nellie Dodd—11 A.M., Rev. A. L. Moore; 8 P.M., Rev.
- G. S. Hardy.
- Oakland City—11 A.M., Rev. G. W. Davis; 8 P.M., Rev.
- W. A. Brooks.
- Ponce de Leon, Methodist Episcopal—11 A.M., Rev. E. H.
Rawlings; 8 P.M., Rev. H. P. Crowe.
- St. Mark—11 A.M., Rev. Edgar Blake; 8 P.M., Rev. A. J.
Lamar.
- St. John—11 A.M., Rev. George R. Stuart; 8 P.M., Rev.
- C. R. Jenkins.
- Trinity—11 A.M., Rev. W. N. Ainsworth; 8 P.M., Rev.
- George E. Booker.
- St. Luke—11 A.M., Miss Kennedy; 8 P.M., Rev. O. F.
Williams.
- First Methodist—9:45 A.M., Rev. W. A. Christian will
address Men's Bible Class.
- Park Street Methodist—11 A.M., Rev. E. K. McLarty;
8 P.M., Rev. F. S. Parker.
- Paine Memorial—11 A.M., Rev. S. L. Dobbs; 8 P.M., Rev.
- G. H. Lambeth.
- St. James—11 A.M., Rev. J. H. Barnhardt; 8 P.M., Rev.
- J. E. Woosley.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.Sunday
preaching
appoint-
ments.

St. Paul—11 A.M., Rev. E. E. Robinson; 8 P.M., Rev. W. F. McMurry.

Walker Street—11 A.M., Rev. H. C. Sprinkle; 8 P.M., Rev. C. J. Greene.

Wesley Memorial—11 A.M., Rev. George S. Sexton; 8 P.M., Rev. George R. Stuart.

Cartersville—11 A.M., Rev. F. W. Brandon.

Oxford—11 A.M., Rev. M. T. Haw.

Monroe—11 A.M., Rev. H. C. Morrison.

Marietta—11 A.M., Bishop W. R. Lambuth.

Douglasville—11 A.M., Rev. D. H. Kern.

Griffin, First Church—9:30 A.M., Dr. J. H. Therrell; 11 A.M., Rev. J. W. Johnson.

Owl Rock—11 A.M., Rev. C. M. Chapman.

Harmony Grove—11 A.M., Rev. T. S. Wheeler.

Cedartown—11 A.M., Rev. S. C. Hatcher.

Royston—11 A.M., Bishop J. C. Kilgo.

Williams Chapel—11 A.M., Rev. J. M. Workman.

Conyers—11 A.M., Rev. E. G. B. Mann.

Anniston, Ala., First Church—11 A.M., Rev. W. H. Matthews.

Montgomery, Ala., Court Street—11 A.M., Rev. John M. Moore.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Baptist Tabernacle—11 A.M., Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker.

First Baptist—11 A.M., Bishop E. R. Hendrix.

Capitol Avenue—11 A.M., Rev. A. P. Lyon; 8 P.M., Rev. A. C. Millar.

Inman Park—8 P.M., Rev. J. R. Countiss.

Kirkwood—11 A.M., Rev. C. B. Duncan; 8 P.M., Rev. J. W. Sims.

Jones Avenue—11 A.M., Rev. Sam M. Miller.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian—11 A.M., Rev. John A. Rice.

Westminster—11 A.M., Rev. J. S. Chadwick.

Harris Street—11 A.M., Rev. W. B. Taylor.

Druid Hills—11 A.M., Rev. T. N. Ivey; 8 P.M., Rev. R. T. Webb.

Central—4 P.M., Rev. T. E. Sharp.

Georgia Avenue—11 A.M., Rev. D. M. McLeod.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

First Christian Church—11 A.M., Rev. Theodore Copeland.

Unitarian—11 A.M., Rev. J. C. Hawk.

Big Bethel, A. M. E.—11 A.M., Rev. Bascom Anthony.

West Mitchell Street, C. M. E.—11 A.M., Rev. Stonewall Anderson.

Gideon Meeting, Y. M. C. A.—3 P.M., Rev. J. M. Peterson.

Savoy Theater—8 P.M., Rev. R. P. Shuler.

Fulton Jail—3 P.M., Rev. L. P. Law.

Federal Mission—9:30 A.M., Rev. D. B. Price.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.

J. W. Tarboux, clerical delegate from the Brazil Conference, and C. L. Smith, clerical delegate from the South Brazil Conference, were present and took their seats.

The following substitutions were made: W. E. Faust, clerical alternate from the North Alabama Conference, in place of Frank W. Brandon; E. L. Bain, clerical alternate from the Western North Carolina Conference, in place of H. M. Blair; W. T. Rogers, lay alternate from the Tennessee Conference, in place of R. L. Peck.

The lay members and visitors to the Conference were invited to a luncheon to-day at the Chamber of Commerce.

W. N. Ainsworth, of the South Georgia Conference, moved that after announcements we adjourn. The motion prevailed. Adjournment
moved and
adopted.

Announcements were made, the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Leete, and Conference stood adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, Conference met at 8 P.M. in special session to hear the Fraternal Messengers from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the British Wesleyan Church, and the Methodist Church of Canada; Senior Bishop Hendrix in the chair.

Hymn 415, "Faith of our fathers," was sung; the Conference was led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoyt M. Dobbs, of the Central Texas Conference. The Bishop announced that we would sing one stanza of the British national hymn, "God Save the King," after which the American national hymn would be sung.

The following credential from the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England was read by the Secretary:

Credential
from the
Wesleyan
Methodist
Church.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.

CENTRAL BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON,

April 4, 1918.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A.

Dear and Honored Brethren: At the Conference of 1917, held in London, the Rev. Ernest Rattenbury was appointed as our delegate to the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which meets in Atlanta in May, 1918. I regret to inform you that because of ill health Mr. Rattenbury is unable to go. Conscious, however, of the vast importance of strengthening the bond of union between the British Conference and America at the present time, Rev. John Greenwood Tasker, D.D., Handsworth College, Birmingham, has been appointed as Mr. Rattenbury's substitute.

On behalf of our Conference, I commend Dr. Tasker to you as the ex-President of our British Wesleyan Conference and as a minister of great personal influence in our Church. He has had exceptional opportunities for studying the German mind and of understanding all that pertains to the German nation. During the past three or four years he has been the bulwark of strength to our Methodist Church in relation to the great world conflict that is now proceeding. These and many other things render him a very powerful representative of our Church and its sentiments at the present time. We pray that his coming may be an unspeakable blessing to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

We are conscious that the times are unprecedented, and it is of far-reaching significance that America and England should be joined together in this great battle for world security and world peace. The stupendous sacrifices you are making in this great cause have made the heart of the British nation vibrate through and through with a great and confident hope. Your Conference will probably meet just when the armies on the Continent are entering upon the most deadly part of the struggle. Methodism East and West will be bound together by chains of sympathy and prayer. Let us hope that a great and decisive victory will quickly bring to us days of a righteous and perpetual peace.

Yours faithfully,

SIMPSON JOHNSON,

President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

Dr. Tasker
 introduced.

Bishop Hendrix made appropriate remarks introducing the Rev. John Greenwood Tasker, D.D., Fra-

ternal Messenger from the British Wesleyan Church, who delivered an address. (See Appendix.)

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.

Bishop Hendrix expressed the regrets of the Conference at the illness of Dr. William V. Kelley, Fraternal Messenger from the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had been taken ill while on the way to Atlanta, bearing the fraternal greetings of this Church, and had been compelled to return home.

By request of the Chair, the Rev. Dr. W. N. Ainsworth, of the South Georgia Conference, returned Fraternal Messenger to the Methodist Church of Canada, introduced the Rev. L. Curtis, Doctor in Divinity and Master of Arts, Superintendent of Instruction in Newfoundland, who delivered an address. (See Appendix.)

Dr. Curtis
introduced.

The Conference joined in singing Charles Wesley's anniversary hymn, "O for a thousand tongues to sing." The Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D.D., of the Baltimore Conference, Chaplain of the United States Senate, led the Conference in a concluding prayer and pronounced the benediction. The Conference stood adjourned.

NINTH DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.

MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY.

According to rule, Conference convened Saturday, May 11, at 9 A.M., in session of the ninth day.

The devotional service was conducted by the Rev. T. H. Dorsey, of the North Mississippi Conference, and consisted of the singing of Hymn 312, "O happy day that fixed my choice," the reading of the eighty-fourth Psalm, prayer, and the singing of Hymn 489, "He leadeth me, O blessed thought."

The Journal for the sessions of Friday morning and evening was read and approved.

Journal read
and ap-
proved.

Bishop Murrah resigned the chair to Bishop Lambuth, who presided during the remainder of the session.

Bishop Lam-
buth took
the chair.

It was announced that Frank W. Brandon, clerical delegate from the North Alabama Conference, was present and that he had resumed his seat; Frank Talbott, lay delegate from the Virginia Conference, was present and took his seat, assigned to the Committees

MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY.

on Revisals and Church Relations and Bible Cause; D. B. Taliaferro, lay delegate from the East Oklahoma Conference, was present and took his seat; R. W. Hood, clerical alternate from the Memphis Conference, was present and seated in place of C. A. Waterfield.

Leave of absence was asked by H. K. Boyer, of the North Carolina delegation, on account of sickness, for H. M. Blair, clerical delegate. The leave was granted.

Memorials
read and
referred.

Memorials, resolutions, petitions, etc., were, under the rule, read by caption and referred as follows:

Memorial from the North Carolina Conference, on statistical reports, to Committee on Revisals.

Memorial from the Little Rock Conference concerning claims of a superannuate's widow, to Committee on Itinerancy.

Petition from J. A. Burrow and others to amend Chapter VIII., to Committee on Epworth Leagues.

From J. C. C. Newton and W. G. Cram on scholarships in mission fields, to Committee on Missions.

Resolution on minute questions by J. S. Chadwick, L. C. Branscomb, and J. W. Norton, to Committee on Revisals.

Resolution concerning appointment of Commission on Statistical Reports, from W. E. Arnold and others, to Committee on Publishing Interests.

Standing
committees
called.

The list of Standing Committees was called.

The Committee on Episcopacy submitted Reports 2 and 3. A motion to suspend the rule in order that these reports might be put upon their passage prevailed.

On motion of John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, Report No. 2 was adopted after having been read.

Report No. 2
of Com-
mittee on
Episcopacy
read.

COMMITTEE ON EPISCOPACY, REPORT NO. 2.

Dear Brethren: We, your Committee on Episcopacy, having considered that part of the Episcopal Address referred to us in regard to the election of new bishops, respectfully recommend that you elect six new bishops.

A. J. LAMAR, *Chairman;*

J. W. PERRY, *Secretary.*

A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, moved that Dr. J. H. Wells, of the Baltimore Conference, be requested to read Report No. 3 of the Committee on Episcopacy, which embodied the memoir of Bishop Wilson. The motion prevailed.

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DAY.

The Memoir of Bishop Wilson was read by Dr. Wells (see Appendix), and the report was adopted as follows:

Memoir of
Bishop
Wilson
read and
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON EPISCOPACY, REPORT NO. 3.

Dear Brethren: Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson having died during the past quadrennium, we respectfully recommend the adoption of the following memoir.

A. J. LAMAR, *Chairman*;
J. W. PERRY, *Secretary*.

A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, moved that the first ballot for the election of bishops be taken Monday morning after the reading of the minutes.

Time of
electing
bishops
fixed.

John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, moved as a substitute that the first ballot be taken Tuesday morning after the regular call. Dr. Wilson spoke to the substitute; I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, made inquiry; E. G. B. Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, spoke.

On a division, the substitute prevailed by a vote of 149 to 124, making the order of the day for Tuesday, after the regular call, the election of bishops.

The hour having arrived for the order of the day, the Conference entered upon the service of intercession on behalf of the Centenary Movement.

Special
observance
of the
Centenary
Movement.

Hymn 354, "O for a heart to praise my God," was sung.

Dr. W. W. Pinson, General Secretary of the Board of Missions, read from John xiv., beginning at the twelfth verse, and the third chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, and spoke briefly of the supernatural program of Jesus Christ.

Bishop Lambuth, after brief remarks, called the Conference to silent prayer.

The intercessions of the Conference were then led by J. C. C. Newton, of the Japan Mission.

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DAY.

Special ob-
servance
of the
Centenary
Movement.

Bishop Lambuth then called on J. W. Tarboux, of the Brazil Conference, J. F. Corbin, of the Pacific Mexican Mission, John C. Hawk, of the China Mission Conference, J. C. C. Newton, of the Japan Mission, L. C. Brannon, of the Korea Mission, and E. E. Clements, of the Cuba Mission, to state what in their judgment were the great outstanding needs of the several fields represented by them.

There being no missionary present from the Congo Mission, the Bishop craved for himself the privilege of being counted among our missionaries to Africa, and said that the chief object of intercession which he wished to bring to the attention of the Church on behalf of our missionaries to Africa was their protection and that of the Presbyterian missionaries.

Other objects of intercession mentioned by the missionaries were: For Brazil, the Publishing House and the strengthening of our Seminary; for Mexico, the peace of the country, and that the Mexican peoples be fully consecrated and filled with vision; for China, that the Church in China may be baptized with the Holy Ghost; for Japan, that there may arise an adequate leadership for the New East that is to emerge; for Korea, intercession for those in darkness; for Cuba, the immediate direction of the Holy Spirit in the work and more laborers in the harvest, especially Cubans, men well equipped.

The Bishop said that, while he had not called on any home missionaries, it must not be forgotten that their needs were equally great, and that many of them were exemplifying types of heroism as distinct and true as any on the foreign field.

Beginning with Li Pah-Lieu, of the China Mission Conference, members of the Conference offered short prayers. As the Conference was about to engage in singing the hymn, "More love to thee, O Christ," H. C. Morrison, of the Kentucky Conference, suggested that we all shake hands as we sing. The singing of the hymn was accompanied by warm handclasps by members of the Conference and visitors.

According to the special order of the Conference, Report No. 3 of the Committee on Missions was taken from the Calendar and read.

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DAY.

Report No. 3
of Com-
mittee on
Missions
read.

Perry S. Rader, of the Southwest Missouri Conference, moved that the report be adopted; T. E. Sharp, of the Memphis Conference, moved to amend by a standing vote; J. M. Glenn, of the South Georgia Conference, moved to amend by making provision for Annual Conference observance of the Centenary apply only to afternoon and evening.

W. F. McMurry, of the St. Louis Conference, and U. V. W. Darlington, of the Western Virginia Conference, spoke for the report.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the report by standing vote adopted as follows:

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 3.

THE MISSIONARY CENTENARY.

Report No. 3
of Com-
mittee on
Missions
adopted.

In response to memorials from the Board of Missions, the Board of Church Extension, and the Laymen's Missionary Movement concerning a Missionary Centenary, your Committee on Missions makes the following deliverances and recommendations:

As a General Conference we meet at a time when the age-old contest between Christianity and heathenism has drenched the world in blood and the powers of darkness threaten to engulf humanity in a mighty cataclysm. All Europe is bleeding. Lands despoiled, cities burned, homes destroyed, husbands dead, widows in mourning, children starving, schools closed, vice rampant, poverty everywhere, the hearts of men are sore and broken. Throughout the earth the children of men are in gloom and despair. They raise their helpless hands toward heaven and ask: "Is God dead?" and, "Where is Christianity, that all this ruin and gloom have come upon us?"

In the midst of this wreck and despair is the Church of God to pursue the even tenor of its way, with no heroism to match that of the soldier boys who have buckled on the sword and gone forth to give their lives in order that the world may be free? Is the Church to say that the government is doing all that America needs to do for the broken and despoiled and despairing peoples of Europe and the rest of the world? Does our Church have no distinctive work to do for them?

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DAY.

Report No. 3
 of Com-
 mittee on
 Missions
 adopted.

The world that existed prior to the international earthquake will never be the same again. No man can go through a great trial in which every faculty of mind and spirit and body is put to the extremest test, and afterwards be the same man he was before that trial began. The same is true of peoples and nations and Churches. This great world trial will prove the savor of life unto life or of death unto death, not only as to nations, but as to Churches, ours among the others. To wrap ourselves in comfortable complacency means that our salt will lose its savor and that corrosive selfishness will eat our spiritual life.

The Church of God has always gone where sorrow and suffering abound. Her commission is, as was the commission of her Lord, "to preach the gospel to the poor, to proclaim release to captives, the recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, and to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord." In this hour of world-wide gloom and sorrow it is the duty of our Church to proclaim to the broken-hearted peoples that there is a balm in Gilead. It should be her joy, as it will be her glorious honor, to cure souls that are sore and sick. Every patriotic American should thank God for the government of the United States. That she has raised the war above the plane of barbarity and made it a war for humanity; that she has made it a war for Christian principles, and not one for commerce and dominion, except as these things come as the natural fruits of righteousness and justice to others; that she has magnanimously handed over billions of dollars to sustain her allied nations; that she is straining every power of purse and resource of field and mine and factory to make the world safe for democracy—makes our hearts throb with unbounded thankfulness and unalloyed patriotic pride. But shall the government strain all her resources to the utmost limit, and we as a Church make no unusual effort to perform our Heaven-imposed duty to give the gospel of the Son of God to the sorrowing and dying?

The duty is not only great; the opportunity is equally great. Almost every one of the twenty and more allied nations considers America her best friend. The suspicious former years have disappeared, and now a friendly hand will be held out to any consecrated missionary or preacher we may send to them. The doors are wide open. We are asked to enter in the name of Jesus. At no other time in the last hundred years would Protestantism have had so joyous a welcome in chivalrous France, and the preach-

ers from America will be more gladly received there than those of any other Protestant country. Is there a man in Southern Methodism whose heart would not expand with grace and holy enthusiasm if his Church would lead out in carrying a free evangelistic gospel to heroic and glorious France? Russia, held down for hundreds of years by ignorance, cruelty, vodka, and superstition, has broken the bonds of her thralldom and is now wandering in a social wilderness like lost children. The Russians are a very religious people and naturally a bright people. They appeal to our Christian charity as no other people in modern times have done. To them liberty now means license to do whatever their selfish desires suggest. They need to learn the great principles of Christian tolerance and self-restraint and justice and honesty. They need to be planted on the solid foundation of unchanging truth. The future of Europe very largely depends upon recovering this great people of 185,000,000 souls to Christ. There is no more fruitful missionary field. And Italy is white unto the harvest. And in Macedonia and Serbia the cry is coming again, as it did to Paul nearly nineteen hundred years ago: "Come over and help us." The opportunities in China and Brazil were never before as great nor the needs so pressing as now.

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DAY.

Report No. 3
of Com-
mittee on
Missions
adopted.

Our government is consecrated to the doctrine that liberty shall not perish from the earth; the Church is consecrated to the doctrine to tell God's love, God's compassion, God's wisdom, and God's gift of his Son to the whole wide world. The government has called upon all its citizens to economize in wheat, that the people of Europe may have bread; we call upon the people of our Church to economize in their expenditures, that the souls of the people in all these lands, as well as in our own land, may be fed on the Bread that came down from heaven. The government rightly requires that we deny ourselves meat, that men and women across the seas perish not; we should deny ourselves many luxuries and comforts, that these same men and women may have "the food which abideth unto eternal life," which the Son of Man pledged us to give them. The government has withheld from us sugar that we did not need, in order that the bodies of our allies may be healthy and strong; we, as Christians, out of the love for our Lord should withhold from ourselves many useless adornments, that the lives of our broken and despairing brothers and sisters may be sweetened by "the grace that was given unto us."

In the midst of these conditions many men and women

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DAY.

Report No. 3
of Com-
mittee on
Missions
adopted.

in our Church, as did the little company of prophets and teachers at Antioch, have been listening for the Holy Spirit to say unto them: "Separate us unto the work whereunto thou hast called us." And that voice has been heard. Already there is a sound of marching in the tops of the mulberry trees, and "Jehovah has gone out before us."

At the meeting of the Board of Missions in 1916 our worthy Secretary, Dr. W. W. Pinson, called attention to the fact that the year 1919 would be the centenary of the organization of a missionary department in the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and suggested that proper plans be inaugurated, in coöperation with our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for an advance movement along all missionary lines, in connection with a proper celebration of that event. A Centenary Commission was created, and a few months ago it called upon one hundred carefully chosen laymen to meet at Memphis, Tenn., and agree upon a program commensurate with our duty and opportunities. In response to that call one hundred and seventy-five ministers and laymen, men and women, gathered from every part of our territory at the appointed time, March 19. The Holy Spirit brooded over that meeting. Men of affairs opened their eyes and hearts to the world's needs and went to their knees for divine guidance. Their inquiry was: What does God require at our hands in this great crisis in the world's history? They concluded that the amount of money that will be needed for the next five years, and which should be raised by our Church, is as follows:

First, \$2,850,000 to maintain our work among the mountain peoples and the negroes and in the industrial centers and to inaugurate plans for reaching the neglected peoples in the great cities of the South.

Second, \$2,140,000 to be used by the Board of Church Extension in building churches in foreign fields and in building churches and establishing institutional plants in territory in the United States that is distinctively missionary.

Third, \$2,500,000 to be raised by assessments by the Conference Boards of Missions of the several Annual Conferences to be used in a more adequate support of the home mission fields within their own bounds.

Fourth, \$7,870,000 for a forward movement along all lines in missionary work in foreign fields.

Fifth, \$3,000,000 for woman's work in the Foreign Department, for benighted womanhood.

Sixth, \$1,290,000 for the Home Mission Department of

woman's work, in establishing and enlarging Wesley Houses, Bethlehem Houses, and other needed equipment for saving women in our own land.

Seventh, \$5,350,000 for evangelistic preaching and gospel service among the broken and sorrowing peoples of France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, and Serbia, and other work made necessary by the effects of the war.

These seven items, amounting to \$25,000,000, or \$5,000,000 a year for five years, beginning with 1919, are in addition to the sum of about \$2,000,000 a year now being raised by missionary assessments and specials, and are to be raised by voluntary subscriptions.

It is a gigantic task. It is big enough and comprehensive enough to arouse the admiration and enthusiasm of the biggest and the least man among us. The One Hundred on a World Program were of the opinion that it could be accomplished by much prayer and much preaching on stewardship. They have, therefore, made intercession the first item of their program, stewardship the second item, and the raising of this great centenary fund the third item. They believe that such a program will cause the fires of a holy Christian enthusiasm to break forth into bright flame in our own land and will be the cure for the sordid materialism naturally following a great war unless the Church steps out with renewed consecration to God.

The world is sore at heart and full of suffering and sorrow. Only a resurrected Christ can save it from utter ruin. The gospel that saved our own broken Southland from despair at the close of the War between the States can again save our beloved citizens from materialism and a sordid selfishness, and it can cure the broken peoples of Europe and of the other nations of the world. As a Church we owe it to America, and above all we owe it to our Saviour, to make manifest that we believe that Jesus Christ is the power of God unto salvation to every man that believeth. The spirit of benevolence and helpfulness is abroad in the land as never before in our history. By voluntary subscriptions about one hundred and fifty million dollars has been raised for the use of the Red Cross in a single year, and fifty-two millions has been raised for the Young Men's Christian Association work in the military camps; and the young men and women who have heard the voice of humanity and the voice of God and gone forth to engage in loving ministration to the wounded and to exalt the Christ among the soldiers have not only won our enthusiasm and admiration, but have proved a leaven of saving grace among our own people at home.

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NINTH
DAY.

Report No. 3
of Com-
mittee on
Missions
adopted.

MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY.Report No. 3
of Com-
mittee on
Missions
adopted.

The Church of God cannot be less heroic. The hour has struck for mighty things. The time is at hand when the Church must step forth in power and with a holy enthusiasm. We appeal to all our people, small and great, to rally to this Centenary Movement and demonstrate that the Church of God has been established for the healing of the nations. The task is great, but our great Leader declared that all things are possible with God. We therefore recommend:

1. That the World Program of the Committee of One Hundred be adopted by this General Conference as the program for the whole Church, and we hereby commit into the hands of the Centenary Commission the task of carrying through that program.

2. We request that each Annual Conference, in lieu of the usual Missionary and Church Extension Anniversaries, set aside one day of its next session to the Centenary Movement, and that, beginning at ten o'clock on said day and continuing throughout the afternoon and evening, the Conference session be devoted to promoting this program.

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;

R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

Call of
Standing
Commit-
tees re-
sumed.

The call for Standing Committees was resumed, and the following reports were submitted:

Revivals, Nos. 13 and 14, sent to the Calendar.

Temperance and Social Service, Nos. 5 and 6, sent to the Calendar.

Education,
Nos. 5 and
6, with
minority
report to
No. 5, sent
to Calendar.

Education, Nos. 5 and 6, with minority report to No. 5, sent to the Calendar.

Missions, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, sent to the Calendar.

The list of Special Committees was called, and the Committee on the Asbury Memorial Association submitted Report No. 1, which went to the Calendar.

On motion of J. H. Eakes, the seats in the lower floor of the house were reserved for delegates.

W. E. Arnold, of the Kentucky Conference, offered a resolution concerning the appointment of a Commission on the Preparation of Statistical Blanks and moved that the rule be suspended in order that it be immediately put upon its passage. The motion did not prevail, and the resolution went to the Committee on Boundaries and Finance.

A. D. Porter, of the Central Texas Conference, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

**MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY.**

Whereas at 8 o'clock P.M. the General Conference is to convene to hear the report of the Committee on Patriotic Resolutions and to be addressed by the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy;

Be it resolved, That we hereby most respectfully request Miss Wilson, the gifted daughter of our great President, Woodrow Wilson, to sing at the patriotic meeting this evening.

A. D. PORTER,
F. P. CULVER,
JOHN H. GARNER,
WALTER CROW.

By motion, Dr. Glenn was instructed to bear the message of the resolution just passed.

The Calendar was resumed, and Report No. 2 of the Committee on Revisals was presented by E. O. Watson, who moved that it be amended by the substitution of the text of the Twenty-Third Article of Religion for use in foreign lands, as given on page 56 of the Journal of the General Conference of 1914. The amendment was adopted, and the report as amended was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 2
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
presented,
amended,
and
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 2.

Your Committee on Revisals concurs in the recommendation in the Episcopal Address concerning the substitute previously voted upon favorably by the Annual Conferences, but subsequently failing in the necessary legal steps, probably by oversight, of a concurring two-thirds majority of the General Conference of 1914; that said substitute by a two-thirds vote of the General Conference be again submitted to the Annual Conferences, and recommends that this General Conference instruct the Secretary to take the necessary steps to have this substitute to the Twenty-Third Article of Faith presented to the Annual Conferences for their action.

Following is the substitute Article proposed for all our Churches in foreign lands:

"XXIII. Of the Duty of Christians to the Civil Authority.

"It is the duty of all Christians, and especially of all Christian ministers, to observe and obey the laws of the governing or supreme authority of the country of which

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DAY.

they are citizens or subjects or in which they reside, and to use all laudable means to encourage and enjoin obedience to the powers that be."

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

In the adoption of the foregoing recommendation for change in the Article of Religion for use in foreign lands, the count revealed 241 ayes, no noes, and the recommendation was declared by the Chair to have received the necessary two-thirds majority.

Report No. 3
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
adopted.

Report No. 3 of the Committee on Revisals was taken from the Calendar and read. The report was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 3.

Your Committee on Revisals had before it a petition signed by L. C. Branscomb, J. D. Simpson, George R. Stuart, S. L. Dobbs, and J. W. Johnson, as follows:

"We respectfully petition that the following item be added to paragraph 73, page 33, of the Discipline, making it Item 10 of the business of the District Conference, so that it shall read as follows;

"(10) As to the circulation of the Conference organ and the general organ, and what is being done to increase the same."

We recommend concurrence.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 4
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
adopted.

Report No. 4 of the Committee on Revisals was presented and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 4.

Your Committee on Revisals considered the following memorial from the Virginia Conference:

"*Be it resolved*, That the Virginia Conference memorialize the General Conference to so change the law of our Church as to require that delegates to the District Conference shall be elected by those members of the Church Conference who are over eighteen years of age."

We recommend nonconcurrence.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 5
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
presented.

Report No. 5 of the Committee on Revisals was presented.

J. M. Barcus, of the Central Texas Conference, offered a substitute providing for election of delegates to the District Conference by the Church Conference, and spoke to the substitute.

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DAY.

J. M. Barcus
offers
substitute.

H. K. Boyer, of the Western North Carolina Conference, spoke. A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, called for quiet. E. B. Chappell, of the Tennessee Conference, asked concerning the age limits of members voting. I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, J. J. Stowe, of the Tennessee Conference, H. M. Smith, of the New Mexico Conference, Briscoe Carter, of the Louisiana Conference, and W. E. Arnold, of the Kentucky Conference, spoke on the subject.

A division being called for, the substitute was defeated by a vote of 118 ayes and 132 noes. The report was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 5
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 5.

Your Committee on Revisals carefully considered the following memorial from the Florida Conference:

"The Florida Conference respectfully memorializes you to enact the following legislation:

"Chapter II., Section III., paragraph 70, answer 2, line 5. After the word 'leaders' strike out remainder of sentence and insert in lieu of same the following: 'One lay delegate for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof from each Church in the district, to be elected by the Church or Quarterly Conference: *provided, however,* that no Church shall have less than one.'

"So that as amended it will read:

"The District Conference shall be composed of all preachers in the district, traveling and local, including superannuated preachers (whether resident without or within the limits of the Annual Conference to which they belong), the district lay leader, the charge lay leaders, and one lay delegate for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof from each Church in the district to be elected by the Church or Quarterly Conference: *provided, however,* that no Church shall have less than one delegate."

We recommend nonconcurrency.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman;*
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary.*

Announcements were made, giving special mention of

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DAY.

the patriotic service this evening, and on motion Conference adjourned to meet at 8 P.M. to hear addresses in patriotic session, the doxology having been sung, and the benediction pronounced by Dr. L. Curtis.

EVENING SESSION.

According to the order of the day, Conference convened Saturday, May 11, at 8 P.M., Bishop Lambuth in the chair.

The devotional service consisted of the singing of Hymn 383, "Onward, Christian soldiers!" and prayer led by Bishop Candler.

Music was furnished by the military band from Camp Gordon.

Governor
Dorsey
introduces
Hon.
Josephus
Daniels.

Bishop Lambuth introduced Governor Hugh Dorsey, of Georgia, who in turn introduced the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy. The Conference stood and greeted the distinguished visitor with applause and the flutter of hundreds of white handkerchiefs.

Secretary Daniels addressed the Conference, taking as a text the words of St. Paul in Acts xxviii. 15: "He thanked God and took courage." (See Appendix.)

The Chairman, Bishop Lambuth, briefly but felicitously responded.

The audience stood and cheered while the band played "Dixie."

Report of
Special
Commit-
tee on
Patriotic
Resolu-
tions
adopted.

The Special Committee on Patriotic Resolutions made its report, and the report was adopted, as follows:

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS, REPORT NO. 2.

We, your Committee on Patriotic Resolutions, recommend that you adopt as the action of this Conference the following declaration:

We greatly deplore the necessity of war; but since, through the vicious ambitions of German leaders, it has become necessary for us to fight if righteousness and honor are to be demanded among the nations, we declare it to be the purpose of the people we represent that nothing shall be left undone that will assist in bringing victory to us and our allies as the representatives of the idea

that the purpose of government is to secure for the people the opportunity to pursue the will of God in peace and security.

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DAY.

Report of
Special
Commit-
tee on
Resolu-
tions.

In the pursuit of this end, we declare it our conviction that all our preachers are and ought to be willing freely to offer the use of their buildings and organizations for all war purposes consistent with Christian patriotism.

In view of the responsibility imposed upon us by the declaration of dependence on the Churches expressed by the food administration of our government, we express the conviction that our preachers should continue to use the regular Church services to impress upon our people the increasing necessity for saving by every means possible those articles needed for feeding our allies and our forces in the field.

In view of the many homes of our Church made anxious by the going of loved ones into the service, and in view of the many who must soon pass under shadow through the natural eventualities of war, we urge comfort in the fact that the length of life is, after all, not measured by years, but by the pursuit of high purpose. And we pledge both to our warriors on land and sea and to our watchers at home our prayers that their faith fail not and that our Christ and his promises shall prove for them all their sufficient consolation at all times.

We express our appreciation for having heard Major Charles Gordon, chaplain of the Cameron Highlanders, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, in an address wonderful in its pathos and compelling power, as he urged that the Allies be ready to proceed to victory through the way of the Cross.

We rejoice in the presence of our distinguished guest, the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, who with magnificent bravery made possible the protection of our naval forces from the insidious and deadly temptation of intoxicating drinks.

And we commend, with thanksgiving to Almighty God, our own beloved government for its declared purpose to protect all our forces from the damning influences of drink and lust, so that our boys when they return to us may still be glorious.

May grace, mercy, and peace, from God the Father, and from his Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, be upon all the world, through our allies and us!

PAUL H. LINN,
T. N. IVEY,
JAMES CANNON, JR.,

EDMUND W. MARTIN,
JOHN O. WILLSON,
Committee.

**MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY:****Dr. Cannon
speaks.**

Bishop Lambuth introduced the Rev. James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, who had been invited to give an account of his recent visit to England and France. Dr. Cannon told of his recent journey and especially described the condition of our soldiers at the front and in the camps abroad.

Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, reported that he had delivered the invitation of the Conference to Miss Margaret Wilson to sing at the session; that Miss Wilson had expressed her appreciation of the invitation, and on account of a previous engagement to sing for the soldiers at Camp Gordon declined the invitation with regret.

The Conference adjourned, with the benediction pronounced by Dr. Tasker.

**MAY 13.
TENTH
DAY.****TENTH DAY, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1918.**

According to rule, Conference convened in the tenth day's session on Monday, May 13, at 9 A.M., Bishop Lambuth in the chair.

Devotional service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. L. Dobbs, of the North Alabama Conference, and consisted of singing Hymn 506, "I need Thee every hour," the reading of the eighty-fourth Psalm, and prayer.

**The Journal
read and
approved.**

The Journal of the sessions of Saturday morning and evening was read and approved.

**Bishop
Mouzon
takes the
chair.**

Bishop Lambuth resigned the chair to Bishop E. D. Mouzon, who presided during the remainder of the session.

**Papers read
and
referred.**

The following papers were read by caption and referred:

From J. P. Pettyjohn and James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, on the basis of membership in the Students' Department of the Young Woman's Christian Association, to the Committee on Church Relations.

Resolution concerning War Work by R. P. Skuler and others, to the Committee on War Work.

From the Rev. Edward J. Young, of New Orleans,

concerning the use of cigarettes by soldiers and sailors, to the Committee on Temperance and Social Service.

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TENTH
DAY

T. S. Southgate, lay delegate from the Virginia Conference, was present and took his seat, which had been occupied by George N. Reed.

Attendance
of dele-
gates
noted.

T. M. Furlow, lay delegate from the South Georgia Conference, was present and took his seat, which had been occupied by R. F. Burden.

E. F. Dempsey, alternate clerical delegate from the North Georgia Conference, was present and seated in place of W. T. King.

John B. Humbert, lay delegate from the Upper South Carolina Conference, was present and took his seat, which had been occupied by J. A. McCullough, alternate, and was named for assignments to committees in place of Judge McCullough.

The list of Standing Committees was called.

The Committee on Publishing Interests submitted Report No. 6. W. D. Bradfield, of the West Texas Conference, moved that the rule be suspended and the report be put immediately upon its passage. F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, and E. G. B. Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, spoke. The motion to suspend the rule was lost, and the report went to the Calendar.

Report No. 6
of Com-
mittee on
Publishing
Interests
submitted.

Motion to
suspend
rule lost.
Report
goes to
Calendar.

Report No. 4 of the Committee on Boundaries and Finance was submitted and went to the Calendar.

An amendment to Report No. 1 of the Committee on Missions was submitted and went to the Calendar.

Report No. 7 of the Committee on Temperance and Social Service was submitted and went to the Calendar.

The list of Special Committees was called.

F. J. Prettyman, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence and Introductions, asked unanimous consent to the reading of letters from the Methodist Church of Australasia and the Wesleyan Church of Great Britain, with replies thereto. No objection being made, the letters were read, as follows:

Letters from
the
Methodist
Church of
Australa-
sia and the
Wesleyan
Church of
Great
Britain
read.

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DAY.

Letters from
the
Methodist
Church of
Australasia and the
Wesleyan
Church of
Great
Britain
read.

CENTRAL BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON,

April 24, 1917.

Committee of Privileges of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Great Britain and Ireland, to the People Called Methodists in the United States of America.

Dear Brethren: The above-named Committee, which consists of members of Parliament, including members of His Majesty's government, together with representative ministers and laymen from all parts of the British Isles, and which speaks on all national and international subjects in the name and with the authority of the Annual Conference, held a meeting in London on April 18, 1917, and resolved to send you a fraternal letter on the world war which has raged for nearly three years, and which it is hoped is now entering its final stage.

The Committee desires to inform you of the boundless satisfaction which the decision of your great country to enter the war on behalf of moral right and human liberty has given, not only to Great Britain as a nation, but to your brethren of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. They fully share the pride of the English-speaking world in the noble utterance of your distinguished President, when inviting Congress to declare that a state of war existed between the United States and the German Empire—an utterance which raised the military argument to its true elevation and placed the question at issue on a basis which the conscience of the Christian world will increasingly recognize as not only justifying, but rendering inevitable, the action of the allied countries in their endeavor by every means in their power to defeat this war of aggression waged by the enemies of international peace and democratic freedom, or to perish in the attempt.

The Methodist people in the Old World as in the New hate war and are, as they ever have been, the friends of peace on earth and good will among men; and for that reason they are steadfast supporters of the present war against Germany and her confederates. They long and fervently pray for the speedy ending of the dreadful carnage which is deluging a continent with human blood, and they are confident that the entrance of the United States into the conflict will, by God's blessing, largely contribute to that result.

The calamities of this unparalleled war, though appalling in their magnitude, are not without compensation. We are persuaded that one of the enduring compensations will be the growing solidarity of the liberty-loving peoples of the world and the quickened consciousness of unity and

fraternity between the Methodist people of the Empire of Britain and of the United States of America. **MAY 13.**

On behalf of the Committee of Privileges, and of the whole of British Methodism, we are, dear brethren, yours with warm affection. **TENTH DAY.**

J. G. TASKER, *President of the Conference;*

SIMPSON JOHNSON, *Secretary of the Conference;*

ENOCH SALT,

WILLIAM MIDDLEBROOK,

Secretaries of the Committee of Privileges.

Letters from the Methodist Church of Australasia and the Wesleyan Church of Great Britain read.

CENTRAL BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON,

July 20, 1917.

Dear and Honored Bishops: The Conference in its Representative Session cordially and unanimously approved the message sent to the Methodists of America by our Committee of Privileges. It was printed in the *Agenda* and has given expression to the feeling of all our hearts. We rejoice that the whole Anglo-Saxon world is united in this great struggle against the tyranny of Germany and her confederates, and we are confident that by the blessing of God we shall come out of this war with new strength and courage for the difficult tasks that await us in the future.

With the affectionate greetings of the Conference and its earnest prayer for all your brave men who are fighting as our allies in this war, believe us, dear Bishops, yours affectionately,

SIMPSON JOHNSON, *President;*

JOHN E. WAKERLY, *Secretary.*

MOSMAN, N. S. W., AUSTRALIA, May 21, 1917.

To the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, United States.

Dear Bishops and Brethren: The General Conference of the Methodist Church of Australasia, assembled in Melbourne in May, 1917, sends heartiest fraternal greetings. We rejoice in the knowledge that Almighty God has so richly blessed your labors in the gospel. Your numbers, social influence, educational zeal, evangelistic fervor, and missionary enterprise afford such proofs of the Divine presence as inspires us in the work we have been called to do in this part of the world.

Since our Conference last met we have celebrated the centenary of the landing of the Rev. Samuel Leigh, the first Methodist minister in this continent. Although war and drought smote us in the centenary year 1915, the demonstrations proved a great spiritual stimulus, and a Thanksgiving Fund of above one hundred thousand pounds was subscribed in the various States.

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TENTH
DAY.

We desire gratefully to acknowledge your courtesy in deputing your honored Bishop Hoss to convey your good wishes. His visit was a great blessing to us, and his delightful personality won all our hearts.

We can say, with regard to our work, that God is with us. In the mission fields of Papua, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, New Britain, and the Solomons glorious trophies have been won for Christ; while in our homeland evangelistic and home mission zeal are also rewarded by the salvation of souls.

As a united Methodism throughout this continent, we rejoice in the prospect that the Methodist Episcopal Churches, North and South, will ere long become one family; and we wish God's blessing upon the movement in that direction.

May we, in conclusion, express our joy that your great Republic now stands with our beloved Great Britain in the world's great fight for high international ideals? We pray that upon your nation, and upon you as a Church which has been so closely and blessedly associated with the development of the United States, there may continually rest the guiding and strengthening hand of God.

We are yours,

J. E. CARRUTHERS, *President*;

ALEXANDER MCCALLUM, *Secretary*.

Response
sent to the
Methodist
Church of
Australasia.

ATLANTA, GA., May 3, 1918.

To the Methodist Church of Australasia.

Dear Brethren: Your communication under date of May 21, 1917, was presented to our General Conference at its present session. We desire most heartily to reciprocate your words of kindly greeting and to assure you of our appreciation of your expressed interest in our work. Since the return of Bishop Hoss from your ocean-bound empire our interest in your welfare has been quickened by his account of the vast labor of love that you are performing in the cause of our Lord, and our affection for you has been deepened because of the generous and brotherly reception you gave our fraternal messenger. We pray that your work may go on with ever-increasing effectiveness and with the never-failing blessing of the great Head of the Church. Recent events in the annals of world history have served to draw all the forces of Christian civilization into closer fellowship. Facing a common peril and meeting it with common sacrifice and suffering, we know better than ever the deep significance of oneness of life in our Lord.

It is our great satisfaction that your civil government and ours are in accord in the present struggle to make

the world safe for democracy, and it is our greater joy that your Church and ours are united in the task of making a democracy safe for the world.

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DAY.

We are one in the vast spiritual empire of Methodism. Our spiritual ideals are largely reflected in our civil institutions. Our end is to bless the world with peace and to achieve a universal brotherhood of nations. The price which we pay in the blood of our sons on the field of battle will bind us together in sweeter comradeship when the disturbers of the world's peace shall have been overthrown.

Till then we suffer and pray and serve with you, looking for that victory that will come to the sword of the Lord and the lovers of freedom.

EDWIN D. MOUZON, *President*;
A. F. WATKINS, *Secretary*.

ATLANTA, GA., May 9, 1918.

To the Committee of Privileges of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Great Britain and Ireland.

Response
sent to the
Wesleyan
Methodist
Church of
Great
Britain
and
Ireland.

Dear Brethren: Your communication addressed to the People Called Methodists in the United States of America was received and read before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its session held in the city of Atlanta, Ga., May, 1918.

The Conference also received a letter signed by the President and Secretary of Conference in its Representative Session approving the message of the Committee.

In reply to your gracious words of sympathy and good will we desire to give you the fullest assurance of interest and brotherly affection. Our hearts go out to you with profoundest sympathy at this time when your great country has been drawn into the vortex of the present world war. Happily we have been spared much of the suffering and sacrifice which has fallen to your lot for the past three years. More and more, however, we are brought in comradeship of service with you and can now feel the weight of the burden and the increasing demand for sacrifice that must be ours to bear and suffer. We do not shrink from the responsibility of the hour. Our nation is pledged to the utmost of its resources of men and means to defend the rights of an outraged civilization and to reestablish on earth the reign of reason and the throne of righteousness.

We rejoice that our task is one with yours and that in a conflict so great and so far-reaching in its consequences the opportunity is offered us to justify to the whole world the principles of Christian civilization.

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We are not unmindful of personal and national shortcomings and sins which hinder us in our high and holy enterprise. Our Church is calling her children to prayer and supplication that the God of our fathers may make bare his arm to save, and we believe that he will not fail us in this hour of peril. As the blood of our precious boys is mingled with yours on the battle fields of France, we feel more than ever our oneness with you in fortune and destiny through the unity we have with you in Christ Jesus our Lord. In effort, in sacrifice, in prayer, we are with you in the struggle that will make men free indeed. We are willing with you to pay the price of a glorious victory on the battle field, and we feel sure that we are also with you in the priceless privilege of that victory, which is that we may better serve our fellow men.

EDWIN D. MOUZON, *President*;

A. F. WATKINS, *Secretary*.

Dr. W. I. Haven, Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, was introduced.

Fletcher S.
Brockman
speaks.

The hour for the order of the day having come, Bishop Mouzon requested Bishop Lambuth to introduce the speaker, Mr. Fletcher S. Brockman, Associate Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Department of Army and Navy Work. Having been appropriately introduced by Bishop Lambuth, Mr. Brockman addressed the Conference, and the Conference responded with enthusiastic applause. (See Appendix.)

Dr. Curtis
bids
Conference
farewell.

Dr. L. Curtis, Fraternal Messenger from the Methodist Church of Canada, bade the Conference farewell. Bishop Mouzon made appropriate response.

A communication from William J. Walls was referred to the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence.

Report No. 6
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
taken up.

The Calendar was called, and Report No. 6 of the Committee on Revisals was taken up and read by sections.

Dr. Millar
moves to
recommit.

A. C. Millar, of the Little Rock Conference, moved that the report be recommitted with instructions to prepare a suitable resolution for submission to the Conferences as a subject for constitutional action, embodying the question of according to the women of the

Church full laity rights. A motion to amend was ruled out of order while the motion to recommit was pending.

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F. P. Culver, of the Central Texas Conference, rose to a point of information. I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, spoke. T. E. Sharp, of the Memphis Conference, rose to a point of information. Rembert G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference, spoke.

E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, spoke and moved that the motion to recommit be laid on the table. Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, rose to the point of order that a motion to table was not in order at the conclusion of a speech. The point was sustained by the Chair.

The pending question was ordered on motion of T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference. The motion to recommit was lost.

Motion to
recommit
lost.

H. D. Knickerbocker, of the Texas Conference, moved to amend the report by allowing the provision of paragraph 396, which provides for ten laymen and ten women on the Board of Missions, to remain unchanged.

Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, stated that he had been appointed to close the debate on the report instead of the chairman, and asked whether or not he might use his time as the representative of the committee before the vote should be taken on the amendment. The Chair decided that the Conference must follow its own rule, under which Dr. Linn was entitled to the closing speech.

J. P. Hilburn, of the Florida Conference, spoke on the report. F. P. Culver, of the Central Texas Conference, moved the pending question. The motion prevailed, and the amendment offered by H. D. Knickerbocker was lost.

E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, moved to amend the report as it relates to paragraph 396, Article II., by adding after the words "Sunday School Editor" "and the General Secretary of the Epworth League." The amendment was adopted.

Amendment
by E. O.
Watson
adopted.

John S. Jenkins, of the Florida Conference, spoke.

Previous
question
ordered.

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The previous question was ordered, on motion of James Kilgore, of the Texas Conference.

W. F. McMurry, of the St. Louis Conference, asked unanimous consent to erase the word "Corresponding" in naming the Secretary of the Board of Church Extension. No objection being offered, the change was made.

Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, as requested by Bascom Anthony, chairman of the committee and by vote of the committee, closed the debate.

John S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, rose to the point of order that under paragraph 2, Rule 8, the report was out of order, inasmuch as it did not recite the language of the paragraphs to be amended in the report in the form in which they would appear.

M. E. Lawson, of the Missouri Conference, rose to the point of order that Judge Candler's point of order was made too late, as the Conference had already discussed the subject and, under the order of the previous question, was about to take the vote. The Chair ruled that, had it been made earlier, Judge Candler's point should have been sustained, but that at this stage of the proceedings it was out of order.

Call for vote
by classes
not
sustained.

Judge Candler then moved that the vote be taken by classes, clerical and lay. M. T. Plyler, of the North Carolina Conference, rose to the point of order that the call for vote by classes could not now be made. The point was not sustained; and the call for vote by classes being submitted to the Conference, it was not granted, the vote being 41 ayes and 230 noes.

L. D. Hamilton, of the Memphis Conference, as a matter of personal privilege, requested that his vote be recorded as against the adoption of the report. The report as amended was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 6
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 6.

Your Committee on Revisals considered a number of resolutions, petitions, and memorials concerning laity rights for women, including a memorial from the Woman's Missionary Council setting forth particular legisla-

tion, which with the addition of several paragraphs we herewith submit:

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DAY.

Strike out paragraph 548, paragraph 594, and paragraph 604 (Discipline of 1914), and make such other disciplinary changes as will grant full lay membership to the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as further set forth herein.

Report No. 6
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
adopted.

Paragraph 70, page 32, line 7 of this paragraph: Strike out the word "laymen" and substitute the words "lay members," so that the passage shall read: "the district lay leader, the charge lay leaders, and other lay members," etc.

Paragraph 81, page 36, line 11 of the paragraph: Strike out the words "if eligible," so that the passage shall read: "the presidents of Senior Epworth Leagues, the charge lay leaders," etc.

Paragraph 195, page 78, line 1 of the paragraph: Strike out the word "men" and substitute the word "person," so that the passage shall read: "Let the stewards be persons of solid piety," etc.

Paragraph 212, page 83, line 2 of the paragraph: Strike out the words "he is." And in line 3 of the paragraph strike out the word "him."

Paragraph 246, page 94, line 3 of the paragraph: Strike out the word "laymen" and substitute the words "lay members," so that it shall read: "and ten lay members," etc.

Paragraph 256, page 99, line 3 of the paragraph: Strike out the word "laymen" and substitute the words "lay member," so that it shall read: "composed of one lay member from each district," etc.

Paragraph 263, page 103, line 11 of the paragraph: Strike out the word "he" and substitute the words "the superintendent," so that it shall read: "The superintendent shall report to each Quarterly Conference," etc.

Paragraph 308, page 119, line 3 of the paragraph: Strike out the word "layman" and substitute the words "lay member," so that it shall read: "Epworth League Board composed of one minister and one lay member," etc.

Paragraph 387, page 151, line 3 of the paragraph: Strike out the word "layman" and substitute the words "lay member," so that it shall read: "shall consist of one clerical member of the Conference and one lay member," etc.

Paragraph 396, page 154: Strike out the two parentheses of the paragraph; in lines 8 and 9 of same paragraph strike out the words "ten laymen and ten women, one of whom shall be president of the Woman's Missionary Council," and insert in lieu thereof "twenty lay members"; and

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DAY.

in line 6 of same paragraph, page 155, insert after "Laymen's Missionary Movement" the words "the President of the Woman's Missionary Council," so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"Paragraph 396, Article II. Said Board shall consist of a President, Vice President, a General Secretary, two Secretaries for the Department of Foreign Missions, two Secretaries for the Department of Home Missions, two Educational Secretaries, and thirty managers, of whom ten shall be preachers and twenty shall be lay members; the Bishops, the Treasurer of this Board, and an Assistant Treasurer, the Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, the President and General Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the President of the Woman's Missionary Council, the Sunday School Editor, and the General Secretary of the Epworth League shall be *ex officio* members," etc.

W. N. Ainsworth, of the South Georgia Conference, moved that after announcements we adjourn. The motion prevailed.

Announcements were made, calling especial attention to the meeting in behalf of the Red Cross this evening; the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by Dr. J. E. Harrison, of the West Texas Conference, and Conference stood adjourned.

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DAY.

ELEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1918.

According to rule, Conference convened in the eleventh day's session at 9 A.M. Tuesday, May 14, Bishop Mouzon in the chair.

The opening devotional service was conducted by Dr. H. A. Boaz, of the Central Texas Conference, and consisted of singing Hymn 317, "More love to thee, O Christ," the reading of John i. 1-14, and prayer.

Journal
read and
approved.

The Journal of the session of Monday was read and approved.

Bishop
Hendrix
takes the
chair.

Bishop Mouzon resigned the chair to Bishop Hendrix, who continued to preside during the remainder of the session.

The following substitutions and attendance were noted: W. P. King, clerical delegate from the North Georgia Conference, in his place, which had been occupied by E. F. Dempsey, alternate. T. T. Fishburne, lay alternate

from the Baltimore Conference, was substituted for M. L. Walton, and assigned to Committees on Sunday Schools, Church Relations and Bible Cause, and Education. R. L. Peck, lay delegate from the Tennessee Conference, took his seat, which had been occupied by W. T. Rogers, alternate; and P. D. Maddin, lay alternate from the Tennessee Conference, was substituted for J. T. Stratton. The presence of Bishop Waterhouse was noted with pleasure. F. A. Carter, lay delegate from the Holston Conference, took his place; and R. L. Durham, lay alternate from the Holston Conference, was seated in place of H. L. Trollinger. John R. Strong, alternate clerical delegate from the Southwest Missouri Conference, was seated in place of F. M. Burton.

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John S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, moved that the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence and Introductions be instructed to send a telegram of congratulations and felicitations to the Southern Baptist Convention, now in session at Hot Springs, Ark. The motion prevailed.

A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 3 P.M. The motion prevailed.

Dr. Lamar moved also that the hour of final adjournment of this General Conference be fixed at 6:30 P.M. Monday. The motion prevailed by a division of 152 ayes against 96 noes.

A. P. Lyon, of the Louisville Conference, offered a resolution concerning the election of bishops and connectional officers. An amendment to include the General Secretary of the Epworth League and one to continue the election until all these officers be chosen were accepted. The resolution as amended was passed:

Time of final
adjourn-
ment fixed.

Resolutions
concerning
election of
bishops
and con-
nectional
officers
adopted.

Be it resolved, That in the election of bishops every voter be required to write the full number of names upon his ballot to be voted for at that time, and that the tellers are hereby instructed to throw out as illegal all ballots having a less number than the number to be voted for on that ballot.

Be it resolved further, That the order of election of the

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connectional officers be as follows: Publishing Agents; Book Editor and Editor of *Review*; Editor of *Christian Advocate*; Editor of Sunday School Literature; Missionary Secretary; Secretary of Church Extension; Secretary of Epworth League; Secretary of Education.

Be it resolved further, That if on any ballot more than the necessary number get a majority of votes cast, those receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected in that order; and that the elections continue until all these officers be chosen.

E. G. B. MANN,
BRISCOE CARTER,
THEO. F. BREWER,

B. F. LIPSCOMB,
F. N. PARKER,
A. P. LYON.

The following resolutions offered by A. F. Watkins were passed as amended, as follows:

Be it resolved, 1. That in the election of bishops and connectional officers the roll of Conferences shall be called, and the chairman of each delegation shall announce the number of votes cast by his delegation and count the votes into the hands of the tellers.

Be it resolved, 2. That the Chair shall appoint six tellers, who shall act during the election of bishops and connectional officers.

A. F. WATKINS,
J. A. BURROW.

F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence and Introductions, read the following telegram:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 13, 1918.

Bishop W. A. Candler, care Methodist General Conference, Atlanta Ga.

Will it be convenient for Dr. Wallace McMullen, substitute for Dr. Kelley, to appear any time after Thursday morning?

JOS. F. BERRY.

Conference
votes to
hear Dr.
Wallace
McMullen.

Mr. Prettyman moved that Bishop Joseph F. Berry be notified that it will be the pleasure of the Conference to hear Dr. Wallace McMullen, as substitute for Dr. Kelley as Fraternal Messenger from the Methodist Episcopal Church, upon his arrival at the Conference. The motion prevailed.

The following visitors were introduced: The Rev. Ernest C. Wareing, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*; the Rev. Joseph B. Hingeley, former Sec-

retary of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now Secretary of the Board of Conference Claimants; the Rev. C. C. Neal, President of Arkansas Haygood Industrial College; and the Rev. J. M. Melear, editor of the *Methodist Advocate-Journal*.

Dr. Tasker, Fraternal Messenger from the British Wesleyan Conference, took his leave, and Bishop Hendrix replied with fitting farewell words.

Bishop Denny, Secretary of the College of Bishops, was called by the Chair and read the following paper, arresting legislation by which laity rights had been accorded to women and by which the Creed had been amended, as follows:

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The Secretary of the College of Bishops presents paper arresting legislation on laity rights for women and the change in the Apostles' Creed.

EPISCOPAL DECISION ON LAITY RIGHTS FOR WOMEN AND CHANGE IN APOSTLES' CREED.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session in Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1918.

Dear Brethren: When in 1808 the undelegated General Conference, which possessed unlimited power over the doctrines and polity of our Church, established the delegated General Conference as the legislative body of the Church, it reserved to the Annual Conferences certain rights, the most important of which are set forth in the Restrictive Rules. In these reservations is contained the heart of democracy in our Church, preserving to the Annual Conferences the right to be consulted on all questions within the meaning of the Constitution of the Church.

As was said in 1824 by Joshua Soule, the author of the Restrictive Rules, "The General Conference held and exercised unlimited power until 1812, because they met *en masse* and not by virtue of their election or delegation. This was felt to be a dangerous state of things and unfair to the more distant portions of the work; and one great, controlling motive in introducing the representative principle was to lessen the danger of sudden, violent changes in the fundamental polity of the Church by establishing a delegated legislative body, under restrictions—thus insuring stability to the organic institutions and equality in representation. It matters not by what name these Restrictive Rules may be called; the design and effect were to take questions enumerated from under the control of the delegated Conference, except in the way and manner specified." ("Life and Times of William McKendree," Vol. II.,

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DAY.

The Secretary of the College of Bishops presents paper arresting legislation on laity rights for women and the change in the Apostles' Creed.

pages 37, 38.) Similar statements touching both the doctrines and polity of the Church were made by Asbury and his great coworkers.

The College of Bishops is charged with the weighty and delicate responsibility of safeguarding the rights of the Annual Conferences against any legislation by the General Conference which invades these rights; and these Conferences impose on the bishops the duty of calling the attention of the General Conference in writing to the rights involved, so that, if deemed best by the General Conference, the issue may be referred to the Annual Conferences for final determination.

The College of Bishops has always been duly appreciative of the sanctity and gravity of the obligation imposed upon it by the almost unanimous action of the Annual Conferences, in making it the guardian of the rights of our preachers and people; and it has never believed this function to be an exceptional grant of powers, but the rather an exceptional responsibility. We desire to assure you that we have and can have no other intention in this present act and in similar acts than the protection of the reserved rights of the Annual Conferences. In the performance of this duty it is our desire to make it perfectly clear that this is not the right to veto legislation—the College of Bishops has no such right—but a duty imposed on us to protect the rights of the Annual Conferences.

Apart from this wise check there would be no security of the democratic principles of our government, because otherwise a bare majority of the legislative body of the Church could even unwittingly override the dearest rights of the Church as a whole. So important was this protection esteemed to be by the Annual Conferences when the question was submitted to them for determination that in a total vote of 3,033 only nine votes were cast against it.

It therefore becomes our duty to inform you in writing that two of your acts of legislation contravene the rights of the Annual Conferences, of which rights your College of Bishops is sure that you did not intend to be unmindful—viz.:

1. Yesterday Report No. 6 of the Committee on Revisals was adopted simply by a majority vote of the General Conference. The Second Restrictive Rule uses the unqualified term "representative," yet so well was it understood that the General Conference of 1808 meant clerical representative, and so clear and undisputed was the understanding of the Church of the restriction of the term to clerical representative, that when in 1866 lay representation in the

Annual and General Conferences was initiated the General Conference of that year "considered" it "to involve constitutional alterations." (Journal, General Conference 1866, pages 62, 63, 108-110, quoted in "A Manual of the Discipline," edition 1911, page 4.) The Annual Conferences concurred in the recommendation of the General Conference, and provided by constitutional process for "lay representatives," "lay members," "laymen"—all these terms being used. There can be no question that the sole meaning of these terms in our law is men. To give any other meaning to the terms is to misinterpret them. Consequently, the action of the General Conference in passing Report No. 6 of the Committee on Revisals was illegal.

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The Secretary of the College of Bishops presents paper arresting legislation on laity rights for women and the change in the Apostles' Creed.

2. Report No. 1 of the Committee on Revisals, adopted by the General Conference on May 9, proposed to strike out of the Creed the words "the holy catholic Church" and to insert therefor the words "Christ's holy Church."

The Creed known as the Apostles' Creed was adopted by our Church in 1784 and contained these words. If the General Conference can legally change those words, it can also strike out the statement concerning the virgin birth, or the one concerning the forgiveness of sins, or any other statement in the Creed.

Methodism, almost alone of the many branches of the Church, has proclaimed in her doctrinal standards as well as in her pulpit ministrations the precious truth of the universal atonement of our Lord. Because of her insistence on the glorious fact (to use the language of John Fletcher in his defense of Wesley and the Methodists) that "Jesus Christ so died as to make salvation possible for all men," our fathers were opposed and denounced. Nevertheless, by the help of God she has spread the knowledge of this truth so widely that many other branches of the Church now proclaim it from their pulpits. One of the connotations of the term "catholic" is that the Church possesses a truth as universal as the needs of man, and this meaning is given by ancient commentators on the Creed. The sole word in the Creed connoting this fact is the word "catholic."

In our judgment the Creed is included in our standards of doctrine. The Annual Conferences have not committed to the General Conference the right to change these standards of doctrine.

E. R. HENDRIX, *Chairman*;
COLLINS DENNY, *Secretary*.

R. G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference, asked if it were necessary that notice be given for voting to carry the matter to the Annual Conferences.

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M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, moved that the Conference reaffirm the votes now under arrest.

John S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, rose to the point of order that the hour of the special order of the day had arrived. This point was not sustained, as the order for election was fixed to come in regular order, not at ten o'clock.

E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, spoke. The Chair ruled that Dr. Alderson was out of order, as our uniform precedent is not to debate an episcopal arrest of legislation. Dr. Alderson appealed from the decision of the Chair, but yielded the floor to R. G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference.

Andrew Sledd, of the Alabama Conference, rose to the point of order that debate is out of order when an appeal is pending. The point was sustained.

R. G. Smith having moved for a vote at ten to-morrow, the motion was overruled.

Dr. Alderson stated the ground of his appeal; Bishop Hendrix stated the ground of his ruling.

L. S. Barton, of the East Oklahoma Conference, asked which Restrictive Rule had been violated. The rule was read.

Call for aye
and no
vote not
sustained.

Judge Candler called for a vote of ayes and noes. The call was not sustained when put to the Conference.

The vote being taken on Dr. Alderson's appeal from the decision of the Chair, the Chair was not sustained, the vote being 124 ayes and 180 noes.

F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, rose to make a motion for ayes and noes. The Chair ruled that the motion was out of order.

Call for aye
and no
vote
sustained.

E. W. Alderson argued the question for resubmission.

The Chair stated that the motion of Dr. Haw to reaffirm the arrested action was before the house. J. O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, called for the ayes and noes upon the question of laity rights for women. The call was sustained by a vote of 67, being more than the requisite one-fifth.

E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, rose

to the point of order that a one-fifth vote was adequate to the call for vote by classes, but not by ayes and noes. The point was overruled.

The roll of the Conference was called, and the vote on the question of laity rights for women was 265 ayes and 57 noes, as follows:

MAY 14.
ELEVENTH
DAY.

The aye and
no vote on
Report No.
6 of the
Committee
on
Revisals.

Ayes—Clerical.

Adams, R. W.	Ellis, T. D.
Ainsworth, W. N.	Goddard, O. E.
Aker, C. M.	Greene, C. J.
Alderson, E. W.	Gregory, Thomas
Anderson, S.	Grimes, C. C.
Arnold, W. E.	Guy, J. T.
Ausmus, D. M.	Hardy, G. S.
Bain, E. L.	Hatcher, S. C.
Barton, L. S.	Haw, M. T.
Blackwood, J. T.	Hawk, J. C.
Boaz, H. A.	Hay, S. R.
Booker, G. E.	Hilburn, J. P.
Boyer, H. K.	Horton, B. C.
Bradfield, W. D.	Hunt, J. W.
Branscomb, L. C.	Ivey, T. N.
Brewer, T. F.	Jarrell, C. C.
Burrow, J. A.	Jenkins, C. R.
Burton, F. M.	Jenkins, I. C.
Cannon, James	Johnson, J. W.
Canter, H. M.	Johnston, F. S. H.
Carter, Briscoe	Johnston, H. B.
Caskey, J. F.	Jones, C. O.
Cauthen, A. J.	Jones, J. C.
Chadwick, J. S.	Kasey, A. R.
Chappell, E. B.	Kern, D. H.
Coleman, W. H.	Kilgore, James
Cooper, R. H.	King, W. P.
Countiss, J. R.	Knickerbocker, H. D.
Crowe, H. P.	Lambeth, G. H.
Culver, F. P.	Law, H. M.
Darlington, U. V. W.	Linebaugh, N. L.
Davidson, G. G.	Linn, P. H.
Davis, G. W.	Lipscomb, B. F.
Dills, J. H.	Lyon, A. P.
Dobbs, H. M.	Matthews, W. H.
Draper, H. E.	McCausland, C. L.
Du Bose, H. M.	McDonald, J. E.
Duncan, C. B.	McLarty, E. K.
Eakes, J. H.	McLeod, D. M.

MAY 14.
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DAY.

The aye and
no vote on
Report No.
6 of the
Committee
on
Revisals.

McMurry, W. F.	Sims, J. W.
Millar, A. C.	Sledd, A.
Miller, S. M.	Smith, C. L.
Mills, J. W.	Smith, H. M.
Moore, A. L.	Smith, R. G.
Moore, E. C.	Spragins, C. A.
Moore, J. M.	Sprinkle, H. C.
Morehead, R. C.	Stewart, W. J.
Morgan, R. E. L.	Stokes, P.
Morrell, W. M.	Stowe, J. J.
Morrison, H. C.	Stuart, G. R.
Newberry, L. B.	Tarboux, J. W.
Northcutt, J. E.	Taylor, W. B.
Norton, M. H.	Thomas, F. M.
Parker, F. N.	Thompson, S. G.
Patterson, I. S.	Thornton, W. R.
Perry, J. W.	Waterfield, C. A.
Peterson, J. M.	Waterfield, R. T.
Plyler, M. T.	Watkins, A. F.
Porter, A. D.	Watson, E. O.
Pritchett, J. T.	Weaver, C. C.
Radetzky, F. W.	Webb, R. T.
Reed, J. C.	Wells, J. H.
Reynolds, L.	Wheeler, H. E.
Robinson, E. E.	Wheeler, T. S.
Selecman, C. C.	Wiley, E. E.
Sessions, T. F.	Wilford, B. L.
Sharp, T. E.	Williams, O. F.
Shearer, L. P.	Woosley, J. E.
Sherman, H. H.	Workman, J. M.
Shuler, R. P.	Wynn, R. H.

Ayes—Lay.

Acker, W. P.	Buttrill, D. B.
Alexander, T. H.	Campbell, W. J.
Ames, S. W.	Carré, W. U.
Armistead, G. H.	Cato, W. R.
Backus, G. W.	Chapman, W. R.
Banks, T. C.	Cleveland, W. L.
Bare, E. C.	Cochran, C. W.
Barham, N. R.	Cody, C. C.
Barnes, S. W.	Cooper, R. E.
Beeson, M. A.	Crow, W. A.
Bobbitt, R. E.	Davidson, A. H.
Brown, J. C.	Davis, W. D.
Brown, J. R.	Dean, W. L.
Bryan, E. R.	Deneke, S. F.
Bule, W. M.	Dial, R. C.

Dickey, J. H.
Downs, F. F.
Du Rant, C.
Duncan, J. T.
Durham, R. L.
Ellison, J. T.
Erck, F. F.
Fant, E. M.
Finney, E. S.
Fitzgerald, J. W.
Fritts, B. F.
Gafford, T. F.
Garner, J. H.
Garrison, E. J.
Garrison, T. S.
Glass, G. S.
Goldfinch, A. E.
Griffin, H. L.
Hardwick, G. L.
Harris, S. D.
Hayes, C. E.
Hays, V. B.
Heisinger, S. L.
Higgs, A. K.
Hodgins, G. R.
Holmes, W. S.
Hughes, W. W.
Huie, R. W., Jr.
Humbert, J. B.
Hyer, R. S.
Ireland, C. H.
Ivey, J. B.
Jones, W. P.
Killian, J. R.
Kropp, L. U.
Lambeth, F. S.
Lawson, M. E.
Leavell, J. A.
Ledbetter, L. S.
Leslie, W. P.
Li Pah-Lieu
Lindsey, E. W.
Lomax, R. C.
Lovelady, R. F.
Lowery, G. B.
Marshall, J. W.
Martin, E. W.
Martin, P. A.

McGowen, J. G.
McKee, J. S.
McLeran, A. W.
McNeal, N. L.
Moore, H. G.
Morton, Daniel
Murrill, W. W.
Norman, J. C.
O'Steen, Levi.
Page, R. N.
Parker, J. C.
Peck, R. L.
Pepper, J. R.
Pettyjohn, J. P.
Phillips, J. P.
Pittman, J. W.
Pohlman, G. H.
Pound, J. M.
Price, P. A.
Priddy, A. B.
Rader, P. S.
Randle, R. O.
Reagan, T. B.
Reynolds, A. C.
Reynolds, J. H.
Robertson, J. M.
Rowe, N. M.
Scott, S. D.
Sherard, J. H.
Snyder, H. N.
Stratton, J. T.
Talbott, Frank
Taliaferro, D. B.
Tate, Sam
Tatum, T. H.
Temple, T. F.
Therrell, J. H.
Thompson, D.
Thornburg, H. O.
Underwood, S. B.
Utiley, J. S.
Van Arsdall, C. B.
Way, J. M.
Weaver, F. M.
Weems, D. L.
White, H. H.
Williams, Charles
Williams, J. M.

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DAY.

The aye and
no vote on
Report No.
6 of the
Committee
on
Revisals.

**MAY 14.
ELEVENTH
DAY.**Williams, W. E.
Wilson, J. H.Wynn, W. T.
Yielding, F. B.The aye and
no vote on
Report No.
6 of the
Committee
on
Revisals.Anthony, Bascom
Armstrong, W. W.
Barcus, J. M.
Barnhardt, J. H.
Bradshaw, M.
Brandon, F. W.
Dannelly, E. A.
Dickey, J. E.
Dobbs, S. L.
Dorsey, T. H.
Glenn, J. M.
Hamilton, L. D.
Jones, J. R.*Noes—Clerical.*Lamar, A. J.
Leggett, J. T.
Mann, E. G. B.
Massey, L. S.
Meek, R. A.
Mitchell, W. W.
Prettyman, F. J.
Shore, J. H.
Simpson, J. D.
Stackhouse, R. E.
Thomas, J. A.
Turnipseed, R. E.
Willson, J. O.*Noes—Lay.*Ball, W. W.
Brown, J. A.
Bruton, J. F.
Callison, J. F.
Candler, J. S.
Combs, Alfred
Daniel, F. M.
Davis, L. W.
Few, W. P.
Gray, J. J., Jr.
Gregg, B. G.
Griffith, W. T.Maupin, A.
Ogilvie, F. R.
Rogers, J. M.
Samford, T. D.
Satterfield, M. M.
Southgate, T. S.
Streater, J. B.
Thomas, F. B.
Thorpe, E. W.
Walton, M. L.
Wight, J. B.
Winslow, G. B.Sergeants at
arms au-
thorized.

I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, moved that a sergeant at arms be appointed for each of the front doors. The motion prevailed.

Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, was given permission to state his dissent from the arrest of legislation with reference to the second proposition, as set forth in Report No. 1 of the Committee on Revisals.

Vote on Re-
port No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals.

The vote being taken on the second proposition of the arrest, that relating to change in the Apostles' Creed, the action of the Conference was sustained, 260 voting aye and 45 voting no.

The call for reports of Standing Committees was made, and the following was submitted:

Report No. 7 of the Committee on Episcopacy, fixing the salaries and traveling expenses of the bishops, and the support of widows and dependent children of deceased bishops, was read and ordered to record, as follows:

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DAY.

Report No. 7
of Com-
mittee on
Episcopacy
read and
ordered to
record.

COMMITTEE ON EPISCOPACY, REPORT NO. 7.

Dear Brethren: Your committee, having considered the question of the support of the bishops, report as follows: We have fixed the salaries of active bishops at the sum of \$5,000 per annum; to this sum is to be added for clerical help or office expenses \$1,200 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and in addition all necessary traveling expenses when on duty for the Church. The salaries of retired bishops are fixed at \$2,500 per annum. The widows of bishops are to receive \$1,200 per annum. The dependent children of deceased bishops whose mothers are also deceased may be allowed by the Book Committee, in its discretion, a sum for their support not to exceed the amount allowed the widow of a bishop, which is \$1,200.

A. J. LAMAR, *Chairman*;

J. W. PERRY, *Secretary*.

Report No. 10 of the Committee on Itinerancy was presented. M. E. Lawson, of the Missouri Conference, moved the suspension of the rule, and the report was adopted, as follows:

Report No.
10 of
Committee
on Itiner-
ancy
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON ITINERANCY, REPORT NO. 10.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: The Committee on Itinerancy reports that it has appointed a subcommittee and charged it with the duty of examining the Journals of the Annual Conferences. Such subcommittee made a careful examination of all Journals submitted to this Conference and filed its report, which report is as follows:
"To the Committee on Itinerancy.

"*Gentlemen:* We, your subcommittee appointed to examine the Annual Conference Journals, beg leave to submit the following report:

"We found well-arranged and satisfactorily kept Journals of the following Conferences: Alabama, Central Texas, East Columbia, East Oklahoma, Florida, Holston, Los Angeles, Memphis, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Georgia, North Mississippi, Northwest Texas, St. Louis, South Georgia, Southwest Missouri, Tennessee, Up-

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per South Carolina, West Oklahoma, West Texas, Western North Carolina.

"The Journals of the following Conferences are not properly signed: Baltimore, Kentucky, Little Rock, Louisiana, Louisville, New Mexico, North Alabama, North Arkansas, South Carolina, Virginia, Western Virginia.

"The Journals of the Virginia and Montana Conferences are not neat.

"Boards or rolls are not complete for the Pacific, Brazil, and Little Rock Conferences.

"Printing is poor for the North Alabama Conference Journal.

"The Journals of the Illinois and Montana Conferences are not properly bound.

"The following Journals were not before the committee: China Mission, Columbia, Cuba Mission, Denver, German Mission, Japan Mission, Korea Mission, Mexican Border Mission, North Texas, Pacific Mexican Mission, South Brazil, Texas, Texas Mexican Mission.

W. T. WYNN, *Chairman*;

A. N. McLERAN, *Secretary*."

This committee adopted said report of the subcommittee and now files it as the report of this committee.

Respectfully submitted,

T. D. ELLIS, *Chairman*;

MARTIN E. LAWSON, *Secretary*.

Reports from
commit-
tees go to
the Calen-
dar.

The Committee on Revisals submitted Reports Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, and 24, which went to the Calendar.

The Committee on Missions submitted Reports Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, which went to the Calendar.

The Committee on Education submitted Reports Nos. 7 and 8, which went to the Calendar.

The Committee on Sunday Schools submitted Reports Nos. 2 and 3, which went to the Calendar.

The Committee on Church Relations submitted a minority report, which went to the Calendar.

Sergeants at
arms ap-
pointed.

L. D. Hamilton, Bascom Anthony, R. P. Shuler, and M. T. Plyler were appointed sergeants at arms under the motion just voted.

A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, moved to

suspend the order of proceeding and to go immediately into the election of bishops. The motion prevailed.

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DAY.

The following assistant secretaries and tellers were named to conduct the elections:

Order of
procedure
suspended
to elect
bishops.

For Assistant Secretaries—J. M. Barcus, Central Texas Conference; W. G. Cram, Korea Mission; L. B. Newberry, Central Mexico Conference.

For Tellers—L. W. Davis, Baltimore Conference; M. E. Lawson, Missouri Conference; W. D. Davis, Mississippi Conference; C. C. Selecman, Los Angeles Conference; M. H. Norton, Florida Conference; L. S. Barton, East Oklahoma Conference.

M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, moved that the tellers be instructed to send in notice when a ballot has been counted, and do not themselves appear. The motion prevailed.

The Bishop called attention to the solemnity of the business that was now before the Conference. J. W. Tarboux, of the Brazil Conference, led in prayer; the hymn "Jesus, the name high over all," was sung; the first ballot was taken, and the tellers retired to count the ballots, the number being 327, 164 requisite for choice.

On motion of E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, the rule was suspended and Report No. 20 of the Committee on Revisals was put upon its passage and adopted, as follows:

Report No.
20 from
Committee on Re-
visals
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 20.

Your Committee on Revisals considered a petition signed by John O. Willson and R. E. Stackhouse asking that provision be made for preachers, whether members of the Conference or on probation, serving in the United States Army or Navy, to retain their Conference relations. We recommend the enactment of the following legislation:

Amend Chapter III., Section II., paragraph 103, by adding at the end of the paragraph "*and provided, that any member of an Annual Conference or on probation who serves in the Army or Navy of the United States may be appointed by the bishop as war worker, so that he may retain his Conference relations.*"

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

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DAY.

Credentials
 of Dr. C.
 C. Neal,
 of the
 C. M. E.
 Church,
 read.

F. J. Prettyman, chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence and Introductions, read the credentials of the Rev. Dr. C. C. Neal, President of Arkansas Haygood Industrial College, Fraternal Messenger from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., May 9, 1918.

To the Bishops and Delegates of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Greetings:

"Grace be to you and peace from God, our Father, and from our Lord Jesus Christ, who gave himself for our sins, that he might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God and our Father, to whom be glory, forever and ever. Amen."

The bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church have selected the Rev. C. C. Neal, D.D., to bear to you fraternal greetings from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a brother beloved among us and is abundant in fruitful services in the Church of God. He will bear to you assurances of our deep interest in and abiding love for your communion, and also our lasting gratitude to you for the sympathy and mutual coöperation which you have shown our Church since its organization.

R. S. WILLIAMS,
Secretary College of Bishops.

Dr. W. A. Christian, our Fraternal Messenger to the same Church, read the report of his visit to the Conference, now sitting in Chicago, as follows:

DR. W. A. CHRISTIAN'S ADDRESS.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: Under authority of your resolution the College of Bishops appointed me Fraternal Messenger to the Colored Methodist Episcopal General Conference now in session in Chicago. Through the kindness of Bishop Denny, Secretary of the College, and Bishop Lambuth, arrangements were made for me to deliver my message soon after my arrival. On Tuesday I reached the Conference, which is being held in a splendid new church which the local organization of about fourteen hundred Colored Methodists are building on a most eligible site in the city of Chicago. The Conference, upon my arrival, suspended its business and gave me an opportunity to deliver my message. My reception was most kind and most cordial. I deeply felt the importance of a message of fraternity and love in these tragic times when all the

world is aflame with war. I could not but think of the time after the war when human systems and human thought must so radically change. I was glad, however, that I was able to speak from the viewpoint of the unchanging and unchangeable Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. I rejoiced with them in the honorable heritage of "the people called Methodists," but realized that the achievements of the past are but a great platform on which we of the present must stand in order to reach up for higher and better things.

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DAY.

In bearing my message of hope and brotherly love I was pleased to tell them of the good progress which, under the guidance of God's Holy Spirit, we were able to make in the past quadrennium, and emphasized this progress especially in our relation to this daughter of our Church. They rejoiced in the good tidings from our African Mission, founded by our beloved Bishop Lambuth, accompanied by that devoted son of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Prof. John Wesley Gilbert. And when I told them of the recent action of our Board of Church Extension in promising to give them one dollar for every dollar they raised to build new churches their gratitude was expressed in hearty applause. They received with profound thankfulness and deep conviction the announcement that in our proposed Centenary Movement we had planned for \$500,000 for special work among the negroes of our own land.

When looking back upon the work which we have done for these colored people who were once members of our own Church, we must acknowledge that "we have left undone many things which we ought to have done"; yet stirred by the great opportunity and inspired by the noble work of Capers, Paine, and other leaders, we turn our face to the future and with deeper determination and larger hope to do much for these most worthy and deserving people. My heart was rejoiced when I heard of their achievements in the things pertaining to the kingdom of God and of their good hope and abiding faith. Concerning these matters the Rev. Dr. C. C. Neal, their Fraternal Messenger, will tell you. They realize that there are many and grave problems, social and religious, which we together, with faith, with courage, and with earnest Christian zeal, despite the difficulty, must work out for the glory of God and the good of humanity.

Bearing my message as your representative, my reception was so warm and so hearty that it almost reached an ovation. It was therefore with much pleasure that I sought to discharge the duty which you placed upon me. "Now,

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DAY.

unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end."

With respect, I am yours in his service,

W. ASBURY CHRISTIAN.

Dr. Neal addresses
the Conference.

Dr. Neal was then introduced and addressed the Conference, which, without stint, applauded his eloquent periods. (See Appendix.)

On motion of A. F. Watkins, of the Mississippi Conference, the time was extended for Dr. Neal to finish the delivery of his address; after which the Conference sang the hymn,

Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love.

George R. Stuart, of the North Alabama Conference, was granted leave of absence.

An invitation to visit the Wesley House was extended the Conference, and to attend the stereopticon lecture this evening.

Conference
adjourns.

Announcements were made, and the Conference adjourned after receiving the benediction, pronounced by Dr. Hingeley.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Conference convened at 3 P.M., Tuesday, May 14, Bishop Hendrix in the chair.

The opening devotional service was conducted by Dr. Frank N. Parker, of the Louisiana Conference, and consisted of singing Hymn 208, "I love thy kingdom, Lord," and prayer.

The Journal of the morning's session was read and approved.

W. E. Faust, clerical alternate from the North Alabama Conference, was seated in place of George R. Stuart.

R. G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference, gave notice of his purpose to submit a legal question.

Bishop Candler takes
the chair.

Bishop Hendrix resigned the chair to Bishop Candler, who presided during the remainder of the session.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Temperance and Social Service was taken from the Calendar and adopted, as follows:

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DAY.

Report No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Temper-
ance and
Social
Service
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE,
REPORT NO. 1.

The Temperance and Social Service Committee presents for your consideration and action Report No. 1, Social service in the Sunday school, Discipline, Chapter VII., Section III. Paragraph 264-B to be added:

"Let every Sunday school be organized for a definite program of social service, and let the Sunday school superintendent and advisory committee see that each class in the school is given definite and constant betterment work to do, to the end that our children may be educated and developed in good works."

MARVIN T. HAW, *Chairman*;

C. C. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Temperance and Social Service was read.

Report No. 2
of Com-
mittee on
Temper-
ance and
Social
Service
read.

J. O. Willson, on behalf of the South Carolina delegation, submitted a dissent.

I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, offered an amendment.

The tellers reported the first ballot for election of bishops as follows:

First ballot
for bish-
ops.

D. M. Ausmus, W. F. Bryan, J. M. Barcus, R. T. Brown, F. B. Buchanan, F. W. Brandon, W. A. Cooper, Asbury Christian, J. R. Countiss, G. W. Davis, W. E. Faust, W. R. Hendrix, E. K. Hardin, C. C. Jarrell, G. C. Kelly, A. R. Kasey, A. D. Porter, J. T. Liggett, J. H. Lambeth, M. T. Plyler, F. S. Parker, J. R. Stewart, Robert Selby, W. J. Stewart, Peter Stokes, H. H. Sherman, J. J. Stowe, John Shackford, R. P. Shuler, W. A. Shelton, G. H. Thompson, W. B. Taylor, W. F. Tillett, C. C. Weaver, J. B. Wynn, and E. E. Wiley received 1 vote each.

R. H. Cooper, A. E. Dannelly, J. M. Glenn, J. E. Harrison, J. R. Jones, I. C. Jenkins, A. P. Lyon, A. C. Millar, E. C. Moore, D. McLeod, J. W. Mills, J. E. Northcutt, Frank Onderdonk, and J. A. Rice received 2 votes each.

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DAY.**First ballot
for
bishops.

E. W. Alderson, O. E. Brown, L. C. Branscomb, C. D. Bulla, H. M. Canter, Theodore Copeland, J. S. Frazer, C. O. Jones, C. R. Jenkins, S. M. Miller, T. E. Sharp, C. A. Waterfield, R. T. Webb, O. F. Williams, C. S. Wright, and J. H. Wells received 3 votes each.

Bascom Anthony, J. H. Eakes, C. C. Grimes, H. C. Howard, T. F. Sessions, and J. A. Thomas received 4 votes each.

W. E. Arnold, O. E. Goddard, B. C. Horton, and O. E. Watson received 5 votes each.

P. H. Linn and W. W. Pinson received 6 votes each.

M. Bradshaw, C. M. Bishop, and W. G. Cram received 7 votes each.

Plato Durlham, J. W. Johnson, R. E. L. Morgan, and A. F. Watkins received 8 votes each.

G. E. Booker, R. A. Meek, and J. D. Simpson received 9 votes each.

T. D. Ellis, E. G. B. Mann, Andrew Sledd, and D. H. Kern received 11 votes each.

W. J. Young received 12 votes.

J. W. Perry received 13 votes.

H. A. Boaz and H. C. Morrison received 14 votes each.

F. J. Prettyman and James Kilgore received 16 votes each.

A. J. Lamar received 18 votes.

W. D. Bradfield and E. K. McLarty received 10 votes each.

E. E. Robinson received 22 votes.

F. P. Culver received 25 votes.

C. C. Selecman received 26 votes.

Stonewall Anderson received 29 votes.

T. N. Ivey and N. L. Linebaugh received 30 votes each.

S. R. Hay, 70; E. B. Chappell, 71; H. M. Dobbs, 75; G. R. Stuart, 76; F. M. Thomas, 84; J. E. Dickey, 89; W. N. Ainsworth, 96; H. M. Du Bose, 97; F. N. Parker, 106; James Cannon, 117; U. V. W. Darlington, 133; W. F. McMurry, 167; J. M. Moore, 183.

John M. Moore, of the North Texas Conference, having received 183 votes, and W. F. McMurry, of the St. Louis Conference, having received 167 votes, were declared elected bishops.

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DAY.

John M. Moore and W. F. McMurry elected bishops.

R. L. Russell, alternate clerical delegate from the St. Louis Conference, was seated in place of W. F. McMurry; and R. G. Mood, alternate clerical delegate from the North Texas Conference, was seated in place of John M. Moore.

A second ballot for bishops was taken; 325 ballots were cast, making 163 necessary for choice.

Consideration of the Report on Temperance and Social Service No. 2, pending when the ballot for bishop was announced, was resumed, I. S. Patterson on the floor. H. A. Boaz, of the Central Texas Conference, and M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, spoke to the report. The amendment offered by I. S. Patterson was lost. The report was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE, Report No. 2
REPORT NO. 2. of Committee on Temperance and Social Service adopted.

Committee on Temperance and Social Service, Report No. 2, reaffirming the social creed of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Whereas the Church of God is divinely appointed to interpret Jesus Christ and his gospel to each successive generation, and to labor to the end that all things be brought into subjection to him; and whereas the problems of industrial readjustment and social redemption that are forced upon this generation constitute a challenge to the Church to assert the Lordship of Jesus Christ in the social as well as in the individual life and to interpret the gospel of this age in social as well as in individual terms—therefore we stand with our brethren represented in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

1. For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

2. For the protection of the family, by the single standard of purity, uniform divorce laws, proper regulation of marriage, and proper housing.

3. For the fullest possible development for every child, especially by the provision of proper education and recreation.

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Report No. 2
on Tem-
perance
and Social
Service.

4. For the abolition of child labor.
5. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.
6. For the abatement and prevention of poverty.
7. For the protection of the individual and of society from the social, economic, and moral waste of the liquor traffic.
8. For the conservation of health.
9. For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery.

10. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance, for safeguarding this right from encroachments of every kind, and for the protection of workers from the hardships of enforced employment.

11. For suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury.

12. For the right of employees and employers alike to organize for adequate means of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

13. For a release from employment one day in seven.

14. For the gradual and reasonable reduction of hours of labor to the lowest practicable point and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.

15. For a living wage as a minimum in every industry and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

16. For a new emphasis upon the application of Christian principles to the acquisition and use of property, and for the most equitable division of the product of industry that can ultimately be devised.

Be it resolved, That the Book Editor be instructed to insert this Social Creed of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in our Book of Discipline.

MARVIN T. HAW, *Chairman*;

C. C. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

Protest of
the South
Carolina
delega-
tions.

The protest of the South Carolina delegations was ordered to record, as follows:

To the General Conference.

Dear Brethren: The delegations from South Carolina respectfully submit that our State has for many years occupied a position on divorce which our Methodist people and all others are not willing to change. Without reflecting upon the views of any other State, South Carolina is irrevocably set against any and all divorce. Any harm that may result from this position is overwhelmingly offset by

the measureless benefit resulting. We respectfully must dissent from that part of the report that refers to divorce. Our people will not have it.

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Respectfully.

D. M. McLEOD,

A. J. CAUTHEN,

E. O. WATSON,

PETER STOKES,

B. G. GREGG,

H. N. SNYDER,

THOMAS H. TATUM,

R. E. TURNIPSEED,

JOHN O. WILLSON,

R. E. STACKHOUSE,

J. M. WAY,

JOHN B. HUMBERT,

CHARLTON DU RANT,

A. E. GOLDFINCH.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on War Work Activities was, on a motion by J. H. Wilson, of the North Alabama Conference, put upon its passage and adopted, as follows:

Report No. 2
of Com-
mittee on
War Work
Activities
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON WAR WORK ACTIVITIES, REPORT NO. 2.

Your Committee on War Work Activities carefully considered resolutions signed by R. P. Shuler and others, urging the importance of quarters, camp pastors, tabernacles, for definite evangelistic effort and religious service by the Methodist Church in behalf of our men in the training camps and cantonments of the United States Army and Navy. We heartily agree as to the necessity for such and believe that our Church, with other Protestant Churches, should receive such recognition as may be possible under the policy and regulations of the administration and have a definite place in the religious work of our training camps and cantonments of Army and Navy.

We recommend that the above-named resolutions be referred to the Commission on War Work Activities to be appointed by this General Conference.

W. R. LAMBUTH, *Chairman;*

J. H. WILSON, *Secretary.*

Report No. 5 of the Committee on Boundaries and Finance was submitted and, on motion of J. M. Glenn, of the South Georgia Conference, to suspend the rule, put upon its passage. The report was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 5
of Com-
mittee on
Bounda-
ries and
Finance
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON BOUNDARIES AND FINANCE, REPORT NO. 5.

Your committee requests the election of the following as members of the Commission on Finance:

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Clerical.—F. P. Culver, Fort Worth, Tex.; J. M. Glenn, Macon, Ga.; E. E. Wiley, Chattanooga, Tenn.; George E. Booker, Lynchburg, Va.; F. S. H. Johnston, Conway, Ark.; J. M. Peterson, Tulsa, Okla.

Lay.—J. F. Bruton, Wilson, N. C.; L. W. Davis, Baltimore, Md.; R. E. Cooper, Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. A. Leavell, Fulton, Mo.; R. F. Lovelady, Woodlawn, Ala.; J. H. Sherrard, Sherrard, Miss.

F. P. CULVER, *Chairman*;
J. M. GLENN, *Secretary*.

The following resolution, submitted by W. E. Williams, was passed:

Be it resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to nominate the Committee on Entertainment of the Next General Conference, and that they submit their nominations for action by this General Conference.

MARTIN E. LAWSON,
W. ERSKINE WILLIAMS,
E. B. CHAPPELL,
H. C. MORRISON,
T. F. TEMPLE.

Report No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Itinerancy
adopted.

T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, moved that the rule be suspended and that Report No. 3 of the Committee on Itinerancy be taken from the Calendar and put upon its passage. The motion prevailed, and the report was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON ITINERANCY, REPORT NO. 3.

The Committee on Itinerancy has had before it several memorials and petitions in relation to the ordination of chaplains in the Army and Navy and for other war service. One memorial was signed by E. O. Watson, Peter Stokes, and others; a petition signed by James Cannon, Jr., and James C. Reed; and a memorial from the Morristown District Conference, of the Holston Annual Conference.

We recommend the following legislation and the following changes in the Discipline, to wit:

1. That paragraph 154, Ans. 2, Section VII., of Chapter III., of the Discipline be amended by adding at the close of said paragraph the following words: "Except such as may be selected as chaplains in the Army or Navy, or in other war service requiring ordination, when our bishops shall have authority to ordain such without vote of the Annual Conference, upon notice of the selection of a local or traveling preacher approved by the committee of our

Church for the selection of chaplains, such ordination not to release from the prescribed course of study." So that said paragraph as amended will read:

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"Paragraph 154, Ans. 2. Before any traveling preacher is ordained deacon he shall pass an approved examination upon the course of study prescribed by the bishops for candidates for the ministry; and in no case shall a vote be taken to elect any one to deacon's orders until he is recommended by the examining committee, except such as may be selected as chaplains in the Army or Navy, or in other war service requiring ordination, when our bishops shall have authority to ordain such without vote of the Annual Conference, upon notice of the selection of a local or traveling preacher approved by the committee of our Church for the selection of chaplains, such ordination not to release from the prescribed course of study."

Report No. 3
on
on Itin-
erancy.

2. That paragraph 160, Ans. 2, Section VIII., of Chapter III., of the Discipline be amended by adding at the close of said section the following words: "Except such as may be selected as chaplains in the Army or Navy, or in other war service requiring ordination, when our bishops shall have authority to ordain such without vote of the Annual Conference, upon notice of the selection of a local or traveling preacher, approved by the committee of our Church for the selection of chaplains, such ordination not to release from the prescribed course of study." So that such paragraph, as amended, will read:

"Paragraph 160, Ans. 2. Before any traveling preacher is ordained elder he shall pass an approved examination upon the course of study prescribed by the bishops for candidates for the ministry; and in no case shall a vote be taken to elect any one to elder's orders until he is recommended by the examining committee, except such as may be selected as chaplains in the Army or Navy, or other war service requiring ordination, when our bishops shall have authority to ordain such without vote of the Annual Conference, upon notice of the selection of a local or traveling preacher, approved by the committee of our Church for the selection of chaplains, such ordination not to release from the prescribed course of study."

T. D. ELLIS, *Chairman*;

MARTIN E. LAWSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Epworth Leagues was taken from the Calendar and read. E. L. Egger, chairman of the committee, asked that unanimous consent be had for considering Reports Nos. 2 and 3 as

Reports Nos.
1, 2, and 3
of Com-
mittee on
Epworth
Leagues
adopted.

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parts of Report No. 1. No objection being made, the reports were adopted, as follows:

Reports Nos.
1, 2, and 3
of Com-
mittee on
Epworth
Leagues
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON EPWORTH LEAGUES, REPORT NO. 1.

We, your Committee on Epworth Leagues, have had before us the following memorial from the Epworth League Board, praying for the following amendments in Chapter VIII. of the Discipline:

CONSTITUTION OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE BOARD.

Article IV., paragraph 279. Erase "(4) an Assistant Secretary, (5) a Junior Secretary, who shall be elected for a period of four years by the Board; . . . not a member of the Board, to be elected by the Board." Substitute "The Board may elect on nomination of the General Secretary (4) an Assistant Secretary, (5) a Junior League Secretary, and (6) a Treasurer, for a term of four years from the close of the session of the General Conference or for an unexpired fraction thereof." So that the entire paragraph shall read:

"The officers of the Board shall be (1) a President, who shall be one of the bishops designated by the College of Bishops; (2) a Vice President, to be elected by the Board for four years; (3) a General Secretary, who shall be elected by ballot by the General Conference. The Board may elect on nomination of the General Secretary (4) an Assistant Secretary, (5) a Junior League Secretary, and (6) a Treasurer, for a term of four years from the close of the session of the General Conference or for an unexpired fraction thereof."

Article IV., paragraph 283. In line 4 erase the word "Board," and substitute "Central Office." In lines 6 and 7 erase the words "and other young people's societies," so that the paragraph shall read as follows:

"The Assistant Secretary shall work in coöperation with the General Secretary and under his direction. It shall be his duty to conduct the correspondence of the Central Office relating to the work of the League, to promote the organization of Epworth Leagues throughout the Connection, and, in such ways as the Board and the General Secretary may approve, endeavor to aid in the enlistment and training of young people in all forms of Christian service."

Article IV., paragraph 284. Capitalize "J" in "Junior" and "I" in "Intermediate" in line 2. In line 3 preceding the word "girls" insert "boys and," so that the paragraph shall read:

"The Junior League Secretary shall have particular direction of the Junior societies and Intermediate organizations for boys and girls, under the direction of the General Secretary, shall conduct correspondence, prepare courses of study and reading, make personal visitations as time may admit, and otherwise forward and supervise this department of the work; shall assist the Editor of the *Epworth Era*, report to the General Secretary, and shall recommend action by the Board relevant to the work."

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of Com-
mittee on
Epworth
Leagues
adopted.

Article VIII., paragraph 292. Erase paragraph and substitute:

"Each Senior Chapter shall pay a Chapter membership fee of two dollars and fifty cents a year for the Central Office, and each Intermediate and each Junior Chapter shall pay a Chapter membership fee of one dollar a year; each Senior Chapter shall pay a Conference fee of two dollars and fifty cents, and each Intermediate and each Junior shall pay a Conference fee of one dollar a year."

Article XII., paragraph 297. Insert after "the" in line 5 "employment and." Erase "(5) for affiliation with Wesley Classes in the pursuit of their common objects," so that the paragraph will read:

"The Board shall provide constitutions for Epworth Leagues designed to serve the following ends: (1) The holding of weekly devotional meetings for Christian fellowship and the cultivation of spiritual life; (2) the employment and training of young people in Church life and activities; (3) the development of missionary giving and the instruction of its members in missions, foreign and home; and (4) the furnishing of proper recreation under the auspices of the Church, and the promotion of Christian culture through reading and other exercise."

Article X., paragraph 298. Insert after the word "for" in line 2 the words "Intermediate and." Insert "Senior" before "Epworth Leagues." Erase the words in lines 3 and 4 "but affiliated with the Woman's Missionary Societies." So that the paragraph shall read:

"The Board shall provide Constitutions for Intermediate and Junior Chapters having the same general purpose as the Senior Epworth Leagues."

Article XII., paragraph 299. In line 9 substitute for the word "for" "to," and in line 10 erase the words "of youths"; so that the sentence may read, "These societies shall be especially adapted to the use of groups in the Sunday schools." In line 10 of paragraph change the comma to a period and erase the words "and those for

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adopted.

girls shall be affiliated with the Woman's Missionary Societies"; so that the paragraph will end with the words "Sunday schools." Insert in paragraph, after "provide," "in connection with the Intermediate League." That paragraph as amended shall read as follows:

"The Board shall provide in connection with the Intermediate League constitutions and plans of work for boys' societies having special adaptation to the needs of boy life and with the especial purpose of relating the boys to the Church. They shall also provide parallel societies for girls. The name of the boys' organization shall be 'The Knights of Ezelah'; that of the girls, 'Girls of Epworth.' These societies shall be especially adapted to the use of groups in the Sunday schools."

Article XIII., paragraph 304. Erase lines 7, 8, 9, and 10, making the paragraph end with the words "individual Chapters." The paragraph as amended shall read as follows:

"District Institutes may be formed within a presiding elder's district especially for the study of methods of Christian work and the strengthening of the young people's societies and the undertaking of missionary enterprises that are larger than can be carried out by individual Chapters."

Article XIII., paragraph 304. Erase, beginning in line 15, the words "and the First and Second Vice Presidents of the Woman's Missionary Societies of the said Conference." In line 12 substitute for the word "that" "The Assembly." So that the paragraph shall read:

"For the training of leaders and the more intensive study of methods of Christian work and missions, groups of Conferences may organize Assemblies for the holding of summer sessions longer than the sessions of the Epworth League Conferences. These Assemblies may be self-governing; but they are advised to admit to membership in their Cabinets the Presidents and Secretaries of the Conference Boards in the territory in which they operate. The Assembly at Lake Junaluska shall be under the direct control of the Central Office and shall be known as "The Southern Epworth League Assembly."

Article XV., paragraph 310. Change so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"The Conference Boards shall be related to the Central Office in the following way: They shall assist the General Secretary in the collection of the Chapter membership fee. They shall promote the observance of Anniversary Day by appropriate services in every pastoral charge in which

there is an Epworth League and shall urge the making of an Anniversary Day offering; in pastoral charges in which there are no Epworth Leagues they shall endeavor to secure the recognition of Anniversary Day as Young People's Day, thereby leading up to the organization of Epworth Leagues. They shall diligently coöperate with the Central Office and the Conference Epworth League in the encouragement of Epworth League organization and activity within their several Annual Conferences."

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1, 2, and 3
of Com-
mittee on
Epworth
Leagues
adopted.

Article XV., paragraph 311. Add the following:

"(4) The President of the Conference Epworth League shall make a report annually to the Conference Epworth League Board of the policy and activities of the Conference organization."

We, your committee, recommend concurrence.

E. L. EGGER, *Chairman*;

R. O. RANDLE, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE ON EPWORTH LEAGUES, REPORT NO. 2.

Report No. 2
of Com-
mittee on
Epworth
Leagues.

We, your Committee on Epworth Leagues, have had before us the following memorial from the Epworth League Board, praying for the following amendment in Chapter VIII. of the Discipline:

Article VIII., paragraph 290. In line 3 insert after the word "Day" "the second Sunday in May." In line 5 erase the word "Board." Beginning at the word "one-half," in line 6, erase the remainder of the paragraph. Insert instead the words "he shall send all money so received to the Treasurer, Teller, or Auditor of the Annual Conference. The said Treasurer, Teller, or Auditor of the Annual Conference shall then dispose of the Fund in this manner: one-half of the amount is to be remitted to the Central Office; the remainder is to be remitted to the Treasurer of the Conference Epworth League Board, subject to appropriation for expenses of the Board or other objects connected with the extension of the League work. In case there is no Conference League organization, the Chapters shall remit the Anniversary Day Fund to the Treasurer, Teller, or Auditor of the Annual Conference, who shall proceed as above. In case there is no Conference League organization and no Conference Treasurer, Teller, or Auditor, the Chapters shall remit to the Treasurer of the Annual Conference League Board, who shall retain one-half of the Fund for expenses of the Board and the extension of League work and remit the other one-half to the Central Office." So that the entire paragraph shall read:

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"An offering for young people's work shall be made on Epworth League Anniversary Day, the second Sunday in May, and the proceeds shall be remitted without delay to the Treasurer of the Conference Epworth League, to be by him disposed of in the following manner, namely: He shall send all money so received to the Treasurer, Teller, or Auditor of the Annual Conference. The said Treasurer, Teller, or Auditor of the Annual Conference shall then dispose of the Fund in this manner: one-half of the amount is to be remitted to the Central Office; the remainder is to be remitted to the Treasurer of the Conference Epworth League Board, subject to appropriation for expenses of the Board or other objects connected with the extension of the League work. In case there is no Conference League organization, the Chapters shall remit the Anniversary Day Fund to the Treasurer, Teller, or Auditor of the Annual Conference, who shall proceed as above. In case there is no Conference League organization and no Conference Treasurer, Teller, or Auditor, the Chapters shall remit to the Treasurer of the Annual Conference League Board, who shall retain one-half of the Fund for expenses of the Board and the extension of League work and remit the other one-half to the Central Office."

We recommend concurrence.

E. L. EGGER, *Chairman*;

ROBERT O. RANDLE, *Secretary*.

Report No. 3 COMMITTEE ON EPWORTH LEAGUES, REPORT NO. 3.

of Com-
mittee on
Epworth
Leagues.

We, your Committee on Epworth Leagues, had before us the petition of J. A. Burrow, E. Chase Bare, R. O. Randle, G. W. Davis, George Pohlman, and R. T. Waterfield, asking for the following amendments to Chapter VIII. of the Discipline:

CONSTITUTION OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE BOARD.

Amend Article II., paragraph 277, line 4, by striking out the words "three clerical and three lay members" and substituting therefor the words "five clerical and five lay members," and in lines 8, 9, and 10 of the same paragraph by striking out the words "the Assistant Secretary, the Junior League Secretary, and the Educational Secretaries of the Board of Missions." So that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"Article II., paragraph 277. The management of the Epworth League shall be vested in a Board of twelve members constituted as follows: There shall be five clerical and five lay members elected by the General Conference

on nomination of the Committee on Epworth Leagues, the President of the Board (appointed by the College of Bishops), and the General Secretary."

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Amend Article V., paragraph 286, by striking out the words "The officers of the Board shall constitute an Executive Committee" and substituting therefor the words "The Board shall choose its own Executive Committee"; so that the paragraph when amended shall read:

"Article V., paragraph 286. The Board shall choose its own Executive Committee, which shall have authority to act in matters that require attention during intervals between meetings of the Board."

We recommend concurrence.

E. L. EGGER, *Chairman*;

ROBERT O. RANDLE, *Secretary*.

R. P. Shuler, of the North Texas Conference, moved to reconsider the action by which Report No. 2 of the Committee on War Activities had been adopted, and spoke to his motion. E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, explained the action of the Committee. On motion of T. D. Ellison, of the Alabama Conference, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Chair announced the following Committee on General Conference Entertainment: W. E. Williams, B. F. Lipscomb, J. W. Perry, E. B. Chappell, W. W. Ball.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Missions was read. J. J. Stowe, of the Tennessee Conference, called up an amendment to the report. The amendment was accepted, and the report was adopted as amended, as follows:

Committee
on General
Conference
Entertain-
ment.

Report No. 1
of Com-
mittee on
Missions
amended
and adopt-
ed.

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 1.

Your Committee on Missions has had before it the following paper:

"Be it resolved: 1. That the name of the German Mission Conference be changed to the Southwest Texas Conference.

"2. That said Conference be allowed at any time within the ensuing quadrennium to discontinue its Annual Conference organization and become a district with its own District Conference in the West Texas Conference.

"3. That when this action is taken those pastoral charges lying within the boundaries of the Texas Conference be allowed through their Quarterly Conferences to determine whether they will remain pastoral charges in this district

MAY 14. in the West Texas Conference or become charges in the
ELEVENTH districts of the Texas Conference within which they are
DAY. located.

"4. That paragraph 698 be stricken out and that a paragraph be inserted after paragraph 715 to read: 'The Southwest Texas Conference shall embrace all the German charges in the State of Texas.'"

We respectfully recommend concurrence.

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;

R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Missions was taken
 of Com- from the Calendar and adopted, as follows:
 mittee on
 Missions
 adopted.

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 2.

Your committee has had before it the following paper:

"*Be it resolved*, That the distinctively Indian pastoral charges and missions within the State of Oklahoma be organized into a Mission, to be known as the Indian Mission, with ■ superintendent, or superintendents, and such tribal presiding elders as the condition and progress of the work may require and justify. The superintendent, or superintendents, and all white missionaries laboring among the Indians shall be upon the missionary basis, and before they shall be appointed they shall be accepted as missionaries by the Department of Home Missions of the Board of Missions."

We respectfully recommend concurrence.

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;

R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

Report No. ■ of the Committee on Church Extension was taken from the Calendar and adopted, as follows:
 of Com-
 mittee on
 Church
 Extension
 adopted.

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH EXTENSION, REPORT NO. 2.

The Committee on Church Extension appointed a subcommittee to examine the quadrennial report of the Corresponding Secretary and certain forms prepared by the Board, and we hereby submit, as our Report No. 2, the report of that subcommittee as follows:

"Your committee appointed to examine the quadrennial report and papers of the Board of Church Extension affirm that the careful, attractive, comprehensive, and easily intelligible way in which the ninth quadrennial report was presented to the Church and the General Conference deserves our highest commendation.

"The papers prepared for the use of the Board are also

exhaustive and practical. Our Secretary cannot be too highly commended for his wise, progressive, and faithful administration of the affairs of the Board."

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DAY.

W. F. McMURRY, *Chairman*;

JOHN M. BARCUS, *Secretary*.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Boundaries and Finance was taken from the Calendar. J. J. Stowe, of the Tennessee Conference, moved that the report be considered by sections. The motion prevailed. Section 1 was adopted; section 2 was adopted. The report as a whole was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 2
of Com-
mittee on
Bounda-
ries and
Finance
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON BOUNDARIES AND FINANCE REPORT NO. 2.

Your committee had before them a memorial from the two Georgia Conferences concerning the division of the territory into three Annual Conferences, as follows:

"That we request the General Conference to authorize the North Georgia and the South Georgia Conferences to divide the territory within their bounds into three Annual Conferences at any time during the next quadrennium, if they shall deem it wise to take such action."

We recommend concurrence.

We had also a paper signed by C. L. McCausland, T. B. Reagan, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, J. H. Dills, C. R. Hodges, S. H. Shangle, and D. B. Price, touching the consolidation of the Columbia, East Columbia, and Montana Conferences, as follows:

"The delegates from the Columbia, East Columbia, and Montana Conferences respectfully memorialize the General Conference to unite the three Conferences into one Conference, covering the territory now embraced by the three Conferences, to be called the Northwestern Conference."

We recommend concurrence.

F. P. CULVER, *Chairman*;

J. M. GLENN, *Secretary*.

Report No. 7 of the Committee on Revisals was taken from the Calendar and adopted, as follows:

Report No. 7
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 7.

Your Committee on Revisals considered a resolution from the Memphis Conference by H. B. Johnston, J. R. Pepper, and others, in regard to holding two or more Quarterly Conferences at the same time and place. The resolution is as follows:

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"Be it resolved, That page 36, Chapter II., Section IV., paragraph 82, be amended by adding the words 'Quarterly Conferences for two or more charges may be held at the same time and place.' So that the paragraph as amended shall read: 'Paragraph 32, Answer: Four times a year at such places as the Conference may appoint and at such times as the presiding elder may designate. But the presiding elder and preacher in charge shall have authority, when they judge it necessary, to change the place and to call special sessions. Quarterly Conferences for two or more charges may be held at the same time and place.'"

We recommend concurrence.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 8
of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
adopted.

Report No. 8 of the Committee on Revisals was taken from the Calendar and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 8.

Your Committee on Revisals considered resolutions of B. F. Lipscomb and J. C. Reed concerning Question 25, of the business of the Quarterly Conferences, and resolutions of John M. Barcus and Sam G. Thompson concerning changes in order of business of the Quarterly Conference.

Pursuant to suggestions of these resolutions, first, we recommend the following: That Question 25, page 42, paragraph 91, of the Discipline, be stricken out; and the subject-matter be included under Question 4, same page and paragraph, in the printed forms for the business of the Quarterly Conference. To do this, amend Discipline, Section IV., paragraph 91, page 42, as follows: Strike out "25," so that Question 24 will read: "What has been contributed for other objects?"

Second, we recommend that Question 13, "What is the report of the Sunday School Advisory Committee?" and Question 21, "Who are elected Sunday School Advisory Committee?" in paragraph 91, pages 41 and 42, of Quarterly Conference business, be stricken out; and that paragraph 261, page 101, be stricken out—said paragraph being that providing for a Sunday School Advisory Committee.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 2
of Com-
mittee on
Itinerancy
adopted.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Itinerancy was taken from the Calendar and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON ITINERANCY, REPORT NO. 2.

MAY 14.
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DAY.

The Committee on Itinerancy has had before it the following petition, to wit:

"Time for full connection—the completion of our Course of Study:

"Change the word 'two' in Chapter III., Section VI., paragraph 149, line 2, to 'four,' and follow the parenthetical clause with the words 'who has passed the examination on our prescribed Course of Study'; so that the amended paragraph shall read as follows:

"Question 1. Who shall be admitted into the Conference into full connection?

"Paragraph 149, Ans. 1. No one except a preacher who has been employed at least four years in the regular itinerant work (which is to commence from his being admitted on trial at the Annual Conference), who has passed the examinations on our prescribed Course of Study, and who is approved by the Annual Conference.

J. A. BURROW,
CHARLES C. WEAVER."

We recommend nonconcurrence.

T. D. ELLIS, *Chairman*;
MARTIN E. LAWSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 4 of the Committee on Itinerancy was taken up and adopted, as follows:

Report No. 4
of Com-
mittee on
Itinerancy
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON ITINERANCY, REPORT NO. 4.

The Committee on Itinerancy has had before it a memorial from the Texas Annual Conference in relation to a minister surrendering his credentials. We recommend concurrence in the following:

That Section I., of Chapter XI., of the Discipline, be amended by inserting a new paragraph between paragraphs 372 and 373, to read as follows:

"That when a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall desire to surrender his credentials as a minister and retain his membership in the Church, he shall be permitted to do so, and to designate the Church in which he will hold membership; and the Secretary of the Conference to which he surrenders his credentials shall issue to him a certificate of membership in the Church: *provided*, that no minister shall be permitted to take such action when charges involving his character have been made and sustained or are pending and not tried. However, when his character is involved in cases where the law permits final adjustment of the case by the

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surrender of credentials, the surrendering of the same shall carry with it the surrender of membership in the Church."

T. D. ELLIS, *Chairman*;

MARTIN E. LAWSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 5
of Com-
mittee on
Itinerancy
adopted.

Report No. 5 of the Committee on Itinerancy was taken from the Calendar and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON ITINERANCY, REPORT NO. 5.

The Committee on Itinerancy has had before it a memorial from the Ocala District, Florida Annual Conference, regarding pastors' reports of the state of Woman's Missionary Societies within the charge. We recommend the following changes in the Discipline, to wit:

1. That subhead (5) under head 1, of paragraph 91, of Section IV., of Chapter II., of the Discipline, be amended by inserting after the word "Missions" the words "including Woman's Missionary Societies," so that said subhead as amended will read:

"(5) Missions, including Woman's Missionary Societies, and Church Extension."

2. That the note at the bottom of page 38, under paragraph 91, above mentioned, be amended by adding thereto the words "and Presidents of Woman's Missionary Societies"; so that said note as amended will read:

"*Note*.—This report should consist of facts rather than comment. It becomes the written history of the local Church. Let it be supplemented by written or oral reports from Sunday School Superintendents, Epworth League Presidents, Lay Leaders, and Presidents of Woman's Missionary Societies."

T. D. ELLIS, *Chairman*;

MARTIN E. LAWSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 6 of the Committee on Itinerancy was taken from the Calendar.

E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, took the floor and moved to substitute by inserting "concurrence" for "nonconcurrence." L. C. Branscomb, of the North Alabama Conference, W. W. Armstrong, of the Memphis Conference, and D. H. Kern, of the Baltimore Conference, spoke. J. M. Glenn, of the South Georgia Conference, moved the previous question. The motion prevailed. T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, as chairman of the Committee, closed the debate. The report was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON ITINERANCY, REPORT NO. 6.

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The Committee on Itinerancy has had before it a petition signed by E. W. Alderson and J. R. Pepper in relation to the selection of presiding elders, which petition is as follows: Report No. 6 of Committee on Itinerancy adopted.

"Amend the Discipline, paragraph 113, by striking out the question at its head, 'What are the duties of a presiding elder?' and inserting in lieu thereof, 'How are presiding elders constituted, and what are their duties?'"

"Answer 1. Presiding elders are to be chosen by the bishop from among men approved as fit and acceptable for that office by vote of the Annual Conference.

"Change number of paragraph to conform."

Also a memorial of the Columbia District Conference of the Tennessee Conference, in relation to the same subject, which is as follows:

"We, the members of the Columbia District Conference of the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in regular meeting at Glendale, Tenn., on April 18, 1918, respectfully memorialize the General Conference at its approaching session at Atlanta, Ga., and ask that the following memorials be put into effect by appropriate legislation:

"1. That each Annual Conference select from its qualified membership by secret ballot, and not upon nomination, twice as many men as there are presiding elders' districts, and that the bishop shall appoint the presiding elders from the number so selected.

"2. That all appointments made by the bishop shall be effective only when approved by a majority vote of the cabinet."

We recommend nonconcurrence in both the petition and memorial.

T. D. ELLIS, *Chairman*;

MARTIN E. LAWSON, *Secretary*.

The tellers announced the second ballot for bishops as follows. Two defective ballots were found, which reduced the total to 323, making 162 necessary to choice. Second ballot for bishops.

D. H. Aston, W. E. Arnold, D. M. Ausmus, J. A. Burrow, F. W. Brandon, C. D. Bulla, Theo. Copeland, W. E. Faust, J. M. Glenn, B. F. Gosling, H. C. Howard, J. R. Jones, A. R. Kasey, L. P. Law, J. T. Liggett, R. E. L. Morgan, E. K. McLarty, A. C. Millar, R. A. Meek, J. W. Perry, J. W. Shackford, J. A. Smith, T. E. Sharp, J. J. Stowe, J. H. Shore, C. A. Spragins, J. A.

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Thomas, W. F. Tillett, W. B. Taylor, R. T. Waterfield, C. A. Waterfield, and R. T. Wells received 1 vote each.

H. A. Boaz, W. D. Bradfield, W. G. Cram, Plato Durham, J. H. Eakes, O. E. Goddard, M. T. Haw, J. W. Johnson, C. R. Jenkins, P. H. Linn, E. G. B. Mann, J. D. Simpson, and O. F. Williams received 2 votes each:

E. E. Robinson and O. E. Watson received 3 votes each.

T. D. Ellis, D. H. Kern, and Andrew Sledd received 4 votes each.

A. F. Watkins received 5 votes.

James Kilgore, H. C. Morrison, and W. J. Young received 6 votes each.

T. N. Ivey received 9 votes.

F. J. Prettyman received 12 votes.

F. P. Culver received 14 votes.

C. C. Selecman received 15 votes.

N. L. Linebaugh received 21 votes.

Stonewall Anderson received 22 votes.

E. B. Chappell received 50 votes.

S. R. Hay received 66; H. M. Dobbs, 74; George R. Stuart, 75; J. E. Dickey, 80; F. M. Thomas, 88; W. N. Ainsworth, 108; H. M. Du Bose, 117; James Cannon, Jr., 129; F. N. Parker, 130; U. V. W. Darlington, 183.

U. V. W.
Darling-
ton elect-
ed bishop.

U. V. W. Darlington, having received 183 votes, was declared elected.

The third ballot for bishops was taken, the total number of ballots cast being 322; necessary to a choice, 162.

T. E. Sharp, of the Memphis Conference, moved that we do now adjourn. The motion prevailed.

Announcements were made; the hymn "Children of the heavenly King" was sung, the benediction was pronounced, and the Conference stood adjourned.

**MAY 15.
TWELFTH
DAY.****TWELFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1918.**

According to rule, the Conference convened in twelfth day's session on Wednesday, May 15, at 9 A.M., Bishop Candler in the chair.

The opening devotional service was conducted by Dr.

J. W. Perry, of the Holston Conference, and consisted of singing Hymn 547, "Children of the heavenly King," prayer, and reading Psalm xevii.

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The Journal of the session of Tuesday afternoon was read and approved.

Bishop Candler announced the Committee on Nominations for Trustees of Emory University, as follows:

W. B. Taylor, of the Tennessee Conference; A. R. Kasey, of the Louisville Conference; I. C. Jenkins, of the Florida Conference; J. W. Johnson, of the North Alabama Conference; J. R. Jones, of the Mississippi Conference; C. C. Jarrell, of the North Georgia Conference; L. S. Massey, of the North Carolina Conference; John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference; S. C. Hatcher, of the Virginia Conference.

Committee
to nomi-
nate
Trustees
for Emory
Univer-
sity.

A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, was granted leave of absence on account of the sudden death of his brother.

I. C. Jenkins, of the Florida Conference, announced that Jacksonville had gone dry.

The following alternates were seated: W. C. Lovett, clerical alternate of the South Georgia Conference, in place of W. N. Ainsworth; R. L. Cox, lay alternate of the North Georgia Conference, in place of Jere M. Pound; E. F. Dempsey, clerical alternate of the North Georgia Conference, in place of H. M. Du Bose; George P. Adams, lay alternate of the Virginia Conference, in place of S. W. Ames. George R. Stuart, of the North Alabama Conference, was present and took his seat.

Bishop Candler resigned the chair to Bishop Atkins, who presided during the remainder of the session.

Bishop At-
kins takes
the chair.

The tellers reported the third ballot for bishops, as follows:

J. D. Simpson, J. V. Johnson, D. H. Kern, J. W. Perry, C. O. Jones, J. W. Peacock, J. M. Outler, J. E. Sharp, M. T. Haw, J. A. Thomas, C. R. Jenkins, O. F. Cook, T. B. Stanford, A. P. Lipscomb, J. J. Stowe, H. C. Howard, Plato Durham, C. W. Tadlock, S. L. Dobbs, and W. D. Bradfield received 1 vote each.

Third ballot
for bish-
ops.

C. A. Waterfield, T. D. Ellis, E. O. Watson, W. J.

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Young, H. C. Morrison, E. G. B. Mann, and C. C. Selceman received 2 votes each.

F. P. Culver received 3; F. J. Prettyman, 4; T. N. Ivey, 5; Stonewall Anderson, 10; N. L. Linebaugh, 16; E. B. Chappell, 25; G. R. Stuart, 43; S. R. Hay, 49; H. M. Dobbs, 61; J. E. Dickey, 66; F. M. Thomas, 72; W. N. Ainsworth, 112; H. M. Du Bose, 135; James Cannon, Jr., 148; F. N. Parker, 173.

Franklin N.
Parker
elected
bishop.

Franklin N. Parker, of the Louisiana Conference, having received 173 votes, was declared elected a bishop.

A fourth ballot for the election of bishops was taken, 314 ballots being cast; necessary to a choice, 158; and the tellers retired to count.

The following alternates were seated:

R. M. Smith, lay alternate from the Kentucky Conference, in place of C. B. Van Arsdall; G. L. Hackney, lay alternate from the Western North Carolina Conference, substituted for J. B. Ivey; and W. W. Drake, clerical alternate from the Louisiana Conference, in place of F. N. Parker, elected bishop.

Standing
commit-
tees called.

The list of Standing Committees was called.

The Committee on Publishing Interests submitted Reports Nos. 8 and 9, which went to the Calendar.

The Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause submitted Reports Nos. 4, 5, and 6, which went to the Calendar.

Report No. 4
of Com-
mittee on
Laymen's
Missionary
Movement
adopted.

The Committee on Laymen's Missionary Movement submitted Report No. 4. On motion of W. Erskine Williams, the report was put upon its passage and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT, REPORT NO. 4.

Your Committee on the Laymen's Missionary Movement had under consideration the report of its Secretary, Dr. W. B. Beauchamp, which has been adopted as the report of the Executive Committee and made through your committee to the General Conference, pursuant to the requirements of the action of the General Conference taken at Oklahoma City, Okla. This report is transmitted herewith and made a part hereof.

We desire to indorse the conspicuously able and zealous leadership of Dr. Beauchamp and his work as Secretary of this movement, and we pray that God will continue to bless him and his labors in this field.

Dr. C. F. Reid, who for six years was General Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, died during the quadrennium. Coming to the work from the mission fields of Korea and China, where he had acquired technical and detailed knowledge of the tasks of the missionary and the problems of the missionary plan, with enlarged view and quickened zeal for the cause, he brought most effectively to our people a just appreciation of our duty to this great need, and he rendered imperishable service in mobilizing and directing the energies of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Dr. Reid was succeeded by Dr. E. H. Rawlings, who held the office until he was employed by the Foreign Department. We desire to acknowledge the high esteem in which we hold his constructive and statesmanlike administration. His skilled executive qualities and wide vision were large factors in the progress of this movement.

We believe that the Laymen's Missionary Movement has become a fixture of tremendous vitality in our Church, and we recommend that it be employed, wherever expedient, in furthering any program of Church activity.

We further recommend that the Executive Committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement shall continue to be a standing committee during the next quadrennium, to encourage our laymen to organize for effective service, to promote a systematic, Church-wide distribution of literature bearing upon Christian stewardship and missionary information, and to further promote the Centenary of American Methodist Missions, and to report to the next General Conference the progress made.

We recommend that the following laymen be elected as members of the Executive Committee: John R. Pepper, Julian S. Carr, J. J. Gray, P. H. Enochs, R. F. Burden, T. S. Southgate, T. H. Tatum, J. M. Pound, W. Erskine Williams, John E. Edgerton.

W. ERSKINE WILLIAMS, *Chairman*;

W. W. BALL, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE LAYMEN'S
MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

"The Laymen's Missionary Movement is recognized as a providential movement among Christian men."

The truth of this statement of the book of Discipline

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Report of the
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has become manifest more and more in the development of the history of this particular organization. Utilizing the great man power of our Church for world evangelization is the highest strategy for the Church of God. We have seen that the great task of world conquest for Christ appeals to men. When undertaken in an adequate way, it enlists their thought and service and gifts.

No other single movement in recent years has had so much to do with the steady and large increase in the financial income of the Mission Boards of the United States and Canada. No other Board in our own nation has realized this asset more definitely than the Board of Missions of the Southern Methodist Church.

We have been wise in our generation to discover an adequate and well-thought-out plan for our laymen, and it is not too much to say that perhaps no other Church in our land has organized the Laymen's Missionary Movement so closely and so efficiently for service as has the Southern Methodist Church. In many of the Conferences the organization is so complete and the men who are the Conference Lay Leaders and District Lay Leaders so alert to the enterprises of the Church that we find, whenever we need to undertake any advance movement for the kingdom, the organization in these Conferences ready to be used in such a movement.

DEPARTMENTS OF WORK.

Concerning the three departments under the direction of the Committee on Lay Activities—namely, Social Service, Evangelism, and Missions—I have sought to get most definite and accurate information from the Lay Leaders in all of the Conferences.

I. Social Service.

There has been for the last fifteen or twenty years a steady and somewhat widespread development of the Church's work in what is usually denominated social service. The place and opportunity for this particular phase of religious work had been long felt by pastors and laymen. It was particularly fortunate that the Southern Methodist Church, in seeking to best develop this manifest need, made it a distinct department in lay activity work. It would seem also providential that this department was developed in our Church and the committees appointed in the District Conferences and in local Churches to direct and lead in this large field of service; for unexpectedly the war came on, affecting our own nation and bringing

throughout the South many cantonments and encampments, aviation fields, and other departments connected with war service, and we found ourselves prepared to cooperate with other religious organizations, such as the Young Men's Christian Association and government social service for uplift, through committees which have been already established and in some measure at least trained for this special service. It is a matter of congratulation to our Church that our laymen are in a large measure coöperating at all of those points where soldiers or sailors have been located by the government.

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ment.

II. Evangelism.

Throughout the quadrennium evangelism has been emphasized in all the Conferences and group meetings of our laymen. An increasing number of our laymen are doing personal evangelistic work. From all of the Conferences the reports indicate a growing activity in personal work. The Committee for Evangelistic Work, as provided for by the Discipline, is being more largely appointed every quarter in the various Conferences of our Church. A larger number also of our laymen are taking charge of services in churches, especially in the rural sections where preaching is had only once or twice a month. We believe that it is desirable to cultivate our laymen and lead them in this department of service until it will be entirely practical for us, through coöperative and spiritual-minded laymen, to have religious services in every Church of our denomination every Sunday in the year.

III. Missions.

The Committee on Missions is more firmly established than any other department of our activities in the Church. The impetus which every denomination has received from the Laymen's Missionary Movement has stirred groups of laymen in every Church to a larger interest in world evangelism, so that in many Churches throughout our communion the Missionary Committee is being most effectively worked in both a cultural way and in the matter of actually making the Every-Member Canvass. The growing income of the General Mission Board is indicative of the enlarged interest on the part of our laymen and their systematic way of reaching every member in the Church for a gift to the missionary enterprise.

LEGISLATION.

A definite question in the communication sent to the Conference Lay Leaders and District Lay Leaders was:

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 ment.

"What new legislation by the General Conference is necessary in order that we may more efficiently do the work of the Church especially committed to us as the Laymen's Missionary Movement?" While various suggestions were made, most of them were not so general or insistent as to make it necessary to bring them before your committee. However, on one additional phase of legislation there is virtually a unanimous report on the part of these leaders of the Annual Conferences throughout our Church—namely, that every Church should be represented by a layman in the Annual Conference session. There seems to be so little difference of opinion on this among the leaders in the laymen's work of the Church that it can be accurately stated that it is a most general demand.

OUTSTANDING FACTS.

I. The Southern Assembly.

The Southern Assembly at Junaluska, N. C., is the most outstanding institution in our Church to-day. It has already become the Mecca of our Sunday School Conference, missionary enterprises, conferences for laymen, Bible institutes, and School of Methods.

Perhaps in all the world there is no more beautiful spot nor one better suited to the great purposes for which it has been founded than Junaluska.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement has stood sponsor for this great enterprise from the very beginning. A notable number of our laymen have made large gifts, sometimes at a sacrifice, in order that this Southern Assembly might become a realization for all of our Church.

It was at the triennial meeting of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of our Church in 1913, at this Assembly Ground, that the offering of \$157,000 was made for buildings and equipment in the foreign field. And again at the triennial meeting of 1916 at Junaluska the laymen made an offering of \$110,000 for the benefit of the Assembly Grounds and their larger equipment.

We believe that the Southern Assembly at Junaluska is destined to be the most influential single institution in the enlargement of the views and activities of Southern Methodism.

Surely the Laymen's Missionary Movement has done the highest order of constructive work for our Church in planning and standing sponsor for the Southern Assembly.

II. Laymen's Missionary Movement and Food Conservation.

We deem it entirely proper that we should also mention in this report the fact that when Mr. Hoover called to

gether in Washington representatives from our Church to determine the best method of coöperation on the part of our Church in the food conservation of the nation it was the unanimous opinion of this group that the Laymen's Missionary Movement was the organization which could most efficiently carry out the program in coöperation with Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover also asked for a representative from our Church as one of his executive staff. Gen. Julian S. Carr, a member of the Executive Committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, offered his services and has since represented our Church in the major task of food conservation, and Mr. Hoover has expressed his highest appreciation of the great service which General Carr is rendering. It is a matter of congratulation that the Church has an organization and men in it who are willing to render such a large service voluntarily.

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of the
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III. War Relief Fund.

When last fall it became necessary that a special call be made for \$50,000 as a war relief fund for our missionaries, especially in China, on account of the high rate of exchange, the Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement immediately, through the Conference and District Lay Leaders, put the Laymen's Missionary Movement behind the enterprise of getting this amount of money. Without any hesitancy the laymen swung into line and throughout the Church helped us to bring to a successful issue this immediate and large undertaking.

IV. The Memphis Meeting.

From the beginning of the preparations for the great Memphis meeting, held March 19-21, the leadership of our Church were asked for their coöperation and for definite work. The response to this call was immediate and generous. In the case of a number of laymen whom we were most concerned to bring to the Memphis meeting, they were reached through personal invitation of other laymen, to whom we assigned this task. In fact, the Memphis meeting was officially designated a committee of one hundred laymen on a world program. Intelligent and hearty response on the part of the laymen selected to make up that body is indicative of the fine spirit which is developing in the leaders throughout our Church. That very unusual group of laymen gathered at Memphis could not have been assembled except for the most hearty coöperation of our laymen's organization.

MAY 15. THE LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT AND THE CENTENARY.**TWELFTH DAY.**

Report of the Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

On November 13, 14, 1906, there was held in New York an interdenominational meeting in commemoration of the centennial of the Haystack Prayer Meeting. From that gathering in New York went the clarion call to the laymen of all the Churches in the United States and Canada for a larger participation in the missionary movement of the world. So that out of the centennial of the Haystack Prayer Meeting was organized the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada. It seems, therefore, particularly appropriate that the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Southern Methodist Church should participate in the largest possible way in the Centenary of Methodist Missions in America. It is a matter for thanksgiving to God that the laymen of our Church have responded to the centenary idea with an enthusiasm and a unanimity that bring to the Secretary and to the Centenary Commission the greatest encouragement and the basis for our faith that the laymen will bring to our plans the heartiest coöperation and their most efficient service. We recognize the fact that the carrying on of the centenary movement is in a large way dependent upon the laymen of the Church. We believe that the present organization of the Laymen's Missionary Movement is such that they are prepared to carry to a most successful issue our centenary program. It is not necessary here to state the details of the plans by which we shall accomplish the entire purposes of the centenary movement. The present world situation makes still more impressive the declaration of the Men's National Congress held in Toronto in April, 1909, when they stated in their findings: "We believe that the call to make dominant and regnant in all human relationships—personal, national, and racial—the principles and spirit of Jesus Christ presents to every man his supreme opportunity of development, usefulness, and satisfaction; and we appeal to men everywhere to invest their intelligence, their influence, their energy, and their possessions in the effort of combined Christianity to redeem the world."

The Centennial of Methodist Missions in America brings to the laymen of our Church in a definite and vital way this creed put forth by the National Congress of Men held in Toronto. The largeness of the Centenary plans is sufficient to appeal to the imagination of our biggest laymen. The faith which this centennial movement begets in our laymen is that the Church is really undertaking in an adequate way to meet the needs of the world. We have

come to the day when we cannot appeal to the highest and best in our laymen unless we shall present to them a proposition that demands on their part the largest service which they can render.

The letters received in the office since the Memphis meeting, the conversations had with leading laymen concerning the Centenary askings, the addresses which laymen are making at group meetings, all indicate that the appeal of the Centenary is stirring the depths of our Church life and the Christian fervor of its men as nothing else which has been presented to them. We are therefore counting confidently upon the laymen's organization standing behind the centennial plans and upon the spirit of self-sacrifice which the crisis of the world has begotten in the hearts of our citizens to make gifts in proportion to the millions for which we are asking.

We are already utilizing in a definite way our Lay Leaders in the District Conferences and in other special meetings to speak on the Centenary, and they are presenting it with great enthusiasm and earnestness and effect. Not a single note of discouragement in connection with the centennial movement has come into the office of the Secretary from a layman.

The laymen are heartily coöperating in our plans for a joint meeting of one thousand at Junaluska June 26-30. This great conference is also largely under the direction of, and will be constituted by, leading laymen of our Church. So we can say with all possible emphasis that the laymen of Southern Methodism are ready to put over the Centenary movement.

DR. C. F. REID.

Dr. C. F. Reid, who died during the present quadrennium, was for six years the General Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of our Church. He rendered great service to the Church, both through the many great addresses he made during the term of his secretaryship and in bringing to the laymen in the most effective and earnest way a vital interpretation of this great Laymen's Movement. He laid peculiar stress upon systematic and proportionate giving. Perhaps no man in the history of the missionary department of our denomination has brought more effectively to our people the enlarged view of the missionary task. Dr. Reid had wrought splendidly as a missionary in China and had helped to lay the foundation of our Korea Mission. He therefore brought to the home work and to his secretaryship the burning zeal

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of the great missionary. His work in the Laymen's Missionary Movement was done on the same plane as that wrought in the foreign field—that of Christian statesmanship.

Report of
committee
to nomi-
nate Com-
mittee on
Entertain-
ment for
the next
General Con-
ference
adopted.

The Committee on Nomination of Committee on Entertainment for the next General Conference reported, and the report was adopted, as follows:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga., May 2, 1918.

Your committee appointed to nominate the Committee on Entertainment of the next General Conference submit for your consideration the following nominations:

T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference; F. A. Carter, of the Holston Conference; J. C. Burwell, of the Kentucky Conference; John A. Rice, of the St. Louis Conference; Walter A. Crow, of the Central Texas Conference.

Respectfully submitted.

W. ERSKINE WILLIAMS,	J. W. PERRY,
E. B. CHAPPELL,	W. W. BALL.
B. F. LIPSCOMB,	

The Special Committees being called, the Committee of Conference for the Several Campaigns reported, and the report went to the Calendar.

A resolution on the violation of the Sabbath was presented and referred by the Committee on Patriotic Resolutions to the Permanent Commission on War Activities.

The following resolution, offered by M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, was passed:

Be it resolved, That this General Conference request the Bishops to submit the questions of laity rights and the Creed to the Conferences during the first year of the quadrennium.

MARVIN T. HAW,
T. F. SESSIONS.

Report No. 7
of Com-
mittee on
Itinerancy
adopted.

The Calendar was called, and Report No. 7 of the Committee on Itinerancy was presented and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON ITINERANCY, REPORT NO. 7.

The Committee on Itinerancy has had before it the following resolution, signed by J. A. Thomas, Bascom Anthony, J. B. Wright, Levi O'Steen, T. D. Ellis, J. M. Glenn, J. H. Therrell, to wit:

"Be it resolved, That paragraph 331, Section II., Chapter IX., of the Discipline, be amended by inserting the words 'in open Conference or through a committee, as the Conference may elect,' at the comma in the second line; so that the amended paragraph shall read as follows:

"The Conference to which he belongs shall investigate the case, in open Conference or through a committee, as the Conference may elect; and if it appear that the complaint is well founded, and if he fail to give the Conference satisfactory assurance that he will amend, or voluntarily retire, the Conference may locate him without his consent."

We recommend concurrence.

T. D. ELLIS, *Chairman*;

MARTIN E. LAWSON, *Secretary*.

On motion of James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, Report No. 6 of the Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause was taken from the Calendar and put upon its passage out of its order. The report was read.

Report No. 6
of Com-
mittee on
Church
Relations
adopted.

Dr. W. I. Haven, Secretary of the American Bible Society, spoke upon the work of the Society.

Dr. W. I.
Haven
speaks.

The report was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH RELATIONS AND BIBLE CAUSE, REPORT NO. 6.

We, the Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause, have received the quadrennial report of the American Bible Society and have given careful attention to the work of this Society and the statements made by the Rev. William I. Haven, D.D., one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Society, who has been before us.

1. We would call attention to the remarkable celebrations of the Centennial of the Society, which took place in all parts of the United States, and in the chief cities of mission lands, during the year 1916, culminating in great meetings in New York City and in Washington, D. C., at which the leaders in Church and State paid honor to the influence of the Bible in the building up of national and spiritual life. The President of the United States, the Vice President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives were among those who took part in these celebrations.

2. The work of the Society is both national and universal. Nine home agencies and two hundred and two auxiliary Bible Societies minister to the needs of the United States; eleven foreign agencies are engaged in

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Scripture distribution in all the countries of Latin America; in the Levant, in the Philippines, Siam, China, Japan, and Korea, in the Far East. Through correspondence work is carried forward in Europe and Africa and Micronesia and in such parts of Asia as are not covered by the regular agencies.

3. In addition to the regular work of the Society in distribution, which is its principal task, it is engaged in manufacturing the Scriptures in New York, Constantinople, Beirut, Bangkok, Shanghai, Yokohama, etc. Where practicable, this work is done either on its own presses or on mission presses. It is also engaged in furthering the translation and revision of the Scriptures. During this quadrennium revisions have been perfected in Spanish, Portuguese, Japanese, and the two great languages of China, the Mandarin and Wen-li. New translations have been brought out in Navajo, Nauru, and certain of the dialects of the Philippines. This work of the Apostolic Church is going on to-day. The total issues of the Society, including the last year of record, amount to 128,110,923 volumes.

4. The world war has added enormously to the burdens of the Society, already calling for an annual expenditure of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars. Prior to the entrance of the United States into the war, the Society reached every belligerent nation in Europe with the Scriptures. In the year since the entrance of the United States into the war the Society has prepared and sent out 2,231,831 volumes of army and navy Scriptures in special editions for the American forces alone.

5. We therefore recommend not only the customary annual assessment for this cause during the next quadrennium of a sum equal to two cents *per capita* for our entire membership (this is the amount fixed by the General Conference four years ago, and we can certainly do no less in this present hour), but also where practicable special offerings for the army and navy, that this work may not imperil the resources of the Society for its regular work.

6. Inasmuch as the Society has established an Advisory Council of representatives of those Churches whose bodies similar to our General Conference recognize the work of the Society, we recommend that the College of Bishops appoint a representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to membership in this Council.

JAMES CANNON, JR., *Chairman*;
 R. H. WYNN, *Secretary*.

Fourth bal-
 lot for
 bishop.

The fourth ballot for bishops was reported, as follows:
 D. M. Ausmus, Stonewall Anderson, J. W. Perry,

Robert Selby, H. E. Spence, J. J. Stowe, and A. F. Watkins received 1 vote each.

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Plato Durham, T. N. Ivey, B. F. Lipscomb, H. C. Morrison, and C. C. Selecman received 2 votes each.

N. L. Linebaugh received 4 votes; George R. Stuart, 7; E. B. Chappell, 10; J. E. Dickey, 17; H. M. Dobbs, 26; F. M. Thomas, 27; S. R. Hay, 39; James Cannon, Jr., 149; W. N. Ainsworth, 159; H. M. Du Bose, 173.

H. M. Du Bose, of the North Georgia Conference, having received 173 votes, and W. N. Ainsworth, of the South Georgia Conference, having received 159 votes, were declared elected bishops.

R. G. Mood, of the North Texas Conference, moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 3 P.M. The motion prevailed.

On motion of R. G. Mood, of the North Texas Conference, the bishops elect were invited to seats on the platform.

On motion of R. E. L. Morgan, of the West Oklahoma Conference, the order was made that both Publishing Agents be voted for at the same time.

Bishop Hendrix announced that the time set for consecration of bishops would be Friday at 3 P.M.

Time of consecrating bishops fixed.

A motion to adjourn on account of disorder was lost.

M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, rose to the point of order that while the Chairman is on his feet no one on the floor is in order. The point was sustained.

The ballots were taken for two Publishing Agents, the number of votes cast being 299; necessary for choice, 150; and the tellers retired.

Ballots taken for Publishing Agents.

Dr. F. J. Prettyman, chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence and Introductions, presented the credentials of Dr. William J. Walls, Fraternal Messenger from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, as follows:

Credentials of Dr. William J. Walls, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, presented.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 11, 1918.

To the General Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga.

Reverend Fathers and Brethren: This will certify that Rev. William J. Walls, A.B., B.D., pastor of Broadway

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Temple, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Louisville, Ky., has been duly appointed by the Board of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church to bear fraternal greetings to your august body. I take pleasure in commending him to you as a brother trusted and beloved by us.

Yours with great respect, GEORGE C. CLEMENT,
Secretary Board of Bishops, A. M. E. Z. Church.

Dr. Walls addressed the Conference. (See Appendix.)

Ballot for
 Publishing
 Agents an-
 nounced.

The ballot for Publishing Agents was announced, as follows:

V. B. Hayes, J. W. Perry, J. S. French, A. F. Watkins, A. C. Millar, T. E. Sharp, M. T. Haw, T. D. Ellis, J. M. Barcus, H. A. Boaz, J. R. Pepper, S. C. Hatcher, T. S. Garrison, John Scott, and H. D. Knickerbocker received 1 vote each.

W. C. Everett and W. B. Taylor received 2 votes each.

J. A. Rice and F. A. Carter received 3 votes each.

Frank Talbott received 5 votes; James Cannon, Jr., 38; A. J. Lamar, 250; D. M. Smith, 271.

D. M. Smith
 and A. J.
 Lamar
 elected
 Publishing
 Agents.

D. M. Smith, having received 271 votes, and A. J. Lamar, having received 250 votes, were declared elected Publishing Agents.

A ballot was taken for election of Book Editor and Editor of the *Review*. Ballots cast, 308; necessary to choice, 155. The tellers retired to count the votes.

Reports Nos.
 3 and 4 of
 Committee
 on Church
 Relations
 taken up.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, moved that Reports Nos. 3 and 4 of the Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause be taken from the Calendar and put upon passage. The motion prevailed.

Report No. 3 was read. The minority report was read. J. S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority. James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, asked that Report No. 4 be read, and the report was accordingly read for information. J. S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, took the floor and spoke.

First ballot
 for Book
 Editor and
 Editor of
 the *Re-
 view*. No
 election.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, was recognized.

The tellers reported the first ballot for Book Editor and Editor of the *Review*, as follows:

W. J. Young, J. W. Lee, F. J. Prettyman, O. E. Goddard, and F. M. Davis received 1 vote each.

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F. S. Parker, P. H. Linn, C. A. Waterfield, P. B. Wells, and M. T. Haw received 2 votes each.

M. T. Plyler received 3 votes; J. E. Dickey, 4; H. C. Howard, 5; Andrew Sledd, 7; James Cannon, Jr., 10; W. D. Bradfield, 13; A. C. Millar and C. M. Bishop, 19; W. A. Christian, 25; J. A. Rice, 34; F. M. Thomas, 154.

No one having received a majority of votes cast, there was no election. A second ballot was taken, 305 votes being cast, 153 necessary to choice. The tellers retired to count the ballots.

Dr. Cannon spoke on the report which was pending when the ballot was announced. E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, spoke.

The second ballot for Book Editor and Editor of the *Review* was reported, as follows:

E. G. B. Mann, 1; F. J. Prettyman, 1; C. A. Waterfield, 1; F. S. Parker, 1; M. T. Plyler, 1; J. W. Lee, 2; C. M. Bishop, 2; Andrew Sledd, 2; W. D. Bradfield, 2; A. C. Millar, 4; James Cannon, Jr., 4; W. A. Christian, 4; J. A. Rice, 21; F. M. Thomas, 259.

F. M. Thomas, of the Louisville Conference, having received 259 votes, was declared elected.

E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, moved that all committees scheduled to meet to-day meet at 2 P.M. The motion prevailed.

A ballot was taken for Editor of the *Christian Advocate*. Ballots cast, 300; necessary to choice, 151. The tellers retired to count the ballots.

An invitation was extended by Bishop Lambuth to all laymen of the Conference to lunch at the Commercial Club at one o'clock to-morrow for discussion of War Work.

Announcements were made, the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Haven, and the Conference stood adjourned.

Second ballot
for Book
Editor and
Editor of
Review.

F. M. Thom-
as elected
Book Ed-
itor and
Editor of
the *Re-
view*.

Ballot for
Editor of
the *Chris-
tian Advo-
cate*
taken.

Conference
adjourns.

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DAY.

Afternoon
 session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference convened pursuant to adjournment at 3 P.M., Wednesday, May 15, Bishop Atkins in the chair.

The opening devotional service was conducted by Dr. W. A. Christian, of the Virginia Conference, and consisted of singing Hymn 463, "Jesus, Lover of my soul," and prayer.

The Journal of the morning session was read, corrected, and approved.

Bishop Den-
 ny takes
 the chair.

Bishop Atkins resigned the chair to Bishop Denny, who presided during the remainder of the session.

Ballot for
 Editor of
 the *Chris-
 tian Advoca-
 cate*.

The ballot for Editor of the *Christian Advocate* was reported, as follows:

G. H. Lambeth, 3 votes; J. A. Burrow, 5; R. A. Meek, 6; W. C. Lovett and James Cannon, Jr., 9 each; L. C. Branscomb, 13; W. D. Bradfield, 19; T. N. Ivey, 228.

T. N. Ivey
 elected
 Editor of
*Christian
 Advocate*.

T. N. Ivey, having received 228 votes, was declared elected.

Ballot for
 Editor of
 Sunday
 School
 Litera-
 ture.

A ballot was taken for Editor of Sunday School Literature. Ballots cast, 294; necessary to choice, 148.

John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, offered an amendment to the majority report No. 3 on Church Relations and Bible Cause, emphasizing the Oklahoma deliverance with reference to the place of negroes in united Methodism.

C. H. Ireland, of the Western North Carolina Conference, rose to the point of order that the amendment related to the minority report. The point was not sustained. T. F. Temple, of the Central Texas Conference, moved that the amendment be laid on the table. On a division, the motion to table was carried by a vote of 65 to 185. M. M. Satterfield, of the Mississippi Conference, spoke to the pending report. F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, was recognized.

Ballot for
 Editor of
 Sunday
 School
 Litera-
 ture.

The ballot for Editor of Sunday School Literature was reported, as follows:

C. A. Battle, 1; C. E. Booker, 1; W. E. Arnold, 1;

P. H. Linn, 1; J. J. Stowe, 1; C. K. Campbell, 2; E. B. Chappell, 287.

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DAY.

E. B. Chappell, having received 287 votes, was declared elected.

E. B. Chappell elected Editor of Sunday School Literature.

A ballot was taken for General Secretary of the Board of Missions, 300 votes being cast, making necessary to choice 151. The tellers retired to count the ballots.

Ballot for General Secretary of the Board of Missions.

A communication from the United States Department of Food Administration was referred to the Special Committee on War Work.

Dr. Prettyman spoke to the pending report. A. F. Watkins, of the Mississippi Conference, spoke.

The ballot for General Secretary of the Board of Missions was reported, as follows:

Ballot for General Secretary of the Board of Missions reported.

M. Bradshaw, 1; E. W. Alderson, 1; R. M. Archibald, 1; E. H. Rawlings, 1; S. R. Hay, 2; W. W. Drake, 2; W. J. Young, 4; James Cannon, Jr., 4; J. W. Perry, 11; J. E. Dickey, 70; W. W. Pinson, 203.

W. W. Pinson, of the Tennessee Conference, having received 203 votes, was declared elected.

W. W. Pinson elected General Secretary of the Board of Missions.

A ballot was taken for Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, 296 ballots being cast, making necessary for choice 149. The tellers retired to count the votes.

Ballot taken for Secretary of the Board of Church Extension.

H. H. White, of the Louisiana Conference, was recognized, and spoke on the question; and H. C. Morrison, of the Kentucky Conference, spoke on the pending report.

The ballot for Secretary of the Board of Church Extension was announced, as follows:

L. P. Law, J. F. Hawkins, F. P. Culver, S. R. Hay, J. E. Thomas, J. H. Eakes, E. L. Bain, and George B. Winslow received 1 vote each.

Ballot announced; no election.

D. H. Kern, F. J. Prettyman, J. E. Dickey, and S. H. C. Burgin received 2 votes each.

J. A. Baylor, 4 votes; T. D. Ellis, 5; A. P. Lyon, 7; W. B. Taylor, 9; S. C. Hatcher, 10; H. K. Boyer, 12; C. C. Selecman and P. H. Linn, 14 each; George S. Sexton, 16; T. E. Sharp, 19; E. G. B. Mann, 34; James Cannon, Jr., 40; H. A. Boaz, 96.

**MAY 15.
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DAY.**

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, no election was declared.

Second ballot for Secretary of the Board of Church Extension.

A second ballot for Secretary of the Board of Church Extension was taken, the total number of ballots cast being 290, making necessary to choice 146.

Dr. Cannon rises to a question of personal privilege.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, rose to a question of personal privilege and stated that several persons had asked him whether he would accept the office of Secretary of Church Extension. Dr. Cannon said that he did not see how he could accept this office, nor was he aware of possessing any peculiar fitness for it.

R. A. Meek, of the North Mississippi Conference, was recognized. J. J. Stowe, of the Tennessee Conference, moved that we adjourn, Dr. Meek's right to the floor being preserved. The motion prevailed.

After notices, the Conference sung part of Hymn 354, "O for a heart to praise my God," received the benediction, pronounced by Dr. Edgar Blake, and the Conference stood adjourned.

**MAY 16.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.****THIRTEENTH DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918.**

According to rule, the Conference convened at 9 A.M., Thursday, May 16, in session of the thirteenth day, Bishop Denny in the chair.

The opening devotional service was conducted by Dr. D. H. Kern, of the Baltimore Conference, and consisted of singing Hymn 317,

How sweet the name of Jesus sounds
In a believer's ear,

reading from John xiv., and prayer.

The Journal of Wednesday afternoon's session was read and approved.

Second ballot for Secretary of the Board of Church Extension.

The second ballot for Secretary of the Board of Church Extension was reported, as follows:

T. D. Ellis, R. P. Shuler, A. P. Lyon, W. W. Ball, and H. K. Boyer received 1 vote each; F. J. Prettyman and D. H. Kern, 2 each; George S. Sexton, 3; W. J.

Carpenter and W. B. Taylor, 5 each; C. C. Selecman, 8; S. C. Hatcher and P. H. Linn, 10 each; T. E. Sharp, 12; James Cannon, Jr., 30; E. G. B. Mann, 51; H. A. Boaz, 148.

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H. A. Boaz, of the Central Texas Conference, having received 148 votes, was declared elected Secretary of the Board of Church Extension.

H. A. Boaz
elected
Secretary
of the
Board of
Church
Extension.

The following substitutions were made: M. P. Carico, clerical alternate from the Holston Conference, in place of J. T. Guy; M. O. Shivers, lay alternate from the Denver Conference, in place of J. R. Killian; M. N. Manning, lay alternate from the North Alabama Conference, in place of E. J. Garrison; C. E. Striplin, lay alternate from the North Alabama Conference, in place of N. M. Rowe; C. T. Tally, clerical alternate from the Texas Conference, in place of James Kilgore.

Substitu-
tions.

A vote was taken for General Secretary of the Epworth League, 268 ballots being cast, making necessary to choice 135. The tellers retired to count the vote.

Ballot for
General
Secretary
of Ep-
worth
Leagues
taken.

M. E. Lawson, of the Missouri Conference, asked as a question of personal privilege that the tellers and ballot secretaries be called in, in order that they might vote on the question of unification.

Franklin N. Parker, of the Louisiana Conference, rose to a question of personal privilege and spoke of the crisis in his life that his election to the bishopric had induced, and, solely on the ground that he deemed himself not qualified to serve in the office to which he had been elected, declined to allow himself to be consecrated to that office.

Dr. F. N.
Parker de-
clines to
allow him-
self to be
consec-
rated a
bishop.

John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, moved that this General Conference regretfully accept the declinature of Dr. Parker and content itself with the five additional bishops already elected. The motion was ruled out of order, as a question was pending.

The question pending at adjournment Wednesday afternoon—i. e., Report No. 3 of the Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause—was taken up, R. A.

Report No. 3
of Com-
mittee on
Church
Relations
taken up.

MAY 16. Meek, of the North Mississippi Conference, having the
THIRTEENTH floor. Dr. Meek resigned his right to the floor to
DAY. Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, who spoke on the report.

Ballot for
General
Secretary
of the
Epworth
League.

The ballot for General Secretary of the Epworth League was reported, as follows:

J. W. Wheeler, H. D. Knickerbocker, T. H. Dorsey, C. A. Battle, Andrew Sledd, J. W. Johnson, and C. A. Spragins received 1 vote each. M. T. Haw and J. E. Northcutt, 3 each; J. W. Hunt and C. C. Selecman, 5 each; I. L. Holt, 6; J. A. Burrow, 10; F. S. Parker, 229.

F. S. Parker
elected
General
Secretary
of the Ep-
worth
League.

F. S. Parker, of the Louisiana Conference, having received 229 votes, was declared elected.

H. M. Smith, of the New Mexico Conference, was recognized.

Ballot for
Secretary
of the
Board of
Education
taken.

A vote was taken for Secretary of the Board of Education, the total number of ballots cast being 294, making necessary to choice 148.

H. C. Sprinkle, of the Western North Carolina Conference, moved the previous question. The Chair ruled the motion out of order, a speaker being on the floor.

George R. Stuart, of the North Alabama Conference, rose to the point of order that R. A. Meek, having taken the floor for the minority report, had then resigned it to Bascom Anthony, who spoke for the majority report, thereby leaving the right to defend the minority report unimpaired. The point was not sustained.

Brother Smith, on the floor when the ballot was announced, spoke on the question.

Previous
question
ordered.

On motion of T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, the previous question was ordered. James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, closed the debate for the committee.

J. S. Candler
withdrew
minority
report to
Report No.
3 of Com-
mittee on
Church
Relations.

J. S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, rose to question the speaker, and with consent of the minority members of the committee asked to be allowed to withdraw the minority report. Without objection, the minority report was withdrawn.

The question being put, the majority report was adopted.

ed by a standing vote by almost the entire Conference, as follows: MAY 16.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH RELATIONS AND BIBLE CAUSE, REPORT NO. 3. Report No. 3
of Com-
mittee on
Church
Relations
adopted.

Your committee, to which was referred the report of the Commission on Unification, and the paragraph in the Bishops' Address concerning the unification of American Methodism, and several memorials and petitions on the same subject, beg leave to present the following report:

Be it resolved: 1. That we express our high appreciation of the faithful and earnest efforts of our Commission, authorized by the last General Conference, to secure unification in accordance with the basic principles of the suggestions for unification framed and proposed by the joint action of the Federal Council of Methodism at its meeting in Chattanooga, May, 1911, and approved in the main by our General Conference in 1914.

2. That we hereby reaffirm the action of the General Conference of 1914, and declare the readiness of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to continue negotiations on the basis approved by that action in case the Commission or other duly constituted authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church signify their desire for the continuance of negotiations upon that basis.

We sincerely trust that some feasible plan may yet be found to bring about such unification by reorganization, and we therefore recommend the continuance of a Commission to act in conjunction with the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the further consideration of this great subject.

3. That we express our hearty approval of the suggestion contained in the report of our Commission, that the two Methodisms not only continue to discuss unification, but that they make a practical advance toward it by closer coöperation in their various activities. We agree with the statement in the Episcopal Address that it is "our earnest hope that a way may be found for some plan of coöperation among the Methodists of America which shall, as far as possible, eliminate wastage of men and money in the territory in which both Churches have established themselves."

Our Commission is hereby instructed to give most careful consideration to this matter of closer coöperation, in order not only to eliminate waste, but to secure the greatest possible results from the efficient adjustment of the workers of both Churches.

4. That we recommend that the General Conference

MAY 16. order the publication of the discussions of the Joint Commission, as stenographically recorded, to be made available for the information of the ministry and laity of both Churches, the cost of the publication of said report to be defrayed by the money received from the sale of said report, the deficiency, should there be any, to be met by the Agents of the Publishing House.

JAMES CANNON, JR., *Chairman;*

R. H. WYNN, *Secretary.*

Ballot for
Secretary
of Educa-
tion.

The ballot for Secretary of Education was reported by the tellers, as follows:

A. P. Lyon, George E. Boyd, J. A. Anderson, E. G. B. Mann, Plato Durham, W. W. Drake, F. P. Culver, R. S. Hyer, W. D. Bradfield, S. G. Thompson, C. M. Bishop, J. E. Northcutt, H. N. Snyder, J. E. Dickey, T. D. Ellis, and J. A. Rice received 1 vote each.

James Cannon and H. H. Sherman received 3 votes each.

W. A. Christian and F. J. Prettyman received 6 votes each.

H. C. Howard, Robert Selby, and M. Bradshaw received 7 votes each.

C. C. Jarrell, 13; Andrew Sledd, 30; Stonewall Anderson, 196.

Stonewall
Anderson
elected
Secretary
of the
Board of
Educa-
tion.

Stonewall Anderson, of the Little Rock Conference, having received 196 votes, was declared elected Secretary of the Board of Education.

Report No. 4 of the Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause was taken up.

J. S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, moved the adoption of the report. M. E. Lawson, of the Missouri Conference, moved the previous question. The motion prevailed, and the report was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 4
of Com-
mittee on
Church
Relations
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH RELATIONS AND BIBLE CAUSE, REPORT NO. 4.

Be it resolved: 1. That your Committee on Church Relations recommend that the Commission on the Unification of Methodism provided for in Report No. 3 be constituted of five bishops, ten traveling elders, and ten laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be appointed by the General Conference on nomination of the

Committee on Church Relations. Alternates shall also be appointed in the same manner to act in case of vacancies occasioned in the Commission by death or otherwise, and in case of vacancies beyond the number of alternates so provided the Commission shall be authorized to fill such vacancies.

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THIRTEENTH
DAY.

2. We recommend that an Executive Committee, composed of one bishop, two preachers, and two laymen, be chosen by the Commission from its own number, to whom shall be committed authority to act in all matters preliminary to further negotiations with the Methodist Episcopal Church, the full Commission being called together by said Executive Committee when in their judgment it shall be desirable or worth while.

JAMES CANNON, JR., *Chairman*;
R. H. WYNN, *Secretary*.

As a matter of privilege the presiding bishop corrected the announcement that Report No. 3 of the Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause had been unanimously adopted, seven members of the North Mississippi Conference delegation having voted against it.

Resolutions relating to the calling of a special session of the General Conference were submitted by L. S. Barton, of the East Oklahoma Conference. W. Erskine Williams, of the Central Texas Conference, moved that the rule be suspended and the resolutions be put upon passage. F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, made inquiry as to the law. The paragraph of the Discipline was read by the Secretary. On the division, the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 194 to 74, as follows:

Be it resolved, That in the event the Joint Commission on Unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall agree upon a plan of unification of the two Churches; and that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is to meet in 1920, shall agree to such a plan, it is the sense of this General Conference that we avail ourselves of the privilege afforded us in Chapter II., Article XXXVII., of the Discipline of 1914, which permits the calling of a special session of the General Conference.

L. S. BARTON,
SAM R. HAY,
J. M. PETERSON.

MAY 16.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Call of
Standing
Commit-
tees made.

The call of Standing Committees was made, and the following reports were presented:

The Committee on Revisals submitted Reports Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, which went to the Calendar.

The Committee on Education submitted Report No. 9, which went to the Calendar.

The list of Special Committees was called, and the Special Committee on War Work presented its Report No. 3.

E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, moved that the rule be suspended and Report No. 3 of the Committee on War Work be put upon its passage. The motion prevailed.

E. L. Bain, of the Western North Carolina Conference, rose to the point of order that we are in the midst of elections, Dr. Franklin N. Parker having declined his election, and that the election of a Bishop is in order. The Chair ruled the point not well taken. Dr. Bain appealed to the body, and the Chair was sustained. J. P. Hilburn, of the Florida Conference, moved a reconsideration. E. W. Anderson, of the North Texas Conference, rose to a question of personal privilege. J. C. Parker, of the Virginia Conference, made inquiry of the parliamentary situation. The Chair explained the ground of his ruling. A. P. Lyon, of the Louisville Conference, rose to inquiry. The Chair called attention to the fact that E. O. Watson was on the floor.

Report No. 3
of Com-
mittee on
War
Work
adopted.

Report No. 3 of the Committee on War Work was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON WAR WORK, REPORT NO. 3.

Your Committee on War Work carefully considered a letter from Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, to the College of Bishops and by them referred to us through the General Conference.

In view of this appeal, with full realization of the imperative duty and glorious privilege of the base line at home to support the line of our heroic sons and our noble allies at the front, that these self-sacrificing heroes in the cause of world liberty may be maintained without stint and the suffering millions in the allied countries fed:

Be it resolved: 1. That we call upon our Methodist people everywhere, as far as circumstances permit, to abstain from the use of wheat or wheat products in any form until the next harvest.

2. That we call upon our Methodist people everywhere to rigorously eliminate waste and to practice the strictest economy by reducing the quantity prepared each meal of all kinds of meats and poultry and, in particular, beef.

3. That we pledge to the United States Food Administration our heartiest support in carrying out their programs of food conservation and that we request our Commission on War Work to bring to the attention of all of our Churches the programs of food administration, constantly keeping these before our people and urging their continual observance, so far as individual circumstances permit.

W. R. LAMBUTH, *Chairman*;
J. H. WILSON, *Secretary*.

MAY 16.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Report No. 3
of Com-
mittee on
War Work
adopted.

J. O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, renewed his resolution with reference to Dr. Parker's declinature.

Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, called attention to the fact that the resolution contained two propositions and moved that action be taken on each separately. The motion prevailed.

E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, A. P. Lyon, of the Louisville Conference, and T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, spoke.

R. L. Russell, of the St. Louis Conference, moved as a substitute that we recognize Dr. Parker's declinature. The substitute was accepted as the first part of the original resolution.

E. G. B. Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, moved as a substitute that we make a simple record that Dr. Parker had declined his election to the bishopric. J. C. C. Newton, of the Japan Mission, asked whether or not such a record would be sufficient.

* R. G. Mood, of the North Texas Conference, spoke.

The substitute of Dr. Mann for the first item of the resolution was passed.

Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, moved as a substitute for the second item of the resolution that we do now proceed to the election of another bishop. J. T.

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THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Ellison, of the Alabama Conference, moved to amend the substitute by fixing 3 P.M. as the hour for election. The motion to amend was lost.

W. W. Armstrong, of the Memphis Conference, rose to the point of order that no order had been passed for the election of another bishop. The Chair did not sustain the point, as the matter was involved in the substitute. R. W. Adams, of the Texas Conference, moved that the substitute be laid on the table. J. C. Parker, of the Virginia Conference, rose to a question of parliamentary status. The motion to table was defeated by a division of 78 ayes and 180 noes. The substitute was adopted.

Resolutions
on Dr.
Parker's
declination
of the
bishopric
adopted.

The resolutions as amended were adopted as a whole, as follows:

Be it resolved, That this body having regretfully heard Dr. Parker's statement, we do make record in the Journal of his declination of the office of bishop, fully appreciating the purity of his motives and the unmixed devotion to the Church that have influenced him in making this decision; and

Be it resolved, That we do now go into the election of another bishop.

Bishop Hendrix led the Conference in prayer.

Ballot for
bishop
taken.

A vote was taken for the election of one bishop, showing 295 votes cast; necessary to a choice, 149. The tellers retired to count the ballot.

As a matter of privilege, Bishop Hendrix announced that Dr. MacFarland, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, had been called to France, and that Dr. Haven would address the Conference on the work of the Federal Council. Dr. Haven addressed the Conference.

W. D. Bradfield, of the West Texas Conference, moved that the rules be suspended and that Report No. 6 of the Committee on Publishing Interests be put upon its passage. The motion prevailed.

The report and a minority report were read. E. G. B.

Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, moved the adoption of the minority report.

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L. C. Branscomb, of the North Alabama Conference, moved that the minority report be laid on the table. The motion was lost.

On a division the minority report was adopted as follows, only 44 votes being cast against and 153 for:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS, REPORT Report No. 6
of Com-
mittee on
Publishing
Interests
(minority
report)
adopted.
NO. 6.

We, your Committee on Publishing Interests, having had before us a memorial from the Book Committee (and kindred papers), recommend:

1. That paragraph 473 in the Discipline be substituted with the following language:

"There shall be a Publishing House in Nashville, Tenn., to be called the 'Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,' incorporated under the name of 'Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,' under the control of two Publishing Agents, to be called the 'Publishing Agents,' and of a committee, to be called the 'Book Committee.'

"The Publishing Agents shall be chosen by the Book Committee, and the division and adjustment of their functions and prerogatives shall be determined by the Book Committee. The Book Committee shall be elected quadrennially by the General Conference on nomination of the Committee on Publishing Interests."

2. We recommend that paragraph 485 be amended so as to read as follows (in place of the first nine lines of the said paragraph 485):

"The Book Committee shall fix the salaries of the following officers: The Publishing Agents, the Book Editor and Editor of the *Review*, the Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, the Editor of Sunday School Literature, the General Secretary and Editor of the Epworth League, the Assistant Secretary and Assistant Editor of the Epworth League Board."

We recommend that all of paragraph 485, except the first nine lines, remain as it is in the Discipline.

E. G. B. MANN,	S. L. HEISINGER,
L. P. SHEARER,	G. H. LAMBETH,
A. E. GOLDFINCH,	E. E. ROBINSON,
A. J. CAUTHEN,	W. W. BALL.
J. C. JONES,	

MAY 16.
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DAY.Result of
ballot for
bishops
announced.

The ballot for one bishop was announced, as follows:
George R. Stuart, T. H. Dorsey, J. R. Countiss, M. Bradshaw, N. L. Linebaugh, and D. H. Kern received 1 vote each.

T. N. Ivey and A. F. Watkins received 3 each.

F. J. Prettyman, 4; E. B. Chappell, 5; F. M. Thomas, 6; H. M. Dobbs, 10; J. E. Dickey, 41; S. R. Hay, 49; James Cannon, Jr., 169.

James Can-
non, Jr.,
elected.

James Cannon, Jr., of the Virginia Conference, having received 169 votes, was declared elected.

E. G. B. Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, made a privileged motion that the Secretary send Dr. Lamar a telegram of sympathy with him in his bereavement. The motion prevailed.

Afternoon
session to
be held.

F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 3 P.M. The motion prevailed.

Trustees for
Emory
University
nominated
and
confirmed.

C. C. Jarrell, of the committee for nomination of Trustees for Emory University, presented the nominations, which were confirmed, as follows:

TRUSTEES FOR EMORY UNIVERSITY.

Your committee appointed to report nominations for Trustees of Emory University report as follows:

For eight years: Asa G. Candler, Sr., R. N. Page, T. T. Fishburne, R. E. Cooper, J. J. Gray, Jr., Bishop J. C. Kilgo, A. J. Lamar, J. E. Dickey, W. D. Thomson, Bishop W. A. Candler.

For six years: Sam Tate, F. J. Prettyman, L. N. Dantzer, E. B. Chappell, Bishop W. B. Murrah, Bishop J. H. McCoy, W. G. M. Thomas, Judge J. A. McCullough, G. T. Fitzhugh, H. R. Fitzgerald.

For four years: L. M. Lipscomb, Plato T. Durham, W. M. Nixon, T. K. Glenn, L. W. Branch, T. D. Ellis, J. H. Wilson, L. D. Hamilton, I. C. Jenkins, Lamar Sparkman.

W. B. TAYLOR, *Chairman*;

C. C. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

Report No. 11
on Revis-
als put
upon its
passage.

Briscoe Carter, of the Louisiana Conference, moved that the rule be suspended and that Report No. 11 of the Committee on Revisals be put upon its passage. The motion prevailed. The report was read, and discussed by W. E. Arnold, of the Kentucky Conference, H. M.

Smith, of the New Mexico Conference, T. F. Temple, of the Central Texas Conference, and J. M. Barcus, of the Central Texas Conference. **MAY 16.**
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DAY.

The hour of adjournment having come, announcements were made, including that of the service of consecration of bishops for Friday afternoon, a stanza was sung, and the benediction pronounced by F. S. Parker, of the Louisiana Conference, after which Conference stood adjourned, the report pending, and Briscoe Carter, of the Louisiana Conference, on the floor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Conference convened in afternoon session of the thirteenth day at 3 P.M., Thursday, May 16, Bishop Kilgo in the chair. Conference meets.

The opening devotional service was conducted by Dr. John O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, and consisted of reading from Ephesians iv., the singing of Hymn 415, "Faith of our fathers, holy faith," and prayer. Opening devotions.

The Journal of the morning session was read, corrected, and approved.

The following telegram was received from the Northern Baptist Convention, and on motion of W. E. Arnold, of the Kentucky Conference, the Secretary was instructed to make suitable response: Greetings from Northern Baptist Convention.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 15, 1918.

To the General Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga.

Sixteen hundred delegates first day. Northern Baptist Convention sends sincere Christian greetings. We share with you the sense of human responsibility for character, social conditions, and destiny. Therefore we strive together with you for the furtherance of the reign of Christ. Ephesians iii. 14-21. **GEORGE W. COLEMAN, President.**

Report No. 11 of the Committee on Revisals, which was pending at adjournment, was taken up, and Briscoe Carter, of the Louisiana Conference, was recognized as having the floor. Dr. Carter offered a substitute to the final item of the report. I. S. Patterson, of the Florida

MAY 16. Conference, rose to offer a substitute to the substitute.
THIRTEENTH DAY. J. M. Barcus, of the Central Texas Conference, rose to the point of order that Dr. Carter had the floor. The point was sustained. F. S. Onderdonk, of the Texas Mexican Mission, and H. M. Smith, of the New Mexico Conference, spoke on the matter. On motion of B. F. Lipscomb, of the Virginia Conference, the previous question was ordered.

Report No.
 11 on
 Revisals
 adopted.

A division being called for, the amendment was adopted. The report as amended was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 11.

Your Committee on Revisals had before it a memorial to the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, asking that the General Conference provide for a quorum in the Quarterly Conference when transacting business pertaining to Church property interests, such as purchase, sale, etc., that the large holdings of the Church may be better safeguarded.

Add to paragraph 499 the following: "And provided, further, that no business involving the purchase, sale, creating liens on, or otherwise disposing of Church property, shall be transacted unless at least ten days' notice of the meeting of the Quarterly Conference shall have been given, and that five members of the Quarterly Conference shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business." So that paragraph 499 as amended shall remain as it now is in the Discipline with the above proviso added.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
 E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, moved the suspension of the rule in order to introduce resolutions on taking bills from the Calendar. The motion did not prevail.

H. N. Snyder, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, moved that reports of the Committee on Education Nos. 7, 9, and 10 be taken from the Calendar out of their order for action. On a division the motion was sustained by a vote of 106 to 89.

Report No.
 7 on
 Education
 adopted.

Report No. 7 was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, REPORT NO. 7.

The Committee on Education, to whom were referred sundry papers dealing with the charters and trustees of

our two new universities, submits the following report and recommendations: **MAY 16.**
THIRTEENTH DAY.

Your committee expresses high commendation of the action of the several Annual Conferences involved, and of the original Trustees of Southern Methodist University, in transferring the campus and buildings thereon to the members of the Educational Commission, who, as individuals, hold the property in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as shown in the Supplemental Report of the Educational Commission on page 17.

We recommend that the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, be empowered to appoint trustees representing territory involved in Annual Conferences that may fail to elect Trustees for Southern Methodist University.

We recommend that the election of trustees of property of Southern Methodist University and three members at large for the Board of Trust of said University be nominated by the Committee on Nominations of this Committee on Education.

We recommend that the new Board of Trustees of Emory University, to be nominated by a committee selected by the bishops and elected by the General Conference, take office June 15 of this year, and serve till their successors may be elected and qualified.

Your committee presents herewith a copy of the statement and deed of gift of Mr. Asa G. Candler to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, through the Educational Commission of the amount of one million dollars, with the recommendation that the said paper become a part of the record of this General Conference, and that the Conference formally and gratefully accept the gift and express to Mr. Asa G. Candler its high appreciation of his loyalty and liberality to his Church, as shown in this, as well as in many other instances. [For deed of gift see Appendix.]

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;

H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

A supplemental report to the Report No. 7 of the Supplement to Report No. 7 on Education adopted, was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 7.

Your Committee on Education nominates the following as members at large of the Board of Trustees of Southern Methodist University: Bishop E. D. Mouzon, Rev. W. D. Bradfield, and Joseph E. Cockrell.

MAY 16. Also the following as Trustees to hold campus and buildings of Southern Methodist University: Bishops W. A. Candler, John C. Kilgo, W. B. Murrah, J. H. McCoy; A. J. Lamar, Plato T. Durham, W. D. Bradfield, F. J. Prettyman, T. T. Fishburne, H. R. Fitzgerald, W. G. M. Thomas, G. T. Fitzhugh, Asa G. Candler, W. D. Thompson, J. P. Scott, Joseph E. Cockrell.

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;

H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

Report No. 9 on Education adopted. Report No. 9 of the Committee on Education was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, REPORT NO. 9.

Amend Article VI., Paragraph 458, Chapter XVI., of the Discipline by striking out the words "by the General Conference" in line 6. The paragraph as amended will then read:

"The Secretary of Education shall be elected for a term of four years by the General Conference by ballot at the time of the election of the other connectional officers, and shall be the Corresponding Secretary of the Board. His salary shall be fixed and paid by the Board of Education. Should a vacancy occur by death, or otherwise, the Board may elect a Secretary of Education until the next meeting of the General Conference."

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;

H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

Report No. 10 on Education adopted. Report No. 10 of the Committee on Education was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, REPORT NO. 10.

Your Committee on Education makes the following nominations for the Board of Education: Bishops W. B. Murrah, E. D. Mouzon, James Cannon, Jr.; Andrew Sledd, J. R. Countiss, George W. Read, James Kilgore, H. N. Snyder, J. L. Clark, R. L. Flowers, J. M. Henry, Paul Linn, L. S. Barton, P. D. Maddin, H. H. Sherman, Asa G. Candler, J. H. Reynolds, J. H. Garner, W. B. Taylor, R. E. Blackwell, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education.

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;

H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

On motion of E. B. Chappell, of the Tennessee Conference, Report No. 1 of the Committee on Sunday Schools was taken up out of its order and read. The re-

port was considered item by item. Items affecting Discipline paragraphs 246, 248, 251, 253 were adopted. Item on paragraph 254 was amended and adopted. Items on paragraphs 255 and 256 were adopted. Item affecting paragraph 257 was amended and adopted. Item affecting paragraph 258 was adopted. A substitute for paragraph 264 was offered by the Committee and, after remarks by J. J. Stowe, adopted. The report as amended and substituted was adopted as a whole, as follows:

MAY 16.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Report No. 1
on Sunday
Schools
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS, REPORT NO. 1.

Your committee has had before it a number of memorials and resolutions, which, after due consideration, we report on as follows:

Paragraph 246: In line 2 substitute the word "twelve" for the word "ten."

Omit in lines 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 the following words: "And of the following *ex officio* members: the Assistant Sunday School Editor, the Superintendent of the Department of Teacher-Training, the Superintendent of the Wesley Bible Class Department, any other general officer the Board may elect, and the Educational Secretary of the Board of Missions."

Omit in line 14 the words "*ex officio*"; and add after the word "Editor," in line 6 and in line 13, the words "and General Secretary."

The paragraph as amended will read as follows: "The Board shall be composed of one effective bishop, twelve traveling preachers, and twelve laymen, to be elected quadrennially by the General Conference on nomination of the Committee on Sunday Schools and of the Sunday School Editor and General Secretary. The bishop belonging to the Board shall be President, and the Sunday School Editor and General Secretary, Vice President. Elections to membership on the Board shall be on the ground of experience in and expert knowledge of Sunday school work. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held annually, but a meeting may be called at any time by vote of the Executive Committee. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum."

Paragraph 248. In line 2 strike out the words "Vice President" and substitute the words "Sunday School Editor and General Secretary."

Omit in lines 2, 3, 4, and 5 the words "the Superin-

MAY 16. tendent of the Department of Teacher-Training, the Superintendent of the Wesley Bible Class Department."
THIRTEENTH DAY.

Report No. 1
on Sunday
Schools
adopted.

The paragraph as amended will read as follows: "The Executive Committee of the Board shall be composed of the Sunday School Editor and General Secretary, two clerical and two lay members, to be elected quadrennially by the Board. The Executive Committee shall transact all the business of the Board between its regular and called meetings, but all its actions shall be subject to confirmation by the Board. The Sunday School Editor and General Secretary shall be chairman of the committee. Three members shall constitute a quorum."

Paragraph 249. Omit in lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 the words "Promote the training of Sunday school officers and teachers and the organization of Wesley Bible Classes and the formation of City, District, Conference, and State Wesley Bible Class Federations," and insert in their place "supervise the work of all departments; to make such provision as it may deem best for directing and correlating the work of the departments."

The paragraph as amended will read as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Board to organize new Sunday schools; to contribute to the support of needy schools; to educate the Church in all phases of Sunday school work by creating and distributing literature and holding Sunday school conferences and institutes; to supervise the work of all departments; to make such provision as it may deem best for directing and correlating the work of the departments; to determine the standard of efficiency of Sunday schools and the Sunday school curriculum, including courses for parents, courses for the training of Sunday school officers and teachers, and courses for pastors and for Wesley Bible Classes, and otherwise to promote the efficiency of Sunday schools; and, after consultation with the Sunday School Editor and General Secretary, to recommend to the Book Committee such books, periodicals, and general Sunday school supplies as the work may require."

Paragraph 251. Omit everything after the word "Editor" in line 2, and substitute in its place the following: "And General Secretary, whose duty it shall be to recommend to the Sunday School Board and the Book Committee such books and periodicals as the Sunday school work of the Church may require, to edit all Sunday school books and periodicals issued by our Publishing House, to have general oversight of the Sunday school work of the Church, and to report to the General Conference and to the General Sunday School Board as to its conditions and

needs. The Book Committee shall pay his salary and furnish him with all necessary editorial and clerical assistance." **MAY 16.**
THIRTEENTH DAY.

The paragraph as amended will read as follows: "The General Conference shall elect quadrennially a Sunday School Editor and General Secretary, whose duty it shall be to recommend to the Sunday School Board and the Book Committee such books and periodicals as the Sunday school work of the Church may require, to edit all Sunday school books and periodicals issued by our Publishing House, to have general oversight of the Sunday school work of the Church, and to report to the General Conference and to the General Sunday School Board as to its condition and needs. The Book Committee shall pay his salary and furnish him with all necessary editorial and clerical assistance."

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on Sunday
Schools
adopted.

Insert after paragraph 251 the following as paragraph 252:

"The Board shall elect a Corresponding Secretary, who, in addition to his duties as Corresponding Secretary of the Board, shall, under such rules as the Board may adopt, supervise and direct the work of all Field Secretaries employed by the Board. The Corresponding Secretary shall be furnished such assistance as the work may require, and the expense of his office shall be met in the same way as is that of the office of the Sunday School Editor and General Secretary."

Change paragraph 252 to paragraph 253.

Omit in line 7 the word "quadrennially."

Beginning with the words "to organize," in line 8, omit the remainder of the paragraph, and insert in its place the following: "Under such rules as the Board may adopt, to have general supervision of the training of teachers, officers, and leaders in Sunday school work; to organize and supervise teacher-training schools; and to coöperate with educational institutions in religious education. The Superintendent shall be furnished such assistance as the work may require, and the expense of his department shall be met in the same way as is that of the office of the Sunday School Editor and General Secretary."

The paragraph as amended will read as follows:

"In order to prepare our Sunday school officers and teachers for more effective work, and also that our pastors may have the benefit of special courses in religious pedagogy and Sunday school methods, the Board shall maintain a Department of Teacher-Training, and shall elect a Superintendent of Teacher-Training, whose duty it shall

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DAY.

Report No. 1
on Sunday
Schools
adopted.

be, under such rules as the Board may adopt, to have general supervision of the training of teachers, officers, and leaders in Sunday school work; to organize and supervise teacher-training schools; and to coöperate with educational institutions in religious education. The Superintendent shall be furnished such assistance as the work may require, and the expense of his department shall be met in the same way as is that of the office of the Sunday School Editor and General Secretary."

Add a new paragraph, as follows:

"The Board shall also appoint or elect a Committee of Five on Religious Education, which, together with a like committee from the Board of Education, shall constitute a Joint Committee on Religious Education, shall constitute shall be to promote the work of specific religious instruction in the educational institutions of the Church."

Substitute for paragraph 253 the following as paragraph 254:

"For the purpose of developing our young people, as well as those of mature years, in Christian character and training them in Christian service through systematic instruction, Christian fellowship, and mutual helpfulness, the Board shall promote the organization and enrollment of Adult, Young People's, Senior, and Intermediate Wesley Bible Classes and the formation of City, District, Conference, and State Wesley Bible Class Federations."

Insert the following as paragraph 255:

"The Board shall create a Department of Elementary Work, a Department of Senior-Intermediate Work, and a Department of Adult and Young People's Work, and shall elect a Superintendent of the Elementary Department, a Superintendent of the Senior-Intermediate Department, and a Superintendent of the Adult and Young People's Department, whose duties it shall be, under such rules as the Board may adopt, to supervise and direct their respective departments of work throughout the Church. The salaries of these Superintendents shall be fixed by the Board, and they shall be furnished such assistance as their work may require. The expense of each of these offices shall be met in the same way as is that of the Sunday School Editor and General Secretary; *provided*, (1) that this arrangement shall not become effective except upon the joint agreement of the Book Committee and the General Sunday School Board, and (2) that in case the funds provided for shall prove sufficient for the work of the General Sunday School Board, the support of one or more of these offices shall be assumed by the Board."

Change paragraph 254 to paragraph 256. Omit in lines 6, 7, and 8 the words "the organization of Teacher-Training Classes and Wesley Bible Classes" and insert in their place "and the work of all the departments."

MAY 16.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Report No. 1
on Sunday
Schools
adopted.

The paragraph as amended will read as follows:

"The Board may elect from time to time such Field Secretaries as it may see fit, whose duty it shall be to travel in such territory as the Board may direct, and under such supervision as the Board may provide, promoting the establishment and development of Sunday schools, and the work of all the departments, and the circulation of our Sunday school literature, and holding Sunday school conferences and institutes. The salaries and terms of office of Field Secretaries shall be fixed by the Board."

Omit paragraph 255, and insert in its place the following as paragraph 257:

"The Board shall have power under the provisions of this chapter to determine the scope of its operations and shall annually estimate the amount that may be required for the support of the work under its charge and report the same to the Commission on Finance."

Change paragraph 256 to paragraph 258. Insert after the words "traveling preachers," in line 4, the words "to be selected regardless of district lines."

The paragraph as amended will read as follows:

"Each Annual Conference shall organize a Conference Sunday School Board, composed of one layman from each district and an equal number of traveling preachers, to be selected regardless of district lines. Said Board shall have general oversight of the Sunday school interest of its Conference, but shall work in coöperation with the General Sunday School Board. Its officers shall be a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall together constitute the Executive Committee of the Board. The Chairman shall furnish to the General Sunday School Board annually a complete list of the Sunday school superintendents of his Conference, with their post office addresses and the names of the charges and the Sunday schools with which they are connected. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held annually during the session of the Conference, but a meeting may be called at any time by the Executive Committee."

Change paragraph 257 to paragraph 263, to correspond with the new numbering.

Omit paragraph 264, and insert in its place the following as paragraph 266:

"(a) Let every Sunday school be regarded as a mis-

MAY 13.
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DAY.

Report No. 1
 on Sunday
 Schools
 adopted.

tionary and social service organization and promote education in missions and social service, and let the superintendent, after consultation with the pastor, appoint at the beginning of each Conference year a committee which shall have special responsibility for the promotion of instruction and training in missions and social service.

"(b) Let the General Sunday School Board and the Board of Missions prepare for use in the Sunday school such suggestive policies and literature as they may agree upon and as may be necessary for the missionary and social program of the Sunday school.

"(c) Let one Sunday in each month, preferably the fourth, be observed as Missionary and Service Day, and let the collection taken on this day, as the Workers' Council may elect in advance, be a special for missions or for other of the general or Conference benevolences."

Omit paragraph 265, and insert in its place the following as paragraph 267:

"Let every Sunday school observe with appropriate services the last Sunday in April, or as near thereto as practicable, as Sunday School Day, and take an offering for Sunday school work, the same to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Conference Sunday School Board. Fifty per cent of this offering shall be retained by the Conference Sunday School Board to be used in its work. The remaining fifty per cent shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Sunday School Board; *provided*, that when an Annual Conference employs a Field Secretary seventy-five per cent of the offering shall be retained by the Annual Conference Board during the period of his service."

ANDREW SLEDD, *President*;

A. D. PORTER, *Secretary*.

Motion for
 sifting
 committee
 lost.

T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, made a motion for a sifting committee. J. M. Barcus, of the Central Texas Conference, moved a substitute, which was accepted, thus becoming the main question. E. G. B. Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, moved a substitute. E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, moved a substitute, which was ruled out of order. E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, read for information a plan for working the Calendar. The substitute of Dr. Mann was, on a point of order raised by Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, declared to be an amendment. E. O. Watson offered a substitute for the

whole matter. T. F. Temple, of the Central Texas Conference, moved that the matter be laid on the table. The motion to table was lost. Dr. Linn spoke. Dr. Mann's amendment was lost. The substitute was lost. The original motion was lost.

MAY 16.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

G. E. Booker, of the Virginia Conference, as a matter of special privilege, introduced Mr. John R. Pepper, of the Memphis Conference delegation, who presented to the young ladies who had served as pages souvenir gifts in recognition of their valued service to the Conference. The recipients were: Misses Eunice Akin, of Martin, Ga., Dorris Maxwell, of Gainesville, Ga., Osee Bell Gardner, of Oglethorpe, Ga., and Annie Sue Drake, of Chamblee, Ga.

Souvenirs
presented
to pages.

H. B. Johnston, of the Memphis Conference, moved to suspend the rule and take up out of its order Report No. 12 of the Committee on Revisals. Paul H. Linn spoke for the regular Calendar order. The motion was lost.

M. T. Plyler, of the North Carolina Conference, offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Greetings to
General
Assembly
of Pres-
byterian
Church.

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of this General Conference send greetings to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in session at Durant, Okla.

M. T. PLYLER,
STONEWALL ANDERSON.

F. M. Thomas, of the Louisville Conference, moved that Reports Nos. 5 and 6 of the Committee on Episcopacy be taken from the Calendar out of their order and put upon passage. The motion prevailed and the reports were taken up under motion of F. M. Thomas to adopt. F. M. Thomas, Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, R. G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference, J. C. C. Newton, of the Japan Mission, J. S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, R. P. Shuler, of the North Texas Conference, and L. L. Shertzler, of the Alabama Conference, spoke. T. E. Sharp, of the Memphis Conference, moved the previous question, and the motion prevailed. F. M. Thomas, acting chairman of

Reports Nos.
5 and 6 on
Episcopacy
taken from
Calendar.

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DAY.

the committee, concluded the debate. On call for a division the reports were both adopted by a vote of 185 ayes and 44 noes, as follows:

Reports Nos.
5 and 6 on
Episcopacy
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON EPISCOPACY, REPORT NO. 5.

Dear Brethren: Your committee has considered sundry memorials and resolutions requesting the division of the Church into Episcopal Districts, requiring continuous Episcopal supervision, requesting reports from the bishops, requesting that bishops be assigned to the mission fields, quadrennial service and residence, and in answer to these would make the following recommendations:

1. We recommend that in order to secure continuous Episcopal supervision, the territory occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, be divided into Episcopal Districts, and that these districts be as follows: [See Report No. 6, following.]

2. We recommend that unless it becomes necessary to do otherwise the College of Bishops shall keep intact for the coming quadrennium this plan of Episcopal Districts.

3. We recommend that the College of Bishops shall assign the bishops to these districts for quadrennial supervision, unless some emergency arises making a change necessary.

4. We recommend that each bishop shall make to the next General Conference a full report of the work in his district, giving the statistics of Church membership, gains and losses, new enterprises, and especially the spiritual outlook of his district.

5. We recommend that Episcopal residences be established and provided by the Church in Districts Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, viz.: Mexican District, Pacific Slope District, Oriental District, South American District; and we request the bishops placed in charge of these districts to reside therein.

We also recommend that the bishops elected at this General Conference, and at subsequent General Conferences, fix their residences, as far as possible, in the important cities of our territory.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. LAMAR, *Chairman*;
J. W. PERRY, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE ON EPISCOPACY, REPORT NO. 6.

Dear Brethren: Your committee recommends the following plan of Episcopal Districts:

District No. 1. The territory occupied by the Baltimore, Virginia, and Western Virginia Conferences.

District No. 2. The Holston, Kentucky, Louisville, and Illinois Conferences. **MAY 16.**
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DAY.

District No. 3. North Carolina, Western North Carolina, South Carolina, and Upper South Carolina Conferences. Reports Nos. 5 and 6 on Episcopacy adopted.

District No. 4. North Georgia, South Georgia, and Florida Conferences.

District No. 5. Alabama, North Alabama, Tennessee, and Memphis Conferences.

District No. 6. North Mississippi, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences.

District No. 7. St. Louis, Missouri, Southwest Missouri, and Denver Conferences.

District No. 8. Little Rock, North Arkansas, East Oklahoma, and West Oklahoma Conferences.

District No. 9. North Texas, Texas, West Texas, and German Mission Conferences.

District No. 10. Central Texas, Northwest Texas, and New Mexico Conferences.

District No. 11. All of our Mexican work in the United States and Mexico.

District No. 12. Los Angeles, Pacific, Columbia, East Columbia, and Montana Conferences.

District No. 13. China Mission Conference, Korea Mission, and Japanese Mission.

District No. 14. Brazil and South Brazil Conferences.

We leave the Cuba Mission and the Congo Mission to be attached to one of the above districts to be assigned as the College of Bishops may decide.

Respectfully submitted. **A. J. LAMAR, Chairman;**

J. W. PERRY, Secretary.

Notice was given that the Report of the Committee on Appeals had been filed with the Secretary for record, as follows: **Report of Committee on Appeals filed for record.**

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: During the last quadrennium, and since our former report, the following cases have been appealed to us, and the following disposition made of them, to wit:

The case of Rev. H. O. Hofstead, appealed from the Memphis Conference, was remanded for a new trial. In that case we decided:

1. The charge and specifications were ample because they were sufficient to apprise the defendant of the charge against him and to bar any other proceeding for the same alleged offense.

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Report of
 Committee
 on Appeals.

2. It was not necessary for the senior in office to represent the minister for improper tempers, words, and actions in this case prior to prosecution. The charge was one of immorality.

3. It is improper for the trial committee to attempt to conduct the trial. They are the jury and must remain impartial, weighing all the evidence and finally rendering a verdict thereon. It is the province of the representatives of the parties to decide what evidence they will respectively offer, and of the chairman of the committee, subject to the superintending control of the bishop, to pass on the admissibility of the evidence when offered. The chairman must be fair and impartial. The activity of some members of the committee was wrong.

4. Evidence taken before a former investigating committee, with a view to then use or to preserve it, where the defendant was a party to the cause then in hearing, and due notice had been given him, or he was present and had an opportunity to cross-examine the witness in person, or by his representative, is admissible so far as it bears upon the issue on trial, and the chairman should indicate clearly what portions of such former evidence may be read in evidence.

5. *Ex parte* statements, letters, and affidavits must not be read in evidence, unless it be some letter or statement written or made by the defendant, containing admissions against his interest, or letters or papers written by a witness that contain statements contrary to the testimony given by the witness, and hence are admissible to contradict or impeach such witness. The law provides for notice to the defendant and an opportunity for cross-examination, and statements cannot be secretly obtained and used as evidence in the case.

This case was decided April 21, 1915.

At our meeting on October 3, 1916, we decided three cases.

The first case was that of Rev. S. M. Cherry, of the Tennessee Conference. The appeal was sustained and the judgment of the trial court reversed upon the ground that the record disclosed an entire absence of testimony to sustain the charges and specifications.

In the case of Charles B. Thompson, of the Texas Conference, the decision was affirmed. We decided:

1. The question of the repentance of the defendant of his error, and of the amount of punishment to be inflicted under the circumstances were matters for the consideration

of the trial jury, and the committee will not interfere with its judgment.

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DAY.

2. It is not error for the President of the committee to remain with the committee while it is making up its verdict, as it is the duty of the President to advise with the trial committee. The President has no vote, but as it is his duty to advise, his reasonable advice in the premises will not constitute error.

The other case decided was that of Rev. H. B. Johnson, of the North Texas Conference. The judgment in this case was reversed on the ground that it was contrary to the overwhelming weight of the testimony in the case.

On May 14, 1918, at the General Conference in Atlanta, Ga., we heard the appeal of G. L. Crowe, of the Oklahoma Conference. The decision of the trial committee was affirmed. We decided:

1. The evidence was sufficient to support the verdict.

2. Admission of hearsay evidence was waived because not objected to, by cross examination of such witness, and by introduction, on the part of defendant of the same kind of evidence.

3. The punishment (expulsion from the ministry and membership of the Church) was not excessive. He was convicted of immorality.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. KILGO, *President*;
JOHN M. BARCUS, *Secretary*;
J. A. McCULLOUGH,
MARTIN E. LAWSON,
JOHN D. SIMPSON,
B. P. ALLEN,
T. D. ELLIS,

Committee on Appeals.

Notice was given that the Report of the Joint Commission on the Origin of American Methodism had been filed with the Secretary for record, as follows:

Report of
Joint Com-
mission on
Origin of
American
Methodism
filed.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON THE ORIGIN OF AMERICAN METHODISM.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session held in 1912, adopted the following:

"Whereas the time and place of the origin of American Methodism is in dispute, as between Sam's Creek, Md., and New York City; and whereas the Sesquicentennial of that event is approaching; therefore be it

"Resolved: 1. That the General Conference appoint a com-

MAY 16. mission of seven members, at least three of whom shall
THIRTEENTH come from the vicinity of New York, and three from the
DAY. vicinity of Baltimore, and one at large, who, together with
 Report of similar commissions from the Methodist Episcopal Church,
 Joint Com- mission on South, and the Methodist Protestant Church (if such shall
 mission on Origin of be appointed), shall inquire carefully into and, if possible,
 'American determine whether the priority belongs to Maryland or to
 Methodism filed. New York.

"2. That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in conjunction with the other branches of Methodism in America, make provision for the proper observance of this greatest event in the religious life of the republic."

This invitation of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was cordially accepted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in appropriate action taken at its session in Oklahoma City in 1914; and also by the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and the following named persons were duly appointed, as indicated below:

TO REPRESENT THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From the Vicinity of New York.—William V. Kelley, J. S. Chadwick, and H. K. Carroll.

From the Vicinity of Baltimore.—John F. Goucher, C. E. Baldwin, and Edward L. Watson.

At Large.—W. F. Conner.

TO REPRESENT THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Bishop E. E. Hoss, H. M. Du Bose, W. F. Tillett, E. V. Regester, A. B. Pugh, J. S. Myers, and J. P. Tyler.

TO REPRESENT THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Daniel Baker, J. M. Sheridan, W. O. Atwood, H. L. Elderdice, T. W. Donoho, W. H. Litzinger, F. T. Little.

The Joint Commission met in the city of Baltimore, January 26, 1916, and in a two days' session of painstaking inquiry and work completed its task, and prepared a report to be submitted to the General Conferences of the three Churches represented. As the Chairman of the Joint Commission and as the Acting Chairman of the Commission from our own Church, I have the honor to present to you this report for your consideration and direction.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The report of the Joint Commission is as follows:

"Dear Fathers and Brethren: Several months before the Joint Commission was to convene, persons known to be ex-

ceptionally interested in the history of American Methodism were requested to prepare full and detailed statements concerning the question of priority as between Philip Embury and Robert Strawbridge, New York and Maryland, and to submit the same to the Joint Commission.

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filed.

"The place and the date for the meeting of the Joint Commission having been agreed upon, further personal requests were sent out and notices were placed in the Church papers urging any one who had any evidence, suggestion, or argument, printed, typewritten, or manuscript material bearing directly or indirectly upon either side of the question to forward the same to the Joint Commission for its consideration. More than two hundred volumes, typewritten papers, and manuscripts bearing upon the subject were gathered and arranged for ready reference in the room where the Joint Commission conducted its investigation.

"The Joint Commission representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church, which had been appointed by their respective Churches and instructed 'together' to 'inquire carefully into and, if possible, determine whether the priority belongs to Maryland or New York,' met in the city of Baltimore on January 26, 1916.

"The following members of the Commission were present: W. F. Conner, C. W. Baldwin, John F. Goucher, and E. L. Watson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Daniel Baker, J. M. Sheridan, W. O. Atwood, H. L. Elderdice, W. H. Litzinger, F. T. Little, and T. W. Donoho, of the Methodist Protestant Church; H. M. Du Bose, W. F. Tillett, and J. S. Myers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"A letter was received from Bishop E. E. Hoss expressing his regret that he was unable because of sickness to be present. Dr. Conner, Chairman *pro tem.* of the section of the Commission representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, stated that Drs. Carroll and Chadwick 'decline to participate in the investigation at this time.'

"A quorum of two-thirds of the members composing the Joint Commission being present, the Commission organized by the election of Dr. H. M. Du Bose, Chairman, and Dr. E. L. Watson, Secretary.

"The action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, adopted May 29, 1912, was read and accepted as defining the functions of the Joint Commission.

"It was further agreed that in the interests of careful and unbiased investigation the Joint Commission would sit in executive session.

MAY 16. "The Commission then proceeded to consider most care-
THIRTEENTH fully the question which had been referred to it.
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 Joint Com-
 mission on
 Origin of
 American
 Methodism
 filed.

"After all the evidence which the Commission had been able to procure had been carefully examined, each member of the Commission was called upon to discuss the question, and after each had spoken freely a ballot was ordered and tellers were appointed.

"It was agreed: First, that if any member of the Commission thought there was room for reasonable doubt as to whether the claim for priority had been clearly established he was to vote a blank ballot. Secondly, if, however, in his judgment the priority of either Mr. Embury or Mr. Strawbridge had been established beyond a reasonable doubt, he was to write upon his ballot the name of the person whose priority the evidence had established.

"The tellers reported that fourteen ballots had been cast, not one of them blank, and that the name of Mr. Strawbridge was on all of the fourteen ballots. The Chair announced that the vote stood: Strawbridge fourteen, Embury none.

"The Joint Commission then proceeded to vote separately upon various historic facts, and unanimously decided that the evidence—direct, corroborative, and cumulative—fully justified the following conclusions:

"1. That Philip Embury began to preach and formed a society in the city of New York some time during the year 1766.

"2. That Robert Strawbridge came to Maryland and settled on Sam's Creek, Frederick County, about 1761.

"3. That Mr. Strawbridge began to preach as soon thereafter as he had 'arranged' his home.

"4. That Mr. Strawbridge baptized Henry Maynard as early as 1762 or 1763.

"5. That John Evans was converted as early as 1763 or 1764.

"6. That Mr. Strawbridge began forming societies as early as 1763 or 1764.

"7. That among all those who have wrought constructively in the development of Methodism in America, to the work of Robert Strawbridge in Maryland belongs the distinction of priority.

"The Joint Commission submits herewith a synopsis of the evidence upon which it has based its conclusion."

Signed: H. M. Du Bose, Chairman of the Joint Commission; E. L. Watson, Secretary of the Joint Commission;

W. F. Conner, Chairman *pro tem.* of the Methodist Episcopal Section of the Joint Commission; W. F. Tillett, Chairman of the Methodist Episcopal, South, Section of the Joint Commission; H. L. Elderdiee, Chairman of the Methodist Protestant Section of the Joint Commission."

Respectfully submitted.

H. M. DU BOSE, *Acting Chairman.*

Adjournment was ordered on motion of J. A. Burrow, of the Holston Conference.

Announcements were made, a stanza was sung, and the benediction pronounced by Bishop Waterhouse.

FOURTEENTH DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918.

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According to rule, the Conference convened at 9 A.M., Friday, May 17, in session of the fourteenth day, Bishop Murrah in the chair. Conference meets.

The opening devotional service was conducted by the Rev. George H. Thompson, of the Mississippi Conference, and consisted of singing Hymn 317, "More love to thee, O Christ," reading Philippians ii., and prayer. Devotional service.

The Journal of the session of Thursday afternoon was read and approved. Journal read and approved.

Bishop Murrah resigned the chair to Bishop Lambuth. Bishop Lambuth takes the chair.

The following alternates were seated: S. M. Cheek, clerical alternate of the Columbia Conference, in place of H. M. Law; C. M. Bishop, clerical alternate of the Central Texas Conference, in place of H. A. Boaz.

E. J. Garrison, lay delegate of the North Alabama Conference, resumed his seat.

The following telegram was received from the Southern Baptist Convention:

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., May 16, 1918.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga.

The Southern Baptist Convention returns most cordial Christian greetings, and would strive together with you in prayers for a great revival of spiritual religion which will renew the life of the nation.

J. F. GAMBRELL,
President Southern Baptist Convention,

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The following resolution on limiting speeches in debate was passed:

Speeches in
debate
limited.

Resolved, That, beginning with this morning's session, addresses shall be limited to five minutes, except that the chairman of a committee closing a debate may have ten minutes in which to do so.

JOHN O. WILLSON,
J. A. BURROW,
H. C. MORRISON,
R. E. L. MORGAN,
R. E. TURNIPSEED,
W. ERSKINE WILLIAMS.

By request of F. J. Prettyman, Chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Introductions and Correspondence, unanimous consent was had for changing the order of the day for hearing the Fraternal Messenger from the Methodist Episcopal Church to 10:30 A.M.

T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, moved that Report No. 1 of the Special Committee on Support of Superannuates be taken from the Calendar and put upon its passage. The motion prevailed and the report was considered item by item. The committee was granted permission to substitute a paragraph for Article II. of the report and to add at the close of Article VI. a permissive provision for receiving and administering funds from Annual Conferences.

Report No. 1
of Special
Committee
on Super-
annuates
adopted.

An opportunity for asking questions was given, and in response to inquiries from many brethren explanations were made and the report was adopted, as follows:

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SUPERANNUATES, REPORT NO. 1.

We, your committee chosen to consider the cause of the superannuates, beg leave to make the following report:

We have had before us numerous memorials from all parts of the Church urging that immediate steps be taken to make adequate provision for our superannuate preachers and for the widows of deceased preachers.

After careful consideration we recommend that the interests of our Conference claimants be committed to a board specially charged with the single duty of providing for our old heroes and their dependents in such a manner

that will not only meet all their necessities, but at the same time maintain their self-respect; we therefore submit for adoption the Constitution which, if adopted, shall take the place of paragraphs 386-394, inclusive, in the Discipline of 1914.

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We further recommend that paragraphs 513-516, inclusive, be so changed as to harmonize with the proposed Constitution.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES KILGORE, *President*;
H. E. DRAPER, *Secretary*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FINANCE.

Constitution
of the
Board of
Finance.

The support of the Conference claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, formerly administered by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Joint Boards of Finance of several Annual Conferences shall hereafter be conducted under the following provisions and regulations:

ARTICLE I. There shall be a Board of Finance, consisting of President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and fifteen others, composed of three bishops, six traveling preachers, and six laymen, to be elected quadrennially by the General Conference on nomination of the Committee on Finance, except the Secretary, who shall be elected by ballot, as are the other connectional officers; and to continue in office until their successors are elected and accepted. The Board shall fill all vacancies that may occur during the intervals of the General Conference. It shall be the duty of the Board to require good and sufficient bond of all officers responsible for its funds.

ART. II. Said Board shall be incorporated and organized under the name and style of "Board of Finance," under the laws of the State of —, with its principal office at —, and be subject to such amendments to its charter as may from time to time be adopted under the sanction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; subject, however, to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the General Conference not contrary to said charter nor in excess of the powers that may be thereunder lawfully exercised, and to be subject to the rules and regulations, usages and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now existing, or hereafter created.

ART. III. The Secretary shall be the executive officer of the Board, conducting its correspondence under its direction, and shall be subject to the authority and control of

MAY 17. the Board, by whom his salary shall be fixed and paid.
FOURTEENTH DAY. He may be a member of any Annual Conference, but shall reside where the Board is located.

Constitution
 of the
 Board of
 Finance.

ART. IV. The Board shall be located in the city of —, shall meet annually, and at such other times as the Board or the President and Secretary may appoint. Eleven shall constitute a quorum. The fiscal year of the Board shall close on March 31.

ART. V. The Board shall have authority to regulate its own proceedings; to determine what amount the Church shall be asked to raise by collection for the use of the Board during the ensuing year; to appropriate money to pay incidental expenses; to determine the amount to distribute to the several claimants on this fund, as may hereinafter be provided; and to do such other business as may be legitimate and proper for it to do; *provided, however,* that no money shall be appropriated for other purposes than the support of Conference claimants.

ART. VI. The Board shall have authority to raise, receive from the Book Agents, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and other proper sources, and invest funds, on adequate security to be determined by the Board, the interest from which shall be paid annually to the Conference claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as hereinafter provided; to receive and hold in trust, in the interest of said Conference claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, real or personal property, and to sell and convey same for the uses herein declared. Said corporation is further authorized to receive from any Annual Conference or Annual Conference Board of Finance or Board of Trustees for superannuate preachers, or from any other person, body, or organization of the Church, any funds in its hands belonging to, or constituting Superannuate Endowment Funds, as above specified, and to hold, invest, administer, and disburse same upon the same terms and trusts as were applicable to them in the hands of the person, Conference, or body originally holding them. These provisions shall apply to all Superannuate Endowment Funds now in the hands of said Board of Trustees or other bodies hereinabove specified or which shall hereafter come into their hands.

ART. VII. It shall be lawful for said Board to accept contributions to its funds from any person or persons capable of making same, subject to annuities, payable to the order of the person or persons making such donations; but all amounts so received shall be loaned on adequate security or securities, and the aggregate amount of the annuities

that the Board shall assume to pay shall never be allowed to exceed one-half of the interest receivable by said Board. **MAY 17.**
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ART. VIII. This Board shall have authority to establish coöperative, participating, annuity, or other plans for the use of the traveling preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, looking to better provision for their old age and for their families; *provided*, that it shall not place in jeopardy the permanent or endowment funds of the Board. **Constitution of the Board of Finance.**

ART. IX. Funds available for appropriation annually by this Board shall be distributed to the claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as follows:

1. To the superannuated preachers of said Church, on the basis of years of service.

2. To the widows of deceased preachers, on the basis of the number of years that they have been the wives of effective traveling preachers; and the amount shall be two-thirds of that paid to the superannuated preachers for a like number of effective years of service.

ART. X. This Board shall be authorized to receive from, and invest for, Conference Boards of Finance, funds and properties, and pay the income from same to the said Conference Boards of Finance in the interest of its claimants.

ART. XI. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of each Annual Conference to certify to the Secretary of this Board the names and years of active service of the Conference claimants of the Annual Conference.

ART. XII. Each Annual Conference shall organize a Conference Board of Finance, composed of one layman from each district, and an equal number of clerical members, which shall be auxiliary to the Board of Finance and shall have charge of all the interests and work of providing for the Conference claimants. Said Conference Board of Finance shall estimate the amount that will probably be necessary to meet the claims of the superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphaned children of deceased members of the Conference; apportion same, together with the assessment of the Board of Finance, to the several presiding elders' districts for the ensuing year, as are other funds assessed upon the Annual Conference, the receipts from the total assessment to be divided between the Board of Finance and the Conference Board of Finance, according to the ratio of the assessment of each of these Boards.

ART. XIII. It shall be the duty of the Conference Board of Finance to distribute the moneys received, on assessment and otherwise, to the superannuated preachers and

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of the
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widows and orphans of the deceased members of the Conference, according to their several necessities; *provided, however,* that in case of equal necessity the Board may take into account the time of active service rendered by the claimants; and *provided, further,* that when a preacher breaks down in the work, and is placed on the superannuate list, his claim shall begin with the time at which he ceased to receive any support from his last charge.

ART. XIV. The members of the Conference Board of Finance shall collect such authentic information in regard to the financial circumstances of the claimants on the Board as shall facilitate the business of the Board at its annual meeting.

ART. XV. The Conference Board shall make a report to the Annual Conference, which shall have power to approve, recommit, or amend the report.

ART. XVI. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Conference Board of Finance to make full report of business transacted to the Board of Finance, immediately following the session of the Annual Conference; and the Treasurer shall remit to the Board of Finance the proportionate amount due from collections on assessment, as provided in Article XII.

Amend paragraph 383, by striking out the word "Joint" in the second line from the top, and substitute the word "Conference," so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"Paragraph 383. This fund shall be collected and paid to the Treasurer of the Conference Board of Finance in each Annual Conference, who shall forward the same without delay to the Publishing Agents, who shall be the Treasurer of the Bishops' Fund; and the Publishing Agents shall pay the amount collected to the bishops in monthly installments, in proportion to the amount estimated for the support of each bishop, and they shall take their receipts for the same. Any money coming into the hands of the bishops on account of salary shall be forwarded immediately by them to the Publishing Agents as treasurer of the fund. Bishops on the retired list and the widows and orphans of bishops shall be paid as above provided for."

Resolution
on trans-
ferring
holdings of
Board of
Trustees to
Board of
Finance.

Dr. Ellis introduced the following resolution on transferring holdings from the Board of Trustees to the Board just provided for, the location of the Board, and the election of the Secretary.

Briscoe Carter, of the Louisiana Conference, moved to amend that part of the resolution providing for election

of the Secretary by the Board. I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, and S. C. Hatcher, of the Virginia Conference, spoke. Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, moved that the amendment be laid on the table. The motion prevailed. J. P. Hilburn, of the Florida Conference, and F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, spoke. W. W. Armstrong, of the Memphis Conference, rose to the point of order that Dr. Hilburn was out of order. The resolution was passed, as follows:

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Be it resolved: 1. That the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is hereby authorized and directed, as soon as the corporation provided for in Report No. 1 shall be duly chartered and organized, to transfer, pay, and deliver over to said corporation all funds and property in its hands constituting or belonging to the Superannuate Endowment Fund for the benefit of superannuate preachers and of widows and orphans of deceased members of the Conference and other Conference claimants. Said corporation is hereby authorized and directed to receive, administer, and disburse same upon the same trusts upon which said funds and properties were held by said Board of Trustees.

2. That the Board of Finance be authorized when organized to locate the Board of Finance in such State and city as may be best suited to its work, and secure a charter and elect a Secretary for the quadrennium beginning with the close of this General Conference.

JAMES KILGORE, *Chairman*;
H. E. DRAPER, *Secretary*.

The following nominations for the Board of Finance were confirmed by adoption by the Conference:

Nominations
for Board
of Finance.

NOMINATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FINANCE.

Bishops: W. F. McMurry, E. R. Hendrix, H. M. Du Bose.

Clerical: T. D. Ellis, H. E. Draper, A. F. Watkins, T. N. Ivey, T. E. Sharp.

Lay: S. P. Cresap, Julian S. Carr, J. J. Gray, Lewis Blaylock, R. S. Munger, T. T. Fishburne.

JAMES KILGORE, *Chairman*;
R. H. COOPER, *Secretary*.

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P. S. Rader, of the Southwest Missouri Conference, moved that Reports Nos. 4, 9, and 14 of the Committee on Missions be taken from the Calendar and put upon their passage. The motion prevailed. J. J. Stowe, of the Tennessee Conference, rose to the point of order that the motion just carried was out of order. The point was sustained. A motion to suspend the rule was carried by 137 ayes to 62 noes.

The rule being suspended, the motion to consider Reports Nos. 4, 9, and 14 of the Committee on Missions was renewed and carried.

Report No. 4
on Mis-
sions
adopted.

Report No. 4 was read and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 4.

The Committee on Missions had before it a memorial from the Korea Mission unanimously requesting that the Korea Mission be erected into an Annual Conference.

The committee unanimously recommends concurrence and proposes the following change in the Discipline to indicate that the Korea Mission has been erected into an Annual Conference:

That paragraph 726, Chapter XXI., reading, "The Korea Mission shall include the work in Korea," be stricken out and that a new paragraph be inserted after paragraph 693, Chapter XXI., to read as follows:

"Paragraph —. The Korea Conference shall include the work in Korea."

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;
R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

Report No. 9
on Mis-
sions
adopted.

Report No. 9 was read and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 9.

Your Committee on Missions, to which was referred the following memorial from the Board of Missions, begs leave to report as follows:

1. We recommend the substitution in paragraph 699 (21) of the following:

"The Mexico Annual Conference shall include that part of the State of Tamaulipas lying north of a line beginning at Matamoros, on the Gulf of Mexico, and running west to the eastern line of Nueva Leon, the entire States of Nueva Leon, Coahuila, and Durango, and all of the State of Chihuahua, except the city of Ciudad Juárez."

2. Substitute for paragraph 727 (49) the following:

"The Western Mexican Mission shall include all the Mexican work in Texas west of the Pecos River, in New Mexico, Arizona, and California, and in Mexico, the city of Juárez, and that part of the State of Sonora lying north of and including the line beginning at a point on the border of the State of Chihuahua due east of Cananea and running through Cananea, Santa Ana, and Pitiquito to the Gulf of Mexico."

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3. Strike out from the Discipline paragraph 682 (4).

4. We submit the following resolution for your adoption:

Be it resolved, That the Board of Missions is hereby instructed to reorganize the work in Mexico so as to make effective the new territorial boundaries as early as conditions prevailing in that country will allow.

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;
R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

Report No. 14 was read. I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, rose to the point of order that the report involved a charge against the bishops and must go to the Committee on Episcopacy. The Chair ruled that the report was in the nature of a reply to matter in the Episcopal Address, but that it was perfectly competent for the Conference to refer the report. R. G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference, moved that any of the bishops desiring to speak on the matter be given the privilege of the floor. H. K. Boyer, of the Western North Carolina Conference, rose to the point of order that no complaint against a bishop was included in the report, which was only a reply. L. D. Hamilton, of the Memphis Conference, spoke to the motion of I. S. Patterson. Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, was recognized. M. H. Lawson, of the Missouri Conference, moved as a substitute that the report go to record without discussion. Bascom Anthony rose to the point of order that the motion precluded debate. Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, rose to the point of order that only the order for the previous question could preclude debate. The Chair ruled that the substitute was in effect equivalent to the previous question, but that the Conference was competent to decide. E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, made the

Report No. 14 on
Missions
discussed.

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point of order that debate was not in order. The point was sustained. J. M. Glenn, of the South Georgia Conference, appealed from the ruling of the Chair. The Chair stated his position, and Dr. Glenn the ground of his appeal. E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, moved that the order of the day be suspended until the matter be finished. The motion prevailed. W. W. Armstrong, of the Memphis Conference, rose to the point of order that Dr. Glenn had not been recognized, therefore was not entitled to the floor. The point was sustained. The substitute motion by Judge Lawson prevailed and the paper was put upon record, as follows:

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COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 14.

Your Committee on Missions, having had before it that part of the Episcopal Address denominated "Some Legal Questions," reports as follows:

Referring to paragraph 48, answer 2, of the Discipline, the address calls attention to the fact that only the General Conference can determine the number and boundaries of Annual Conferences and states that the Board of Missions is guilty of illegal and unconstitutional action in attempting so to do.

For your information we review in a very brief way the history of this matter.

Anticipating the new world demand for coöperation, and remembering with sincere sympathy and love the priest-ridden, war-torn multitudes of Mexico, representatives of our Board met the representatives of other denominations at Garden City, N. Y., in January, 1914, there to consider some plan for the fuller propagation of the gospel in Mexico. It was there made plain, if not discovered for the first time, that all Protestant boards were occupying the same territory—namely, that adjacent to the railroads—and that the great multitudes in the rural districts were not being reached. After fully considering the questions, the representatives of the different boards determined that something be done to prevent the overlapping of the work of the different Churches, and our representatives, we are glad to note, joined heartily in the determination to perfect the plans for reaching Mexico with the gospel.

In February, 1914, a report of this meeting was made to a conference at Laredo, Tex., held by our own Church, presided over by the bishop in charge of the work in

Mexico, and it was again determined that we should join in the plan of coöperation with other Churches.

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In all subsequent meetings, quoting from the resolution of Bishop Hoss in the Episcopal Address, "The Board declared itself to be in full and cordial sympathy with all plans that looked to effective coöperation with other evangelical denominations."

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We have most carefully read the minutes and reports of eleven meetings where the question involved was considered. These meetings were held, some by interdenominational gatherings, but for the most part by the Board of Missions of our Church and by companies of our missionaries. Beginning with the meeting held at Garden City in January, 1914, where the matter was first considered, and ending with the meeting of the Board of Missions in April, 1918, we have carefully considered the whole record.

After this careful consideration we have to say that the record nowhere discloses the fact that the Board of Missions had, at any time, undertaken to determine any boundary lines of any Conference in Mexico, or elsewhere, but in every one of the meetings, when the question was raised, the Board had engrossed upon its minutes the statement that it had no authority so to do. We find that the whole record further discloses the fact that the action of the Board touching the matters involved was timely and far-reaching for the ongoing of the kingdom. A memorial will be presented to you asking you to adopt the plan of the Board to coöperate with other Churches, which plan we understand has the indorsement of all missionaries concerned, as well as of the bishops under whose supervision the plan has come.

The statement in the Episcopal Address is not in accordance with the records, when it is said that at a called session of the Board in June, 1914, it (the Board) assumed the responsibility of appointing delegates to a joint meeting of various boards, to be held in Cincinnati. It is the opinion of your committee that the Board would have been clearly within the law if it had done so, and that in view of the splendid work that was developed at Cincinnati the Board would have missed an opportunity of service to the Church by the neglect to appoint such delegates. But the fact is that at the annual meeting of the Board in April, 1914, the Cincinnati meeting had not been called, and before the meeting in June the Secretaries of the Board had already requested attendance upon that meeting by the representatives selected.

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We call attention to the fact that the Cincinnati meeting was presided over by one of our bishops, who was in charge of the work in Mexico, and who most effectively assisted in shaping the plans for the coöperation sought.

The Episcopal Address overlooked the facts again when it is said that not until September, 1914, had the bishops been consulted as to the proposed plan of the Board to unite with other Churches in doing the great work needed in Mexico. We call your attention to the fact that all the bishops are members of the Board of Missions, and hence the College of Bishops is a part of the Board, and the action of the Board becomes the action of the bishops, the whole being greater than any of its parts. In view of this fact, the Address is again inaccurate when it is said that at this September meeting three of the bishops chanced to be present. They could not attend a meeting of the Board by chance; their presence was presupposed. The record further discloses the fact that all members of the Board, including the bishops, were invited to attend this September meeting, and with the notice was inclosed a statement of the action of the Cincinnati Conference. At every one of the meetings, after the first one at Garden City, one or more of our bishops was present. At all the meetings the bishops took an active part in the proceedings, and at several of these meetings one of the bishops presided.

It is not contended in the Episcopal Address that the Board of Missions exceeded the authority given it by the General Conference at any point except as to the determining of boundary lines; and, to repeat, the record nowhere discloses any such attempt.

We regret exceedingly that the Episcopal Address criticizes the Board of Missions of our Church, charging the Board with "illegal and unconstitutional action," especially in view of the fact that the bishops themselves form so large part of the Board, both in numbers and influence; for when they censure the Board they censure themselves.

We call your attention further to the fact that the College of Bishops as such, challenging the action of their own Board, of which they are members, undertake to sit in judgment on the action of a board of the Church, and we unite with them in asking that this General Conference determine the respective rights of the College of Bishops and the boards of the Church. If the College of Bishops have the authority to control the actions of the boards of which they are members, then it will be seen that the authority of a part of a board is superior to the authority of the whole board.

Now, in view of the fact that all concerned, the Board of Missions, the missionaries involved, and the bishops who now have control of the work in Mexico, have all agreed on the plan outlined by the Board of Missions for coöperation in Mexico, we trust that the report covering that matter will be adopted by this Conference, and thus it will be demonstrated that the Board of Missions, through its Secretaries, early saw and took advantage of the proposed plan of coöperation and have brought the same to a happy consummation.

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PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;

R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

Bishop Lambuth requested the Senior Bishop Hendrix to take the chair for the special order.

The Rev. Wallace MacMullen, S.T.D., D.D., Fraternal Messenger from the Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced and the following letter of credential was read:

Dr. Wallace
MacMullen
introduced.

NEW YORK CITY, May 14, 1918.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: Pursuant to the action of the General Conference held in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May, 1916, the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church designated the Rev. William Valentine Kelley, D.D., L.H.D., to bear to your honored body the fraternal greetings of our Church. I regret to advise you that Dr. Kelley, owing to the condition of his health, finds it impossible to be with you, but we are designating as his alternate the Rev. Wallace MacMullen, S.T.D., D.D. Dr. MacMullen, as pastor, occupied foremost pulpits in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities in the East. Latterly he held the Chair of Homiletics in Drew Theological Seminary until, at the last session of the New York Conference, of which body he is a distinguished member, he was appointed District Superintendent of the New York District, one of the most important administrative positions in the Church. A native of Ireland, but since infancy of the United States of America, he inherits those gifts of heart and mind which have given imperishable influence to so many of Great Britain's Wesleyan leaders, while the culture of our schools and experience in our Churches have conspired to make him a representative indeed of the American Church. He will come to you with the love and honor of the Church which sends him; we believe to win the affection and esteem of the great Church which receives him. We can cherish no worthier wish than this, that he shall be able

MAY 17. to convey to you some measure of that enthusiasm and
FOURTEENTH DAY. inspiration which your trusted messengers have so often brought to us.

By order and in behalf of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. B. WILSON, *Secretary.*

Dr. MacMullen addresses the Conference.

Dr. MacMullen was introduced and addressed the Conference with fervor and eloquence. (See Appendix.)

Bishop Hendrix heartily responded, saying that it "is evident that the land of William Arthur still produces the tongue of fire."

Bishop Lambuth resumed the chair.

Commission on Constitution of the Church given more time.

Bishop Mouzon made a statement relating to the Commission on the Constitution of the Church. Briscoe Carter, of the Louisiana Conference, offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Be it resolved, That the time in which the Commission has to report be extended to the meeting of the next General Conference, and if possible that the Commission publish the results to the Church six months before the meeting of the same, and that the Committee on Revisals nominate two members to take the place of Drs. Du Bose and Ainsworth, who were elected bishops, as the original resolution called for only one bishop on this Commission.

The Standing Committees were called for reports.

Report No. 10 on Publishing Interests adopted.

On motion of W. D. Bradfield, of the West Texas Conference, the rule was suspended and Report No. 10 of the Committee on Publishing Interests was put upon its passage and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS, REPORT NO. 10.

Members of Book Committee.

We, your Committee on Publishing Interests, nominate for the ensuing quadrennium as a Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the following thirteen members: Mr. Jo B. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. W. B. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. W. C. Dibrell, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Walter Keith, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. W. L. Davis, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. W. R. O'Dell, Concord, N. C.; Rev. R. E. L. Morgan, Ardmore, Okla.; Dr. A. V. Lane, Dallas, Tex.; Mr. J. Lee Davis, Richmond, Va.; Rev. J. S. Frazer, Montgomery, Ala.; Rev. C. C. Grimes, Mexico, Mo.;

Rev. J. E. Dickey, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. W. E. Arnold, Fort Thomas, Ky. We recommend that you indorse our action by electing them as the Book Committee. **MAY 17.**
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W. D. BRADFELD, *Chairman*;

F. M. DANIEL, *Secretary*.

Report No. 4 of the Committee on Church Extension was presented and adopted, as follows:

Report No. 4
on Church
Extension
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH EXTENSION, REPORT NO. 4.

Your Committee on Church Extension submit the following nominations: President, Mr. T. L. Jefferson; Vice President, Rev. A. P. Lyon; Treasurer, Mr. J. Adger Stewart; Managers, R. B. Gilbert, M.D., W. F. Boggess, M.D., Rev. J. B. Cochran, Rev. S. C. Hatcher, Mr. T. S. De Arman, Rev. James Thomas, Rev. G. W. Davis, Rev. R. E. Stackhouse, Rev. W. W. Armstrong, Rev. D. B. Price, Mr. Dorman Thompson, Rev. B. P. Jacob, Rev. J. H. Eakes, Rev. R. H. Cooper, Rev. I. C. Jenkins, Rev. O. F. Williams, Rev. J. A. Baylor, Mr. R. O. Randle, Rev. J. H. Wells, Mr. J. H. Wilson.

The *ex officio* members of your Board, according to Article I. of your Constitution, are as follows: Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Bishop Joseph S. Key, Bishop H. C. Morrison, Bishop W. A. Candler, Bishop E. E. Hoss, Bishop James Atkins, Bishop Collins Denny, Bishop John C. Kilgo, Bishop W. B. Murrah, Bishop W. R. Lambuth, Bishop R. G. Waterhouse, Bishop E. D. Mouzon, Bishop J. H. McCoy, Bishop John M. Moore, Bishop W. F. McMurry, Bishop U. V. W. Darlington, Bishop H. M. Du Bose, Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and the General Secretary of the Board of Missions, Rev. W. W. Pinson.

C. A. SPRAGINS, *Chairman*;

J. M. BARCUS, *Secretary*.

Report No. 18 of the Committee on Missions was presented and, under motion to suspend the rule, adopted, as follows:

Report No.
18 on
Missions
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 18.

Your Committee on Missions make the following nominations for the Board of Missions for the ensuing quadrennium:

[J. R. Pepper, President; W. R. Lambuth, Vice President.]

Bishops: E. R. Hendrix, Joseph S. Key, W. A. Candler, H. C. Morrison, E. E. Hoss, James Atkins, Collins Denny,

MAY 17. J. C. Kilgo, W. B. Murrah, W. R. Lambuth, R. G. Waterhouse, E. D. Mouzon, J. H. McCoy, John M. Moore, W. F. McMurry, U. V. W. Darlington, H. M. Du Bose, W. N. Ainsworth, James Cannon, Jr.

Members of
Board of
Missions.

Clerical: O. E. Brown, Missouri Conference; J. W. Perry, Holston Conference; A. F. Watkins, Mississippi Conference; H. K. Boyer, Western North Carolina Conference; J. J. Stowe, Tennessee Conference; A. J. Weeks, West Texas Conference; W. A. Christian, Virginia Conference; T. E. Sharp, Memphis Conference; J. M. Peterson, East Oklahoma Conference; R. E. Turnipseed, Upper South Carolina Conference.

Lay: John R. Pepper, Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. Greene, Opelika, Ala.; A. B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn.; J. L. McWhorter, Nashville, Tenn.; Perry S. Rader, Jefferson City, Mo.; F. M. Daniel, Mammoth Spring, Ark.; P. D. Maddin, Nashville, Tenn.; Addison Maupin, Atlanta, Ga.; R. G. Burge, Pomona, Cal.; A. W. McLeran, Wellborn, Fla.; C. M. Phillips, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Belle H. Bennett, Richmond, Ky.; Miss M. L. Gibson, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Luke Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. F. F. Stephens, Columbia, Mo.; Miss Daisy Davies, Lagrange, Ga.; Mrs. Lee Britt, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. J. W. Downs, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Esther Case, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. W. F. Tillett, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. B. W. Lipscomb, Nashville, Tenn.

Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, Rev. H. A. Boaz; Sunday School Editor, Rev. E. B. Chappell; General Secretary of Epworth Leagues, Rev. F. S. Parker; General Secretary of the Board of Missions, Rev. W. W. Pinson; Secretary Laymen's Movement, Rev. W. B. Beauchamp; Secretary Foreign Department, Board of Missions; Secretary Home Department, Board of Missions; Secretary Educational Department, Board of Missions; Secretary Foreign Department, Woman's Work; Secretary Home Department, Woman's Work; Secretary Educational Department, Woman's Work; Treasurer, Board of Missions; Assistant Treasurer, Board of Missions.

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;
J. J. STOWE, *Secretary*.

Report No. 4
on Sunday
Schools
adopted.

Report No. 4 of the Committee on Sunday Schools was, under suspension of the rules, adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS, REPORT NO. 4.

The Committee on Sunday Schools submits the following report nominating the members of the General Sunday School Board:

Bishop: James Atkins, Waynesville, N. C.

Clerical: V. A. Godbey, Palestine, Tex.; C. H. Greer, Danville, Ky.; W. A. Lambeth, Salisbury, N. C.; G. S. Roberts, Tallahassee, Fla.; M. T. Haw, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; J. C. Orr, Bristol, Tenn.; J. M. Outler, Savannah, Ga.; R. T. Webb, Parkersburg, W. Va.; C. M. Aker, Richmond, Mo.; D. M. Ausmus, Springfield, Tenn.; A. J. Cauthen, Orangeburg, S. C.; H. M. Canter, Washington, D. C.

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Members of
General
Sunday
School
Board.

Lay: C. A. Nichols, Georgetown, Tex.; J. B. Wadsworth, Gadsden, Ala.; W. P. Few, Durham, N. C.; J. H. Ledyard, Tupelo, Miss.; J. R. Pepper, Memphis, Tenn.; J. T. Ellison, Centerville, Ala.; Frank Talbott, Danville, Va.; C. E. Hayes, Little Rock, Ark.; W. S. Holmes, Baton Rouge, La.; B. M. Burgher, Dallas, Tex.; M. A. Beeson, Stillwater, Okla.; H. L. Gardner, Eatonton, Ga.

ANDREW SLEDD, *Chairman*;
A. D. PORTER, *Secretary*.

Report No. 4 of the Committee on Epworth Leagues was, under suspension of the rule, adopted, as follows:

Report No. 4
on
Epworth
Leagues
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON EPWORTH LEAGUES, REPORT NO. 4.

We, your Committee on Epworth Leagues, beg to submit the following, Report No. 4: We recommend the following named persons to compose the Epworth League Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to wit:

Clerical: Paul B. Kern, Ralph E. Nollner, Ivan Lee Holt, E. L. Egger, J. A. Burrow.

Members of
Epworth
League
Board.

Lay: George H. Pohlman, E. Chase Bare, J. H. Therrell, Garfield Evans, Gus W. Thomasson.

We request that the above-named persons be elected to membership on the Epworth League Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

E. L. EGGER, *Chairman*;
ROBERT O. RANDLE, *Secretary*.

On motion of F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, the report of the Asbury Memorial Committee was taken from the Calendar and adopted, as follows:

Report of
Asbury
Memorial
Committee
adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FRANCIS ASBURY MEMORIAL.

Your committee had under consideration a paper which was presented to the General Conference by the Francis Asbury Memorial Association. After due consideration of this paper we offer the following resolutions:

Be it resolved: 1. That we most heartily indorse the work of the Francis Asbury Memorial Association in its

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efforts to have erected in Washington City, our national capital, an equestrian statue of Francis Asbury, the pioneer bishop of American Methodism, whose ministry, not only in the realm of religion, but in the creation of the national character and spirit, entitles him to a place among the founders and makers of this republic.

2. That we recommend to all our preachers and Church papers to bring this enterprise to the attention of our people with the request that freewill offerings be made in such measure as will represent our interest and devotion to this first leader of Methodism in America.

3. That we do hereby respectfully petition the House of Representatives now in session in Washington to pass the joint resolution which was introduced in the Senate by the Hon. Lee S. Overman, and which was passed by the Senate during its present session, asking Congress for a site for the proposed statue in the national capital.

4. That the Secretary of this General Conference send a copy of the above resolution to the speaker of the House of Representatives with the request that he lay the same before that body in the name of this Conference and of the two million members whom we represent, and that each member of this body be requested to write in his own name a letter to the Representative in Congress who represents his Congressional District, urging him to lend his influence and vote to pass the said joint resolution.

5. That the paper presented to this Conference by Rev. H. K. Carroll, Corresponding Secretary of the Francis Asbury Memorial Association, be incorporated in the Journal of this Conference, and that the thanks of this Conference be and are hereby extended to Dr. Carroll and to all others contributing to the success of this labor of love, whether by active service or by any gifts of money.

F. J. PRETTYMAN,

F. M. THOMAS,

J. R. PEPPER.

Report of
 Executive
 Committee
 of Asbury
 Memorial
 Associa-
 tion.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ASBURY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Ecumenical Methodist Commission, held in New York City, August, 1914, Bishop Hoss moved a resolution, which was adopted, requesting "all Methodist Churches in the United States and Canada to observe in a suitable way" the centenary of the death of Bishop Francis Asbury on March 31, 1916.

Subsequently, at the request of representatives of various Methodist bodies, the Executive Committee itself took

the initiative, and at a meeting held in Washington, D. C., **MAY 17, FOURTEENTH DAY.** proceeded to create an organization to provide for such observance as might be deemed best. The outcome was the Asbury Memorial Association, consisting of the members of the Ecumenical Commission, together with other representatives of various bodies in the United States, approved by the Association itself on nomination.

Report of
Executive
Committee
of Asbury
Memorial
Associa-
tion.

The work has been in the hands of an Executive Committee of thirty-three, mostly of persons residing in or near the city of Washington, with a Committee of Direction to advise and act in minor matters in the intervals of the sessions of the Executive Committee. The officers of the Executive Committee are: Chairman, Bishop Earl Cranston; Vice Chairman, Chief Justice E. K. Campbell; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. H. K. Carroll; Recording Secretary, Dr. E. L. Watson; Treasurer, Mr. W. T. Gallier. The Churches represented are Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Methodist of Canada, Methodist Protestant, Free Methodist, Wesleyan Methodist, African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Colored Methodist Episcopal.

The Executive Committee prepared and published widely a plan in outline of observance for Annual Conferences and local Churches, the main features of which were:

1. A program by every Annual Conference at its session in 1916.

2. A sermon from every pulpit on a Sunday near the date of Asbury's death, March 31, 1816.

3. A wide circulation of literature appropriate to the beginnings of Methodism under Asbury and his contemporaries, and its achievements in America.

4. A bronze equestrian statue of Francis Asbury, to be erected in the city of Washington, D. C., by voluntary offerings from the numerous Methodist Churches on the continent. The observance recommended was carried out in a number of the Annual Conferences and by local Churches and by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saratoga, in May, 1916.

It was thought that voluntary offerings of one dollar each on the average from every Methodist Church would furnish a fund large enough to meet the cost of the statue, and its pedestal, estimated at about \$50,000. Amid other more pressing appeals this asking was overlooked and the returns were disappointing.

The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., November, 1916, requested the Executive Committee to secure an apportion-

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Report of
 Executive
 Committee
 of Asbury
 Memorial
 Association.

ment to the Annual Conferences of the sum expected from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the bishops pledging themselves to do what they could in their respective episcopal areas to raise the money apportioned. Accordingly \$30,000 was apportioned to the Annual Conferences in this country, the sums ranging from \$4 up to \$1,200, the average being less than \$250 to each Conference and Mission Conference. The response has been encouraging, the full amount apportioned having been raised and paid in many cases by the District Superintendents. The African Methodist Episcopal Church has pledged \$750, and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church \$500. The expenses of the Association have not been large in the aggregate, being chiefly for printing, postage, cost of attendance at regular meetings of the Executive Committee, photographs for "cuts" of the model, clerk hire, etc. Nothing has been paid for salaries or rent.

Application was made to Congress, with the approval of the National Fine Arts' Commission, without which no statue can be erected on public grounds in the city of Washington, for a site for the proposed statue. A joint resolution to provide a site was passed by the Senate in 1915, but was left in committee in the House. It was passed again by the Senate in the present session, and has been favorably reported from the Library Committee to the House. Its passage is expected.

The Executive Committee has selected as sculptor Mr. Augustus Lukeman, recommended by Daniel Chester French, the eminent artist. Mr. Lukeman was born in Richmond, Va., in 1872 and is represented in the world of art by numerous groups, statues, etc., among which are "Kit" Carson, at Trinidad, Colo.; Soldiers' Monument at Somerville, Mass.; President McKinley, at Canton, Ohio, and Adams, Mass.; Women of the Confederacy, at Raleigh, N. C.; and Professor Henry, at Princeton, N. J. Mr. Lukeman's working model of Francis Asbury has been approved, subject to modifications, by the Executive Committee, and he will be commissioned to execute the work when funds sufficient are in the hands of the Association.

The committee believes that personal subscriptions from men of means are necessary to the early completion of the fund. One subscription of \$1,000 has been secured.

Respectfully submitted.

EARL CRANSTON, *Chairman*;
 E. K. CAMPBELL, *Vice Chairman*;
 H. K. CARROLL, *Corresponding Secretary*;
 E. L. WATSON, *Recording Secretary*;
 W. T. GALLIHER, *Treasurer*.

On motion of H. N. Snyder, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, Report No. 8 of the Committee on Education was taken up out of its order and put upon its passage. The report was read. H. N. Snyder, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, Briscoe Carter, of the Louisiana Conference, Bascom Anthony and T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, M. T. Plyler, of the North Carolina Conference, J. C. C. Newton, of the Japan Mission, C. A. Waterfield, of the Memphis Conference, F. P. Culver, of the Central Texas Conference, and C. R. Jenkins, of the South Georgia Conference, spoke. Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, moved to amend by substituting "may" for "shall." J. W. Perry, of the Holston Conference, spoke. On motion of H. H. Sherman, of the Baltimore Conference, the privilege of the floor was granted Dr. R. H. Bennett, Director of the Correspondence School, and Dr. Bennett addressed the Conference. An amendment was offered by J. O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Conference; another offered by M. T. Plyler, of the North Carolina Conference, was accepted by Dr. Willson. The previous question was ordered, on motion of T. F. Temple, of the Central Texas Conference. President Snyder closed the debate. The amendment of Drs. Willson and Plyler was adopted; that of Dr. Anthony was lost. The report as amended was adopted, as follows:

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DAY.

Report No. 8
on Educa-
tion put
upon its
passage.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, REPORT NO. 8.

Report No. 8
on Educa-
tion
adopted as
amended.

The Committee on Education has examined the report of the Secretary of the Board of Education and respectfully submits the following Report No. 8:

1. To provide that the work of the Correspondence School be carried on in the future in connection with the two schools of theology, so that the territory east of the Mississippi River shall be served by the Candler School of Theology, and that west of the Mississippi River by the School of Theology of Southern Methodist University, provided the details of the plan can be satisfactorily worked out by the Board of Education in connection with the universities.

2. That a Secretary of Ministerial Supply and Training and of Religious Education be elected by the Board of

MAY 17. Education, who shall give practically all his time to ministerial supply and religious education, and only general superintendence to ministerial training. This work shall be under the immediate care of the Board of Education, who shall have authority to elect two directors of the Correspondence School, one of whom shall be located at Emory University and one at Southern Methodist University.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Report No. 8
on Education.

3. To change paragraph 731 of the Discipline by substituting the word "shall" for "may" in the ninth line. This change will require in the English-speaking Conferences that all courses for undergraduates shall be taken with the Correspondence School. The paragraph will then read as follows: "All ministerial candidates are strongly urged before entering the traveling connection to secure, if possible, a thorough collegiate and theological training. A certificate of graduation from a secondary school of good standing may be accepted by the Examining Committee in lieu of the English branches prescribed in the course for candidates for admission. In the case of English-speaking Conferences, the course for undergraduates shall be taken with the Correspondence School, or at a Preachers' Institute having the Conference courses of study as part of its work, and in each case an official statement testifying to that fact shall be presented to the Conference Examining Committee; on presentation of such statement the Examining Committee shall test the applicant's knowledge of the course of study, and shall report on the same to the Annual Conference; *provided*, that a certificate from a standard college of our Church, or from other than Methodist colleges of equal grade, may be accepted in lieu of any or all collegiate subjects prescribed for Conference undergraduates; and a certificate from a theological seminary or from the Biblical department of a standard college, that equivalent work has been done, may be accepted in lieu of the Biblical and theological subjects prescribed for candidates for admission or for Conference undergraduates. When practicable, the work of the committee may be done in connection with the Preachers' Institutes or other mid-year meetings, in which case the student shall be permitted to enroll immediately in the Correspondence School for the work of the succeeding year, subject to the formal passage of his character and advancement into the class of said succeeding year at the ensuing Annual Conference."

4. To change paragraph 730 of the Discipline relative to courses of study required of preachers and candidates for the ministry so as to read as follows: "The College of

Bishops shall prescribe correct courses of study for the following: (1) Candidates for license to preach; (2) those applying for recommendation for admission on trial by the Annual Conferences; (3) local preachers; (4) itinerant preachers; (5) Biblical and theological courses for candidates for admission on trial; and shall quadrennially review the same, making such changes as may be deemed advisable. The educational requirements for admission on trial into the traveling connection, so far as academic training is concerned, shall be equivalent to the requirement set by the Educational Commission for admission into the Freshman Class of a standard college; *provided, however,* that English History and Science may be accepted in lieu of the foreign language requirements; and *provided, further,* that this provision shall not apply to the German and Mexican preachers; and *provided, further,* that under special conditions clearly recognized as unusual, the Annual Conference may by a two-thirds vote admit a candidate who does not meet the academic requirements. *Provided,* that this law shall become effective with the next meeting of each Annual Conference."

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;

H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

Bishop-elect Du Bose, as Chairman of the Joint Commission on the Origin of American Methodism, asked that the report submitted by him and yesterday ordered to record be read. The report was read. (See Journal for Thursday afternoon, pages 219-223.)

A. F. Watkins called attention to certain papers, incorrectly numbered, which were re-numbered to go into Report No. 7 of the Committee on Education.

I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, gave notice that a protest would be filed against the action of the Conference in adopting Report No. 14 of the Board of Missions.

I. S. Patterson gives notice of protest.

L. S. Barton, of the East Oklahoma Conference, moved that we do now adjourn, to meet after the service of consecration of bishops this afternoon.

Announcements were made, the benediction was pronounced by Dr. J. C. Reed, of the Virginia Conference, and Conference stood adjourned.

Conference adjourns.

MAY 17.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

MAY 17.**FOURTEENTH
DAY.****CONSECRATION SERVICE.****Consecration
service.**

The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Wesley Memorial Building, Atlanta, Ga., for the consecration of bishops.

**Devotional
exercises.**

Bishop Hendrix announced Hymn 222, "Jesus! the name high over all," which was sung by the Conference.

Bishop Candler led in prayer.

Bishop Hendrix read the Scripture lesson from Hebrews xiii., and announced Hymn 223, "Let Zion's watchmen all awake."

**Sermon by
Bishop
Hendrix.**

Bishop Hendrix preached the sermon from Hebrews xiii. 7, 8.

Bishop Denny read the Collect.

F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, read the Epistle.

J. D. Simpson, of the North Alabama Conference, read the Gospel.

**Presentation
of bishops
elect.**

John M. Moore was presented by Frank M. Thomas, of the Louisville Conference, and Sam R. Hay, of the North Texas Conference.

W. F. McMurry was presented by T. E. Sharp, of the Memphis Conference, and R. H. Cooper, of the Missouri Conference.

U. V. W. Darlington was presented by R. T. Webb, of the Western Virginia Conference, and H. C. Morrison, of the Kentucky Conference.

H. M. Du Bose was presented by B. F. Frazier, of the North Georgia Conference, and C. O. Jones, of the North Georgia Conference.

W. N. Ainsworth was presented by W. F. Smith and Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference.

James Cannon, Jr., was presented by R. H. Bennett, Director of the Correspondence School, and J. C. Reed, of the Virginia Conference.

Bishop Hendrix moved the Conference to prayer.

Bishop Hendrix addressed the bishops elect and propounded the ordination questions.

Bishop Lambuth led in prayer.

Bishop Murrah led in the "*Veni, Creator, Spiritus.*"

MAY 17.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

Bishop Hendrix led in the imposition of hands, being joined by Bishops Atkins and Mouzon, and in each case by the presenting elders.

Bishop Candler delivered to each bishop elect a Bible with the disciplinary charge.

Bishop Mouzon offered the concluding prayer, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Atkins, after which the Secretary of the College of Bishops presented to each of the newly consecrated bishops his ordination parchment. Benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Conference met immediately following the service of consecration of bishops, 5 P.M., Bishop Lambuth in the chair.

The opening devotional service was conducted by the Rev. C. C. Selecman, of the Los Angeles Conference, and consisted of singing Hymn 506, "I need Thee every hour," and prayer. Opening
devotional
exercises.

The Journal of the morning session was read and approved. Minutes
approved.

Bishop Lambuth resigned the chair to Bishop Mouzon.

E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, moved that the rule be suspended and Report No. 4 of the Committee on War Work be put upon its passage. The report was adopted, as follows: Report No. 4
on War
Work
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON WAR WORK, REPORT NO. 4.

Whereas the field of war activities is so extensive, and the necessity of larger representation so urgent, in order to meet the varying demands involved; therefore

Be it resolved, That the College of Bishops be now authorized to add two more clerical and two more lay members to the Commission, and that the Commission on War Work be authorized to increase its number as in its judgment may seem wise.

W. R. LAMBUTH, *Chairman*;
J. H. WILSON, *Secretary*.

Telegram
from
General
Assembly
of
Southern
Presbyter-
ian
Church.

The following telegram from the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church was received and read:

MAY 17.

DURANT, OKLA., May 17, 1918.

**FOURTEENTH
DAY.**General Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
Atlanta, Ga.Rejoicing in our oneness in Christ Jesus, we pray God's
choicest blessing upon you as you go from strength to
strength in the Master's service.JAMES I. VANCE, *Moderator;*WILLIAM H. LAW, *Stated Clerk.*Report No. 30 of Com-
mittee on
Revisals
adopted.On motion of Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia
Conference, Report No. 30 of the Committee on Revisals
was adopted, under suspension of the rule, as follows:**COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 30.**Your Committee on Revisals nominate E. B. Chappell
and F. N. Parker in place of U. V. W. Darlington and H.
M. Du Bose on the Commission on Constitution.BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman;*E. O. WATSON, *Secretary.*Report No. 8
on Pub-
lishing
Interests
adopted.W. D. Bradfield, of the West Texas Conference, moved
the suspension of the rule. The motion prevailed. Re-
port No. 8 of the Committee on Publishing Interests was
adopted, as follows:**COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS, REPORT
NO. 8.**Your Committee on Publishing Interests, having consid-
ered various memorials on the subject of strengthening our
connectional and Conference organs, recommend the adop-
tion of the following:Whereas (1) there is imperative need for increasing
the circulation of both our general and Conference organs;
whereas (2) the interests of the general organ and Con-
ference organs should be so related that each and all may
coöperate; and whereas (3) any plan to secure these re-
sults must require a painstaking study of all the elements
of the situation with careful presentation of facts and
figures such as this General Conference and your commit-
tee do not possess; therefore*Be it resolved*, That a committee of seven be hereby
created, and authorized to convene on the call of the first-
named member, and to invite in consultation representa-
tives of all the periodicals involved, and to endeavor at that
or subsequent sittings to formulate a plan to be submitted
to the next General Conference; *provided, however*, if the
Commission is able to present a plan which is approved

by the Book Committee, on the one hand, and a sufficient number of Conference organs on the other hand, to justify earlier executions, the plan may be put into operation before the next General Conference. **MAY 17. FOURTEENTH DAY.**

The following are nominated to constitute the Commission: Rev. Charles W. Tadlock, Rev. S. H. C. Bergen, Rev. G. E. Cameron, Rev. G. H. Lambeth, Mr. Jo B. Morgan, Mr. Asa G. Candler, and Dr. W. P. Few.

We respectfully request concurrence in the above.

W. D. BRADFIELD, *Chairman*;

F. M. DANIEL, *Secretary*.

Under suspension of the rule, Report No. 9 of the Committee on Publishing Interests was adopted, as follows: **Report No. 9 on Publishing Interests adopted.**

COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS, REPORT NO. 9.

We, your Committee on Publishing Interests, having had before us a resolution regarding the *Pacific Advocate* and papers regarding the *Nashville Advocate*, having carefully gone into the matter, recommend that the Book Committee be instructed to set apart \$14,000 to be used by the *Christian Advocate* during the quadrennium to secure for the editor such editorial and other assistance as he may need.

We further recommend that the Book Committee be instructed to set apart \$16,000 for the use of the *Pacific Methodist* during the quadrennium.

Respectfully submitted.

W. D. BRADFIELD, *Chairman*;

F. M. DANIEL, *Secretary*.

Under suspension of the rule, Report No. 5 of the Committee on Publishing Interests was adopted, as follows: **Report No. 5 on Publishing Interests adopted.**

COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS, REPORT NO. 5.

We, your Committee on Publishing Interests, having had before us a resolution in regard to tract and evangelistic literature, recommend that paragraph 449, Chapter XIV., of the Discipline, be substituted with the following language:

"There shall be a Central Committee of five, which shall be styled 'A Board of Managers of Tract and Evangelistic

MAY 17. Literature.' This Board shall consist of one of the Publishing Agents, the Book Editor, the Home Mission Secretary, and two ministers to be appointed by the bishop. This Board shall be charged with the duty of providing a suitable supply of tracts on the doctrine, history, polity, and evangelistic work of Methodism, for general distribution, and the Publishing House shall appropriate \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of the same. It shall be the duty of the Board of Christian Literature to provide for the general distribution of such tracts throughout the Annual Conference."

W. D. BRADFIELD, *Chairman*;

F. M. DANIEL, *Secretary*.

Under suspension of the rule, Report No. 4 of the Committee on Publishing Interests was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS, REPORT
NO. 4.

Spanish edition of Discipline ordered.

We, your Committee on Publishing Interests, having had before us a resolution asking that the Publishing Agents and Book Editor be directed to bring out a Spanish edition of the forthcoming Book of Discipline, recommend concurrence.

W. D. BRADFIELD, *Chairman*;

F. M. DANIEL, *Secretary*.

Report No. 7 on Publishing Interests adopted. Under suspension of the rule, Report No. 7 of the Committee on Publishing Interests was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS, REPORT
NO. 7.

Your Committee on Publishing Interests, having considered a memorial from the Little Rock Conference delegates suggesting change in Question 7, page 39, of the Discipline of 1914, recommend that Question 7, page 39, be stricken out, and that the following question be inserted as the next question following Question 6, to be asked at the First Quarterly Conference—namely, "Who are appointed to assist the pastor in the circulation of our Christian literature?" And we further recommend a new question for the Third Quarterly Conference, to be inserted immediately following Question 9, page 40, of the Discipline—namely, "What has been done by the pastor and his assistants to put our Christian literature into all the homes of his charge?"

W. D. BRADFIELD, *Chairman*;

F. M. DANIEL, *Secretary*.

On motion of W. Erskine Williams, Report No. 3 of the Committee on Laymen's Missionary Movement was taken up out of its order and adopted, as follows:

MAY 17.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

Report No. 3
on
Laymen's
Missionary
Movement
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT,
REPORT NO. 3.

Your Committee on Laymen's Missionary Movement, having before it the report of the General Secretary and other papers touching the activities of laymen, make the following as Report No. 3:

Be it resolved, That the Discipline, Chapter II., Section II., paragraph 52, Question 51, be amended by striking out all after the words "Lay Leader"; so that, when amended, the question will read: "Question 51. Who is elected Conference Lay Leader?"

Be it resolved, That the Discipline be further amended by striking out the whole of paragraph 80, Chapter II., Section III., and substituting instead thereof the following:

"Paragraph 80. The District Conference shall elect a District Lay Leader, who shall be chairman of a Committee on Lay Activities. Let this committee be composed of the District Lay Leader and the Charge Lay Leader from each charge in the district."

Be it resolved, That the Discipline be further amended by striking out Question 6, Chapter II., Section V., paragraph 95, and the substitution therefor of another paragraph reading as follows:

"Paragraph 96. Before the session of the Annual Conference, the Church Conference shall elect a Church Lay Leader, a Missionary Committee, an Evangelistic Committee, and a Social Service Committee."

W. ERSKINE WILLIAMS, *Chairman*;

W. W. BALL, *Secretary*.

On motion of Bascom Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, Report No. 24 of the Committee on Revisals was taken up out of its order and adopted, as follows:

Report No.
24 on
Revisals
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 24.

Your Committee on Revisals has had before it a resolution signed by W. E. Arnold, B. C. Horton, E. G. B. Mann, and C. B. Van Arsdall concerning a rearrangement and grouping under proper subheads of the Minute Questions of the Annual Conference, and we recommend concurrence in the following:

MAY 17. *Resolved,* That paragraph 52 of the Discipline, Chapter
FOURTEENTH II., Section II., be amended so as to read as follows:
DAY.

Disciplinary questions, asked: "Paragraph 52. *Ans.* The following questions shall be asked:

"I. AS TO PROBATIONERS.

"1. Who are admitted on trial?

"2. Who remain on trial?

"3. Who are discontinued?

"II. AS TO CONFERENCE MEMBERSHIP.

"4. Who are admitted into full connection?

"5. Who are readmitted?

"6. Who are received by transfer from other Conferences?

"7. Who are received from other Churches as traveling preachers?

"8. Who are located this year?

"9. Who have withdrawn or been expelled?

"10. Who are transferred to other Conferences?

"11. What preachers have died during the year?

"III. AS TO ORDERS.

"12. Who are the deacons of one year?

"13. What traveling preachers and what local preachers have been elected deacons?

"14. What traveling preachers and what local preachers have been ordained deacons?

"15. What traveling preachers and what local preachers have been elected elders?

"16. What traveling preachers and what local preachers have been ordained elders?

"IV. AS TO CONFERENCE RELATIONS.

"17. Are all the preachers blameless in their life and official administration?

"18. Who are supernumerary?

"19. Who are superannuated?

"V. AS TO STATISTICS.

"20. What is the number of districts, of pastoral charges, and of societies in this Conference?

"21. How many have been licensed to preach, and what is the number of local preachers and of members?

"22. How many adults and how many infants have been baptized during the year?

"23. What is the number of Epworth Leagues and of Epworth League members?

"24. What is the number of Sunday schools, of Sunday school officers and teachers, and of Sunday school scholars enrolled during the year? **MAY 17.** **FOURTEENTH DAY.**

"25. What is the number of Women's Missionary Societies, and what is the number of members of the same? Disciplinary questions.

"26. What are the educational statistics?

"VI. AS TO FINANCES.

"27. What has been contributed for the following causes: Foreign Missions? Home and Conference Missions? Church Extension? Education? Conference Claimants and Superannuate Endowment Fund? American Bible Society? General Conference Expense? Women's Missionary Societies?

"28. What has been contributed for the support of the ministry? For bishops? For presiding elders? For preachers in charge?

"29. What is the grand total contributed for all purposes from all sources in this Conference this year?

"VII. AS TO CHURCH PROPERTY.

"30. What is the number of houses of worship, their value, and the amount of indebtedness thereon?

"31. What is the number of parsonages, their value, and the amount of indebtedness thereon?

"32. What amount of insurance is carried on Church property and what amount has been paid out in premiums?

"33. How many churches and parsonages have been damaged or destroyed during the year, what is the amount of damage, and what has been collected thereon?

"VIII. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

"34. Who is elected Conference Lay Leader and what is the report of the Board of Lay Activities?

"35. Where shall the next session of the Conference be held?

"36. Where are the preachers stationed this year?"

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;

E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

On motion of J. M. Barcus, of the Central Texas Conference, Report No. 3 of the Committee on Church Extension was taken up out of its order and adopted, as follows:

Report No. 3
on Church
Extension
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH EXTENSION, REPORT NO. 3.

Your committee have had before them for consideration the report of the General Conference Special Committee on

MAY 17. the Washington City Representative Church, and submit the following for your adoption:
 FOURTEENTH DAY.

Report No. 3
 on Church
 Extension
 adopted.

"Your subcommittee, to which was referred the report of the General Conference Committee on the Representative Church, Washington, D. C., submit the following:

"We heartily commend the splendid work of the committee and the successful labor of Dr. George S. Sexton in bringing this great enterprise so far on the way to completion. The thanks of the entire Church are due the committee, and we also make appreciative mention of the service of Rev. S. S. McKenney, for some time the Field Representative of the Committee.

"We recommend (1) that this General Conference reaffirm the action of preceding General Conferences concerning the Representative Church; (2) that the present committee, Bishop W. A. Candler, Bishop John C. Kilgo, Bishop J. H. McCoy, and the Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, be continued until the enterprise is completed; (3) that the committee be given authority to provide for four years, in such a way as it deems best, an adequate sum to supplement the current expense fund of the Church.

"During the year Hon. W. W. Ball, of Kentucky, and Col. Sam P. Tate, of Georgia, have been added to the National Building Committee."

The Committee on Church Extension also had before them a memorial from the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and memorials from other sources, requesting the General Conference to consolidate the work of Home Missions and Church Extension. This whole subject was referred to a special committee, to meet a like committee from your Standing Committee on Missions. This joint committee, after due consideration, reached a unanimous conclusion, expressed in the following resolution, the adoption of which we respectfully recommend:

"*Be it resolved*, That a commission be selected, composed of one bishop, to be nominated by the College of Bishops, one minister and one layman each from the Board of Church Extension and Board of Missions, to be nominated by their respective boards, and two women, to be nominated by the Woman's Missionary Council, to which shall be referred the question of the transfer of the department of Home Missions from the Board of Missions to the Board of Church Extension. Said Commission to consider and report, with recommendations, to the next General Conference.

W. F. McMURRY, *Chairman*;
 J. M. BARCUS, *Secretary*.

Permission was granted to F. P. Culver, of the Central Texas Conference, to make certain changes in Report No. 2 of the Committee on Boundaries and Finance, as follows:

MAY 17.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

Changes
made in
Report No.
2 on Boundaries.

The Western delegates ask unanimous consent to substitute the word "Northwest" for the word "Northwestern" in Report No. 2, Committee on Boundaries and Finance, Calendar Item 17, so the name of the Conference formed by uniting the three Conferences will be "The Northwest Conference."

C. L. MCCAUSLAND,
T. B. REAGAN,
JOHN H. DILLS,
G. R. HODGINS.

Under suspension of the rule, on motion of M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, Report No. 5 of the Committee on Temperance and Social Service was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 5
on Temperance
and Social
Service
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE, REPORT NO. 5.

Chapter V., paragraph 224, providing that the Annual Conference Committee on Temperance be constituted a Quadrennial Board on Temperance and Social Service.

In Chapter V. insert a new paragraph, to read:

"Paragraph 224. Each Annual Conference shall organize a Quadrennial Board on Temperance and Social Service, composed of one layman from each district and an equal number of traveling preachers."

MARVIN T. HAW, *Chairman*;
C. C. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

Report No. 6 of the Committee on Temperance and Social Service was, under suspension of the rules, taken up out of its order and adopted, as follows:

Report No. 6
on Temperance
and Social
Service
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE, REPORT NO. 6.

Your committee recommend that there be established a commission to be known as the Commission on Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be composed of seven members (one bishop, three traveling preachers, and three laymen), to be nominated by your Committee on Temperance and Social Service and elected by the General Conference.

MAY 17.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

It shall be the function of this commission to consider the demands of temperance and social service upon our Church and our people, to formulate plans for the correlation of the various agencies of the Church in any way charged with these interests, and to plan for the more thorough instruction of our people and the direction and development of their activities.

The commission shall assemble within ninety days after the adjournment of this General Conference, at the call of the bishop who is a member, or on call of three members of the commission, and organize at its first session and undertake such work as it may deem advisable and raise such funds by voluntary contribution as it may judge necessary; provided that the traveling expenses of the members of this commission shall be met in the way provided for the expense of commissions ordered by the General Conference.

The commission shall meet at least annually. It shall have the power to fill any vacancies occurring by sickness, death, resignation, or removal.

It shall be the duty of this commission to report annually to the College of Bishops, to formulate a program of social service to be presented, together with a report of its proceedings and work, to the next General Conference.

This commission is instructed to coöperate with the Annual Conference Boards of Temperance and Social Service and to receive reports from them as to the work in the various Conferences.

M. T. HAW, *Chairman*;

C. B. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

Reports 5
 and 6 on
 Missions
 explained
 and
 adopted.

On motion of P. S. Rader, of the Southwest Missouri Conference, Reports Nos. 5 and 6 of the Committee on Missions were taken up out of their order, and, after explanation by E. E. Clements, of the Cuba Mission, were adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 5.

Your Committee on Missions had before it for consideration a memorial from the Cuba Mission, proposing the creation of the Mission Annual Conference according to the following plan:

First, insert in Chapter II. of the Discipline a section to be known as Section III., and entitled "Of the Mission Annual Conference," to follow paragraph 68, to be numbered and to read as follows:

"SECTION III.

"Of the Mission Annual Conference.

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DAY.

"Question 1. What directions are given concerning the Mission Annual Conference? Mission Annual Conference authorized.

"Paragraph —, *Ans. 1.* In mission fields of the Church when the work becomes sufficiently advanced and developed the General Conference may direct the organization of a Mission Annual Conference.

"Paragraph —, *Ans. 2.* The Mission Annual Conference shall be composed (1) of all the missionaries employed by the Board of Missions and under appointment of the bishop in charge of the Mission, (2) of all the Mission traveling preachers, (3) of lay leaders, the number of whom and the mode of their appointment each Mission Conference shall determine for itself, it being understood that local preachers may be lay delegates.

"Paragraph —, *Ans. 3.* It shall be the duty of the Mission Annual Conference to inquire into the condition of the work as to the spiritual state, missions, self-support, Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues, Church Extension, and all other matters pertaining to Church life and activity, constituting for the purpose committees and permanent boards as may be deemed necessary.

"Paragraph —, *Ans. 5.* In each Mission Annual Conference there shall be a Committee of Finance composed of the District Superintendents and the Mission Treasurer. This committee shall have charge of the administration of the funds of the Mission in harmony with the plans of the Board of Missions and of the episcopal supervision.

"Paragraph —, *Ans. 5.* The Mission Annual Conference shall have power:

"(1) To admit applicants on trial and into full connection as Mission traveling preachers; provided said applicants fulfill the established requirements for such relationship. It shall also have power to discontinue, locate, or superannuate Mission traveling preachers by the same methods and for the same reasons that the Discipline requires in the case of members of an Annual Conference.

"(2) To elect suitable persons to deacons' and elders' orders in harmony with the requirements of the Discipline.

"(3) To license proper and duly recommended persons to preach, to annually pass upon the character and official administration of all the Mission traveling preachers and the local preachers that reside within the bounds of the

MAY 17. Mission, and to renew their licenses on application for the same.
FOURTEENTH DAY.

"Paragraph —, *Ans. 6.* A bishop or, in his absence, one of the superintendents chosen by ballot shall preside in the Mission Annual Conference.

"Paragraph —, *Ans. 7.* The bishop shall appoint the time of holding the Mission Annual Conference.

"Paragraph —, *Ans. 8.* Each Mission Annual Conference shall appoint the place of its own sitting; but should it become necessary to change this place after it has been fixed by the Conference, the superintendents, with the consent of the bishop in charge, shall have power to make such change.

"Paragraph —, *Ans. 9.* The Mission Annual Conference shall examine the records of the Quarterly Conference.

"Paragraph —, *Ans. 10.* At the session next preceding the General Conference the Mission Annual Conference shall elect one clerical delegate to the General Conference, said delegate to be a member of some Annual Conference, and to have voice and vote in the General Conference."

Second, insert in Chapter III., immediately after Section VIII., paragraph 164, a section to be known as Section IX., to be numbered and to read as follows:

"SECTION IX.

"Of Mission Traveling Preachers.

Directions
concerning
Mission
traveling
preachers.

"Question. What directions are given concerning Mission traveling preachers?

"Paragraph —, *Ans. 1.* A Mission traveling preacher, deacon, or elder is one who is a member of a Mission Annual Conference without being a member of an Annual Conference. In the election of Mission traveling deacons and elders the Mission Annual Conference shall require of all applicants the conditions and qualifications demanded of traveling deacons and elders by an Annual Conference. The duties, responsibilities, rights, and privileges of Mission traveling deacons and elders shall be the same as traveling deacons and elders, except that their membership is confined to a Mission Annual Conference."

We recommend concurrence. We also recommend that the General Conference constitute the Cuba Mission into the Cuba Mission Annual Conference.

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;
 R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 6.

MAY 17.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

We, your committee, had before us certain memorials setting forth the fact that the Quarterly Conference of Wesley Memorial Church, Atlanta, Ga., had formerly tendered to the General Conference the splendid Wesley Memorial building as a plant in which to operate a training school for mission workers.

Text of Report No. 6.

We recommend that the matter be referred to the Board of Missions with power to act.

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;
R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

Bishop Mouzon resigned the chair to Bishop John M. Moore. Bishop Moore presides.

F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, made a motion for a night session. On motion of E. G. B. Mann, of the Kentucky Conference, the motion was laid on the table.

Unanimous consent was granted the Committee on J. R. Pepper and W. R. Lambuth named as President and Vice President of Board of Missions. Report No. 7 on Church Relations adopted.

H. N. Snyder moved that we take up out of its order Report No. 7 of the Committee on Church Relations. The motion prevailed, and the report was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH RELATIONS, REPORT NO. 7.

We, your Committee on Church Relations, beg to submit our Report No. 7, as follows:

We nominate the following persons to compose the Commission on the Unification of Methodism as provided for by the recent action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Bishop W. A. Candler, Bishop Collins Denny, Bishop E. D. Mouzon, Bishop John M. Moore, Bishop James Cannon, Jr.; F. M. Thomas, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Young, Atlanta, Ga.; C. M. Bishop, Georgetown, Tex.; E. B. Chappell, Nashville, Tenn.; T. N. Ivey, Nashville, Tenn.; A. F. Watkins, Jackson, Miss.; A. J. Lamar, Nashville, Tenn.; Paul H. Linn, Fayette, Mo.; C. C. Selecman, Los Angeles, Cal.; James E. Dickey, Atlanta, Ga.; M. L. Walton, Woodstock, Va.; H. N. Snyder, Spartanburg, S. C.; Percy D. Maddin, Nashville, Tenn.; J. R. Pepper, Memphis, Tenn.; R. S. Members of Commission on Unification of Methodism.

MAY 17. Hyer, Dallas, Tex.; J. H. Reynolds, Conway, Ark.; R. E. Blackwell, Ashland, Va.; T. D. Samford, Opelika, Ala.; H. H. White, Alexandria, La.; J. G. McGowan, Water Valley, Miss.

Alternates: Bishop H. M. Du Bose and Bishop W. N. Ainsworth; W. D. Bradfield, Dallas, Tex.; I. C. Jenkins, Jacksonville, Fla.; L. E. Todd, St. Louis, Mo.; D. H. Kern, Roanoke, Va.; E. W. Hines, Louisville, Ky.; G. T. Fitzhugh, Memphis, Tenn.; W. P. Few, Durham, N. C.; C. M. Hay, St. Louis, Mo.

Respectfully submitted. H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;

R. H. WYNN, *Secretary*.

Adjournment.

Adjournment was ordered on motion of T. D. Ellis.

Announcements were made and the Conference adjourned, after receiving the benediction pronounced by F. S. Parker.

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FIFTEENTH DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918.

Opening.

According to rule, Conference convened Saturday, May 18, at 9 A.M., in session of the fifteenth day, Bishop Moore in the chair.

Devotional service.

The devotional service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. O. E. Goddard, of the Texas Conference, and consisted of the singing of Hymn 388, "A charge to keep I have," the Shepherd Psalm recited in concert, and prayer.

Minutes approved.

The Journal for the service of consecration of bishops and for the afternoon service was read and approved.

Bishop Moore resigned the chair to Bishop W. F. McMurtry.

Report No. 9
on Temperance.

On motion of M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, Report No. 9 of the Committee on Temperance and Social Service was put upon its passage, under suspension of the rule, and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE, REPORT NO. 9.

NOMINATION OF COMMISSION.

[Bishop James Cannon, Jr.]*

Clerical: Rev. Comer Woodard, D.D., Southern Methodist

*Bishop James Cannon, Jr., was subsequently named as a member of the Commission in place of Bishop McMurtry, who had been assigned to Episcopal supervision in the Orient.

University; Rev. E. B. Chappell, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.;
Rev. George R. Stuart, D.D., Birmingham, Ala.

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Laymen: Edgar H. Johnson, Dean of Emory College;
Daniel Morton, M.D., St. Joseph, Mo.; Frank Talbott, Dan-
ville, Va.

MARVIN T. HAW, *Chairman*;
C. C. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

M. N. Manning, lay alternate from the North Ala-Alternate substituted.
bama Conference, was seated in place of T. C. Banks.

The following resolution, presented by T. D. Ellis, of
the South Georgia Conference, was amended and passed
as amended:

Be it resolved, That the Publishing Agents be authorized Board of Finance
to pay the expenses of the Board of Finance out of funds assessed for the expenses of the General Conference until such time as the Board of Finance may have funds in its possession that may be used in payment of its own expenses; *provided*, that the Board of Finance reimburse the Publishing Agents out of funds in their hands as soon as possible.
T. D. ELLIS,
M. T. HAW.

J. O. Willson, of the Upper South Carolina Confer-Resolution of
ence, presented the following resolution of thanks, passed.
which was adopted by a rising vote:

Be it resolved by the General Conference assembled in its Eighteenth Session: 1. That our heartfelt thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to all Atlanta, especially to the Bishop resident here, the presiding elders and pastors of our Church, and the pastors of other Churches, to the Associated Press, to the *Constitution*, *Georgian*, *Journal*, the *Wesleyan Advocate*, and other papers, the telephone and telegraph companies, the pretty pages, the military band of Camp Gordon, the choirs of the city, the hotels, and other places of entertainment. Our Atlanta friends have been unstinted in their kindnesses and have greatly facilitated the work of our Conference. We pray God's blessing upon them in all things.

2. That we are particularly indebted to Rev. J. H. Eakes and J. A. Sharp and their Committees on Entertainment for their assiduous care and their unfailing patience and courtesy.

3. That we record also our thanks to the Father of Mercies that we have met, deliberated, differed sometimes; but we met and will part as brethren, and pray that He may

MAY 18. forgive any mistakes and bless all that has been acceptable
FIFTEENTH in His sight.
DAY.

H. C. MORRISON,	J. A. BURROW,
R. E. L. MORGAN,	JOHN O. WILLSON,
J. E. WOOSLEY,	R. E. TURNIPSEED,
H. A. BOAZ,	W. ERSKINE WILLIAMS.
JOHN M. BARCUS,	

Bascom Anthony, as Chairman of the Committee on Revisals, was granted thirty minutes in which to bring up out of their order important bills on the Calendar. Under this permission the following reports were presented and adopted:

Report No.
26 on
Revisals
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 26.

Your Committee on Revisals considered the memorial from the Shelbyville District Conference, of the Kentucky Annual Conference, proposing the arrangement and printing of a special Quarterly Conference blank containing the questions only to be asked for each Quarterly Conference.

We recommend nonconcurrence.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
 E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Report No.
22 on
Revisals
adopted.

Report No. 22 of the Committee on Revisals was amended by substitution of the word "apportioned" for "assessed":

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 22.

Your Committee on Revisals considered a memorial from the Mississippi Conference delegation asking that the Quarterly Conference questions be so amended as to show what has been apportioned on each Church of a charge for ministerial support and for the Conference collections.

We recommend concurrence in this memorial and submit the following amendments to the Discipline:

Amend paragraph 91, Section IV., Chapter II., page 39, line 3, by striking out the matter as contained under Questions 3 and 4, lines 3 to 9 inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof:

"3. What amount has been estimated by the board of stewards for the support of the preacher in charge (and his assistant) for the present year, and how has it been apportioned to the Churches?

"4. What amount has been apportioned to this charge by

the district stewards, and how is such amount apportioned to the Churches of this charge?" **MAY 12.**
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BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;

E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 16 of the Committee on Revisals was adopted, as follows:

Report No.
16 on
Revisals
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 16.

Your Committee on Revisals considered the following, signed by H. B. Johnston, J. R. Pepper, N. L. Linebaugh, and others, relative to vacancies in the Licensing Committee: That page 35, Chapter II., Section III., paragraph 78, be amended by adding "In case of death, or any other clearly impossible reason to act, the presiding elder shall fill the vacancy," so that it shall read:

"Paragraph 78, *Ans.* 10. The District Conference shall elect annually, on nomination of the presiding elder, a Licensing Committee of six or four, of which the presiding elder shall be a member and chairman. In case of death, or any other clearly impossible reason to act, the presiding elder shall fill the vacancy. They shall serve until the ensuing Annual Conference."

The remainder of the paragraph to read as now.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;

E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Bishop McMurry resigned the chair to Bishop U. V. W. Darlington.

Report No. 13 of the Committee on Revisals was adopted, as follows:

Report No.
13 on
Revisals
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 13.

Your Committee on Revisals, after carefully considering a memorial signed by John O. Willson, R. E. Stackhouse, Martin E. Lawson, and R. E. Turnipseed, asking that there be added to our Discipline a paragraph providing for a Board of Conflicts, recommend concurrence and present the following:

Add to Chapter X., page 143, immediately following paragraph 362-H, a new paragraph, to be numbered 363 and to read as follows, viz.:

"The Committee on Appeals is hereby empowered and directed to sit as a Board of Conflict on the call of the president, or at other times when called together as hereinbefore provided, to consider and decide all cases of conflict in authority and administration arising in any of the General

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Boards of our Church, with any other Church authority; or within or between the boards themselves, in the conduct of affairs either at home or in the foreign fields, whenever such cases of conflict shall be brought to the attention of the president in a written statement, signed by at least one bishop, two preachers, and three laymen. When proceeding in such cases, the committee shall take testimony according to the methods pursued by our Church courts in general, and shall hear representatives of the various parties and boards involved, after which it shall consider and decide the cause or causes at issue, and its decision shall be final."

Substitute for the form "Paragraph 362-I," the form "Paragraph 364," and leave the paragraph otherwise unaltered.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;

E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Report No.
 28 on
 Revisals
 adopted.

Report No. 28 of the Committee on Revisals was read. F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, and L. S. Barton, of the East Oklahoma Conference, spoke to the report, which was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 28.

Your Committee on Revisals considered the memorial by L. P. Shearer, E. W. Lindsey, S. L. Heisinger, E. E. Robinson, W. R. Thornton, O. F. Killiam, and we recommend that paragraph 143, Ans. 20, of the Discipline, as it now stands, be stricken out, and that the following be substituted:

"Paragraph 143, Ans. 20. To furnish every one removing from his charge with a certificate in the following form: 'The bearer hereof — has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in — C. Station (circuit or mission) — Conference.'

"(When this certificate is presented to and accepted by another Church, notice of the same according to the attached form shall be sent to the undersigned. The person to whom this certificate is issued shall remain a member of this Church until such notice is received or until otherwise dismissed.)

"Void after one year from this date. (Signed ——— Pastor.'

"The return notice to be attached to a certificate shall be in the following form:

"The certificate of membership of — from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in — is hereby acknowledged. He (or she) has been duly received as a member of this

Church, and thereby ceases to be a member of the Church issuing said certificate.

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"Date _____ Pastor,
_____ Church."

"Notice of the removal of a member shall be sent to the pastor of the charge, or the presiding elder of the district, into which said member shall remove. Such notice shall be in the following form and shall be printed with and detachable from the blank certificate:

"_____, bearing his (or her) certificate of membership, is moving from this charge to _____.

"Date _____ Pastor,
"Address to _____ Church."

"A complete record of each transfer shall be kept on the stub in a blank certificate book in the following form:

"(Stub) 'Name _____; date issued _____; date of acknowledgment of certificate and actual transfer of membership _____; name of pastor issuing certificate _____; name of pastor acknowledging certificate _____.'"

We recommend concurrence.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

J. W. Perry, of the Holston Conference, by unanimous consent was granted the privilege of proposing an amendment to paragraph 393 of the Discipline. The amendment was adopted, as follows:

Amendment
to para-
graph 393
adopted.

Be it resolved, That we enact the following amendment to paragraph 393, Section VI.: Omit the first sentence, strike out the word "Joint," and insert in its place the word "Conference." And add after the word "Board" the words "of Finance." So that the paragraph as amended shall read: "The Conference Board of Finance shall decide all issues that may exist between the stewards and the presiding elders, or any of the preachers, in regard to salaries, and their decision shall be final; but in no case shall they allow any preacher to have a claim on the Church he has served, as of debt, after his pastoral connection has ceased."

J. W. PERRY,
D. M. McLEOD.

Bishop Darlington resigned the chair to Bishop H. M. Du Bose.

Report No. 27 of the Committee on Revisals was adopted, as follows:

Report No.
27 on
Revisals
adopted.

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COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 27.

Your Committee on Revisals considered the memorial resolution signed by A. D. Porter and George B. Winslow:

"That the Church Conference may be brought more definitely to the attention of the Quarterly Conference, in paragraph 91, page 42, the Book of Discipline, after Question 25 add Question 26. So that it will read:

"How many Church Conferences have been held during the present quarter, and what is the report of the Church Conference Secretary?"

"Change the numbering of 26 and 27 to correspond with the change in the number of questions, making Question 26 to be Question 27, and Question 27 to be Question 28.

"In paragraph 93, page 44, Ans. 2, after the words 'and shall furnish the pastor with an alphabetical roll of the Church' add 'and shall make a written report to the Quarterly Conference.'"

We recommend concurrence.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Report No.
14 on
Revisals.

Dr. Anthony, of the South Georgia Conference, moved that Report No. 14 of the Committee on Revisals be taken up out of its order. The motion prevailed and the report was taken up. The paper was read. E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, moved the substitution of the minority report. S. C. Hatcher, of the Virginia Conference, spoke. R. P. Shuler gave information. A point of order was raised by W. W. Armstrong, of the Memphis Conference, that the time granted for consideration of reports of the Committee on Revisals had expired. On motion of J. J. Stowe, of the Tennessee Conference, the time was extended for the completion of the matter in hand. F. J. Prettyman, of the Baltimore Conference, J. M. Barcus, of the Central Texas Conference, and E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, spoke. L. D. Hamilton, of the Memphis Conference, moved the previous question. The motion prevailed. By request of the chairman of the committee, R. P. Shuler, of the North Texas Conference, spoke for the report in conclusion of the debate. The minority report was adopted by a division of 132 to 96, as follows:

Minority
report
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, MINORITY REPORT.
SUBSTITUTING NO. 14.

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ATLANTA, GA., MAY 11, 1918.

To the Presiding Bishop and Members of the General Conference in Session at Atlanta, Ga., May, 1918:

The undersigned, constituting a minority of the Committee on Revisals, having fully considered the memorials before said committee, asking for changes in the law of the Church providing for the election of stewards and other Church officers by the Church Conference instead of the Quarterly Conference, respectfully recommend nonconurrence instead of and in lieu of the majority report this day filed with the Secretary of the General Conference.

Respectfully submitted.

P. A. MARTIN,	T. H. DORSEY,
J. G. MCGOWAN,	O. F. WILLIAMS,
E. O. WATSON,	GEORGE H. THOMPSON.
H. M. DU BOSE,	

The following telegram was read, and the Secretary was instructed to make suitable response:

LEITCHFIELD, KY., MAY 17, 1918

Rev. A. F. Watkins, Secretary, General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga.

To the Brethren of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Session at Atlanta, Greeting:

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Louisville Conference, in session at Leitchfield, Ky., is watching with keen and prayerful interest the proceedings of the General Conference.

KATIE McDANIELS.

T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, offered the following resolution for the submission of the constitutional questions already approved to the Annual Conferences. Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, proposed an amendment. E. W. Alderson, of the North Texas Conference, proposed an amendment, but afterwards accepted the amendment proposed. T. D. Ellis then accepted the Linn amendment. H. N. Snyder, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, proposed to amend by substituting "Shall full laity rights be extended to the women of the Church?" The previous question being ordered on motion of A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama

Greeting
from
Woman's
Missionary
Society,
Louisville
Conference.

On laity
rights for
women.

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Conference, the amendment of H. N. Snyder was lost by a division of 86 to 112. The paper was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That in determining the constitutional question involved in bestowing laity rights upon women in accord with the action of this General Conference, taken May 14, 1918, the bishops be requested to submit to the Annual Conferences the following question: "Shall lay members be eligible to all Conferences, Boards, and lay offices of the Church without regard to sex?"

Bishop Du Bose resigned the chair to Bishop W. N. Ainsworth.

Commission
on War
Work.

Bishop Denny, Secretary of the College of Bishops, announced the following Commission on War Work:

COMMISSION ON WAR WORK.

Bishops.—W. R. Lambuth, J. M. Moore, W. F. McMurry.

Preachers.—C. C. Selecman, S. R. Hay, A. C. Millar, A. P. Lyon, F. J. Prettyman, E. O. Watson, George E. Booker.

Laymen.—Ed. F. Sheffey, J. G. Brown, Perry S. Rader, J. J. Gray, F. S. Brockman, H. D. Haas, R. S. Mounger.

Ex Officio.—W. W. Pinson, H. A. Boaz, E. B. Chappell, F. S. Parker, Stonewall Anderson, W. B. Beauchamp.

COLLINS DENNY, *Secretary College of Bishops*.

Assignments
of bishops.

The plan of Episcopal districts and assignments of bishops was announced by Bishop Denny, Secretary of the College, as follows:

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATION, 1918-19.

First District, Bishop E. R. Hendrix.

Western Virginia ConferenceSept. 4, 1918
Virginia Conference, CharlottesvilleNov. 13, 1918
Baltimore Conference.....March 26, 1919

Second District, Bishop W. A. Candler.

North Georgia Conference, AtlantaNov. 13, 1918
South Georgia Conference, ValdostaNov. 20, 1918
Florida Conference, JacksonvilleDec. 4, 1918

Third District, Bishop James Atkins.

Tennessee Conference, LebanonOct. 9, 1918
North Alabama Conference, Albany, Ala.....Oct. 30, 1918
Memphis Conference, JacksonNov. 6, 1918

Fourth District, Bishop Collins Denny.

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Illinois Conference, Murphysboro	Aug. 22, 1918	Assignments of bishops
Kentucky Conference	Sept. 4, 1918	
Louisville Conference	Sept. 26, 1918	
Holston Conference, Johnson City	Oct. 11, 1918	

Fifth District, Bishop J. C. Kilgo.

North Mississippi Conference, Clarksdale	Nov. 20, 1918
Louisiana Conference, New Orleans	Nov. 27, 1918
Mississippi Conference, McComb City	Dec. 4, 1918

Sixth District, Bishop W. B. Murrah.

Denver Conference, La Veta	Aug. 22, 1918
Missouri Conference, Fulton	Sept. 4, 1918
Southwest Missouri Conference, Jefferson City	Sept. 11, 1918
St. Louis Conference, Charleston	Sept. 25, 1918

Seventh District, Bishop W. R. Lambuth.

War Work and African Mission.

Eighth District, Bishop E. D. Mouzon.

West Oklahoma Conference, Oklahoma City	Oct. 30, 1918
East Oklahoma Conference, Shawnee	Nov. 6, 1918
Little Rock Conference, Magnolia	Nov. 20, 1918
North Arkansas Conference, Clarksville	Nov. 27, 1918
Indian Mission—Place and date to be fixed.	

Ninth District, Bishop J. H. McCoy.

Alabama Conference, Mobile	Nov. 27, 1918
Cuba Mission Conference	Feb. 21, 1919

Tenth District, Bishop J. M. Moore.

Brazil Conference, Santa Maria	July 18, 1918
South Brazil Conference, Juiz de Fora	Aug. 22, 1918

Eleventh District, Bishop W. F. McMurry.

Japan Conference, Arima	Sept. 5, 1918
Korea Conference, Choon Chun	Sept. 20, 1918
China Mission Conference, Soochow	Oct. 16, 1918

Twelfth District, Bishop U. V. W. Darlington.

South Carolina Conference, Orangeburg	Nov. 6, 1918
Upper South Carolina Conference	Nov. 20, 1918
Western North Carolina Conference	Nov. 27, 1918
North Carolina Conference, Goldsboro	Dec. 4, 1918

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Thirteenth District, Bishop H. M. Du Bose.

Northwest Conference, Milton, Oregon.....Aug. 22, 1918
 Pacific Conference, San FranciscoOct. 9, 1918
 Los Angeles Conference, San DiegoOct. 16, 1918

Fourteenth District, Bishop W. N. Ainsworth.

West Texas Conference, San SabaOct. 16, 1918
 Southwest Texas Mission Conf., New Fountain.Oct. 24, 1918
 North Texas Conference, TerrellNov. 6, 1918
 Central Texas Conference, Mineral WellsNov. 13, 1918
 Texas Conference, TimpsonNov. 21, 1918

Fifteenth District, Bishop James Cannon, Jr.

New Mexico ConferenceOct. 2, 1918
 Texas Mexican Mission ConferenceOct. 10, 1918
 Northwest Texas Conference, LubbockOct. 30, 1918
 Pacific Mexican Mission Conf., Nogales, Ariz...Feb. 20, 1919
 Mexican Border Mission Conference, Saltillo...Feb. 26, 1919
 Central Mexico Mission Conf., Guadalajara....Mar. 6, 1919
Fall Meeting of Bishops, Shreveport, La.....Nov. 1-3, 1918

Bishop Du
 Bose
 appointed
 Epworth
 League
 President.

Bishop Denny announced that Bishop Du Bose had been appointed by the College of Bishops President of the Epworth League Board.

The following resolution was offered by A. F. Watkins, of the Mississippi Conference:

Resolved, That Bishop H. M. Du Bose be requested to prepare a memoir of the late Dr. Gross Alexander for insertion in the Journal of the General Conference.

A. F. WATKINS,
 J. A. BURROW.

Protest
 against
 Report No.
 14 on
 Missions
 admitted
 to record.

In accordance with notice given, I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, presented a protest to the action of the Conference in adopting Report No. 14 of the Committee on Missions. The protest was admitted to record, as follows:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Session at Atlanta, Ga., May, 1918:

Dear Fathers and Brethren: The undersigned, in accordance with notice given May 17, avail themselves of their right to protest, and do most respectfully and earnestly protest against the action of this Conference in placing on record Report No. 14 of the Committee on Missions.

1. We submit this report reflects upon the character of members of the College of Bishops, in that it contains the following statement: "The statement in the Episcopal Address is not in accordance with the record."

2. It charges the College of Bishops with making an "inaccurate" report, while they (the Bishops) were in position to know the facts.

3. It calls in question the administration of General Superintendents, in that it challenges the authority of these General Superintendents of our Church to call attention to what they consider "illegal and unconstitutional actions" upon the part of a Board of which they (the Bishops) are members. It endeavors to place the responsibility upon the Bishops who are members of said Board (and a small minority of same) for the actions of said Board, and denies their right of general supervision of Boards on which they thus hold membership.

4. [Stricken out by subsequent action. See page 275.]

5. We protest against the action of this Conference in refusing to refer this report, which reflects upon the character and administration of our Bishops, to the Committee on Episcopacy, which, under our rules and regulations, is charged with passing upon "the character and official administration" of our Bishops, thus allowing a censure of our Bishops without due process of law and without even granting them the right to be heard. This right is the sacred right of every member of our Church, however humble, jealously guarded by law. In our opinion this action establishes a precedent that endangers the rights of the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Regretting the necessity of making this protest, we respectfully request that it be placed upon the Journal of this General Conference.

A. W. McLAREN,	M. H. NORTON,
J. P. PHILLIPS,	I. C. JENKINS,
M. M. SATTERFIELD,	L. C. BRANSCOMB,
GEORGE H. THOMPSON,	JOHN D. SIMPSON,
J. T. LIGGETT,	J. R. JONES,
C. W. COCHRAN,	L. S. LEDBETTER,
IRA S. PATTERSON,	EDMUND W. MORTON,
J. P. HILBURN,	R. F. LOVELADY.

A. P. Lyon, of the Louisville Conference, made the point of order that the protest was not in proper language. A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, rose to the point of order that Dr. Lyon was not in order. The point was sustained. A. F. Watkins, of the Mississippi

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 Protest
 against
 Report No.
 14 on
 Missions
 admitted
 to record.

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Conference, made the point that it was competent for the Conference to appoint a committee to reply to the protest. The Chair sustained the point.

Report No. 3
on Bound-
aries and
Finance
adopted.

Report No. 3 of the Committee on Boundaries and Finance was on motion taken out of its order and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON BOUNDARIES AND FINANCE, REPORT NO. 3.

Your Committee on Boundaries and Finance had before them a memorial from the Upper South Carolina Conference touching the transfer of territory, as follows: "The Upper South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, hereby memorializes your body to transfer College Place charge, Columbia District, Upper South Carolina Conference, to the South Carolina Conference, and to transfer Heath Springs charge, in the South Carolina Conference, to the Upper South Carolina Conference."

The committee recommend concurrence in that part of the memorial asking that College Place charge, Columbia District, Upper South Carolina Conference, be transferred to the South Carolina Conference. In the remainder of the memorial we recommend nonconcurrence.

We had also a paper from the Western North Carolina Conference, as follows: "The Western North Carolina Conference, in annual session in Asheville, N. C., in November, 1917, memorializes the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to meet in Atlanta, Ga., in May, 1918, to change the boundary between the Western North Carolina Conference and the North Carolina Conference so as to transfer the town of Pelham to the Western North Carolina Conference."

We recommend nonconcurrence.

We have considered the report of the Commission on the Rearrangement of Boundaries of the Baltimore, Virginia, Western Virginia, Holston, and Kentucky Conferences, as follows: "*Resolved*, That we recommend to the General Conference that no changes be made in the boundaries of the Conferences involved." We recommend concurrence.

We had also a memorial from the West Oklahoma Conference asking that the General Conference "unite all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Cimarron, Texas, and Beaver Counties, Okla., now in the West Oklahoma Conference, with all the work of the Church lying in Texas north of the Canadian River and now in the Northwest Texas Conference, and give this district either to the

West Oklahoma Conference or to the Northwest Texas Conference."

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DAY.

We recommend nonconcurrence.

Your committee also had before them the report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and we commend it as clear and comprehensive.

In this connection your committee recommend the election of the following to succeed themselves as members of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South: A. J. Lamar, D. C. Scales, Goodloe Cockrill, and John R. Stewart. The resignation of Preston Vaughn, of the Board of Trustees, was before your committee, and we recommend that it be accepted and that John H. Garner, of Cisco, Tex., be elected in his stead.

F. P. CULVER, *Chairman*;

J. M. GLENN, *Secretary*.

Report No. 4 of the Committee on Boundaries and Finance was, on motion, taken up out of its order and read, item by item. Item 1 was considered. On motion of R. P. Shuler, of the North Texas Conference, "concurrence" was substituted for "nonconcurrence" and the item adopted by a division of 78 ayes and 60 noes. Items 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were adopted, after which the report was adopted as a whole, as follows:

Report No. 4
on Bound-
aries and
Finance
read.

Amended.

Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON BOUNDARIES AND FINANCE, REPORT NO. 4.

Your Committee on Boundaries and Finance have given careful consideration to the following memorial signed by R. P. Shuler and others:

"Change paragraph 378, Section I., page 148, by adding to the paragraph as printed in the Discipline the following: 'Provided, nevertheless, that no board of stewards or pastor shall incur any indebtedness for the payment of the preacher's salary or for the payment of the benevolences, which indebtedness shall be left upon his successor in that charge.'" This will make the article as amended read:

"Paragraph 378. The stewards shall report to each Church meeting the whole amount to be raised and that part of it which each congregation is to pay. The Church Conference may adopt its own method of raising the money. Unless otherwise ordered by the Church Conference, the stewards shall adopt the plan of assessment with consent, as provided in the following paragraph; *provided, nevertheless*, that no board of stewards or pastor shall incur any indebtedness

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for the payment of the preacher's salary or for the payment of the benevolences, which indebtedness shall be left upon his successor in that charge."

We recommend concurrence.

We had also under careful consideration the paper signed by J. A. Burrow, G. L. Hardwick, and E. S. Finney:

"In Chapter II., Section II., immediately following paragraph 68, add paragraph 69, which shall read as follows: 'Paragraph 69, Ans. 11. Let every Annual Conference select a bank, or bonded individual, as a Conference Treasurer, to whom all Conference funds shall be sent. The Conference may appoint a committee to make terms with said bank or bonded individual and to arrange all the details of said handling of such funds, subject to ratification by the ensuing Annual Conference.'"

We recommend nonconcurrence.

The following resolution was before us:

"Be it resolved by the Missionary Institute of the Bluefield District, Holston Conference, That the pastors of a district be made members of the district board of stewards, or that the stewards of the several Churches of the district be made responsible for the collection of the assessments for the benevolences. It is contrary to the spirit of democracy for a body of men to fix upon another body of men an assessment and give that same body of men no official recognition in the fixing of that assessment."

We recommend nonconcurrence.

We had also before us the following paper:

"Owing to an oversight either on the part of the Secretaries of the General Conference of 1914 or the editor of the Discipline, with reference to a change made in the boundary lines between the Virginia and the Western North Carolina Conferences (see General Conference Journal for 1914), we ask that the following correction be made so as to harmonize the boundary lines between the two Conferences:

"Amend paragraph 720 of the Discipline by striking out the word 'including' appearing in line 13 on page 286 and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'excluding,' and inserting in line 16, after the words 'Blue Ridge,' the words 'west of the Dan River.'"

We recommend concurrence.

There was also before us a memorial asking that the boundaries between the North Mississippi and the North Alabama Conferences be changed as follows:

"We respectfully memorialize your body to strike out from the Discipline, Chapter XXI., page 282, paragraph 708, the following words: 'and so much of Sumter County, Ala.,

as lies north of the Noxubee and west of the Tombigbee Rivers, and that portion of Pickens County, Ala., lying west of the Tombigbee River.' So that the amended paragraph shall read as follows: 'Paragraph 708. (30) North Mississippi Conference shall include all of the State of Mississippi not included in the Mississippi and North Alabama Conferences.'"

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Amend paragraph 679 (1) by striking out the following in parentheses: "So much of Sumter County as lies north of the Noxubee and west of the Tombigbee River and that portion of Pickens County lying west of the Tombigbee River, excepted." So that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"Paragraph 679. (1) Alabama Conference shall include West Florida (except Apalachicola), and all of the State of Alabama lying south of the following boundary line: Beginning at the southwest corner of Pickens County; thence with the southern lines of Pickens and Tuscaloosa Counties, on a direct line on the same parallel of latitude east of the Coosa River; thence down said river to the southern boundary of Coosa County, thence east by said county line, and through Tallapoosa County to the southern boundary of Chambers County, and by said county line to the State line of Georgia."

We recommend concurrence.

F. P. CULVER, *Chairman*;
J. M. GLENN, *Secretary*.

I. C. Jenkins, of the Florida Conference, rose to a question of personal privilege and requested that his name be withdrawn from the protest filed by I. S. Patterson and others. I. S. Patterson expressed his willingness to strike out Item No. 4 of the protest, the one not agreeable to Brother Jenkins.

Bishop Lambuth introduced Prof. J. W. Gilbert, his traveling companion on his first journey to Africa. Professor Gilbert addressed the Conference.

J. W. Gilbert
introduced

Bishop Ainsworth resigned the chair to Bishop James Cannon, Jr.

M. T. Haw, under suspension of the rule, submitted Report No. 10 of the Committee on Temperance and Social Service nominating Bishop Cannon in place of Bishop McMurry on the Commission on Social Service. The report was adopted, as follows:

Report No.
10 on
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ance and
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adopted.

**MAY 18. COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE,
FIFTEENTH DAY. REPORT NO. 10.**

Your committee nominate Bishop James Cannon, Jr., on the Temperance and Social Service Commission in place of Bishop W. F. McMurry, stationed in the Orient.

MARVIN T. HAW, *Chairman*;

C. C. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

Report No. 4 on Temperance and Social Service adopted. Report No. 4 of the Committee on Temperance and Social Service was taken up and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE, REPORT NO. 4.

Your Committee on Temperance and Social Service have considered the following resolution providing for prohibition for Hawaii:

"Be it resolved, That we most respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to take favorable and speedy action on the bill providing for prohibition for Hawaii, thus complying with the wishes of the people, as stated by the delegate from Hawaii.

JAMES CANNON, JR.,
B. F. LIPSCOMB,"

We recommend concurrence.

MARVIN T. HAW, *Chairman*;

C. C. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

Report No. 7 on Temperance and Social Service adopted. Report No. 7 of the Committee on Temperance and Social Service was taken up, amended, and adopted as amended, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE, REPORT NO. 7.

Your committee considered a paper submitted by James Cannon, Jr., and W. J. Young and submit it slightly modified as its Report No. 7.

Resolutions on the liquor traffic and social evil. **RESOLUTIONS ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE SOCIAL EVIL.**

Be it resolved: 1. That we rejoice in the unparalleled nation-wide victories which have been won in the warfare against the liquor traffic and the social evil, victories so great that there is hope that the irrepressible war to make our whole country safe from the greed and covetousness of the saloon and the red-light district will be won in the near future. The passage of the Mann White Slave Act; the sweeping decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring in substance that owing to the dangerous and de-

moralizing nature of the liquor traffic, and the damage which resulted from the traffic to both the material and the moral welfare of the people, the traffic could be regarded in the light of a public nuisance and could be abated by any legislation which the States in the exercise of their police powers might deem necessary; the passage of the Prohibition Bill for the District of Columbia, putting under the prohibitory law the capital of the greatest nation in the world; the barring of liquor advertising in every form from the United States mail, whether in great metropolitan dailies or in circular form, when such advertising is intended to circulate in "dry" territory; the prohibition of interstate shipment of liquors for beverage purposes from "wet" into "dry" territory; the prohibition of the manufacture of foodstuffs into distilled spirits; the passage of a prohibition law for Alaska, and the enactment of a prohibitory law by a vote of the people of Porto Rico; the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors to uniformed soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy; the passage of the law to protect the soldiers and sailors from impurity and vice; the appropriations made by Congress to provide for the recreation and moral welfare of the soldiers, through the Commission on Training Camp Activities; the large contribution which has been made by our people for the splendid work which is being done with the approval of the government in the army and navy camps by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. for the physical, intellectual, and moral welfare of our soldiers and sailors; the passage by both Houses of the Congress of the United States by overwhelming majorities of the resolution providing for the submission of the Constitutional Prohibition Amendment to the several States for ratification; the ratification of this amendment by eleven States within the short space of less than six months, and the probability of the ratification by the required thirty-six by May 1, 1919—these, indeed, are unprecedented victories, following so rapidly one after another as to strike dismay into the ranks of the forces of evil and to bring hope into the hearts of all lovers of sobriety and virtue.

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2. That we believe the events of the past few months have thoroughly convinced the vast majority of the citizens of the United States that the waste of foodstuffs, fuel, and man-power, consequent upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, is so great an evil and so great a hindrance to the successful prosecution of the war for righteousness, in which our people are engaged, that both the manufacture and the sale should be

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promptly prohibited as a war measure without waiting for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. This is emphasized by the fact that the government itself is earnestly and persistently appealing for the conservation of food and fuel, and for additional labor for shipyards, munition plants, and farms; practically all business has been suspended for days at a time, schools and colleges and even churches have been closed for lack of fuel; our people have been requested to have heatless days, meatless days, wheatless days, and to eliminate waste in every possible way; and yet the breweries and saloons of the country have continued to waste foodstuffs and fuel, and to impair the efficiency of labor in mines, factories, munition plants, and shipyards. So that during the past year, while England has reduced her output of beer from 36,000,000 to 12,500,000 barrels, and Germany has reduced her output to 7,000,000 barrels, the United States had increased its output to 60,000,000 barrels.

When all other business is hampered, when the functions of even our educational and religious institutions are suspended, when fathers and mothers are giving their sons, and sons are giving their lives, there is an ever-increasing tide of indignation and resentment that the liquor traffic should be permitted to continue to prey upon the strength, even the very life, of the nation. The number and character of the petitions which have been filed with the members of Congress and with the President of the United States are without parallel: the heads of great business corporations and manufacturing plants, presidents of colleges and universities, leading economists and publicists, great mass meetings of citizens, conferences and assemblies of Churches have all joined in most earnest petition for the total prohibition of both the manufacture and sale of all kinds of intoxicants during the period of the war. In view of these facts this General Conference, representing, as it does, a great and influential body of the citizenship of our nation, most earnestly petitions the President of the United States to exercise forthwith the authority vested in him by Congress to prevent this criminal waste of foodstuffs and fuel and man-power by prohibiting the manufacture of any other foodstuffs into intoxicating liquors, and this General Conference most earnestly petitions Congress to pass speedily such legislation as will absolutely prohibit the sale of all kinds of intoxicants for beverage purposes during the period of the war and the demobilization thereafter.

3. That we rejoice in the patriotic response of the young

men of our nation to fight the battles of freedom and righteousness. We believe that these choice young men should receive not only food and clothing, and as many comforts as can be afforded them while they are performing their duty to the country and to the world, but that they should also be protected as far as possible from the temptations of dissipation and vice which are so common in camp life. We insist, therefore, that the standard adopted by the Congress of the United States in the passage of the protective law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to soldiers and sailors in uniform, and the practice of prostitution in the zone of the military and naval camp, be maintained without change for our soldiers and sailors in whatever part of the world they may be. General Pershing's order No. 77, "forbidding the soldiers either to buy or to accept as gifts whisky, brandy, champagne, liquors, or other alcoholic beverages other than light wines or beer," should be strengthened at once by striking out the exemption as to light wines and beer, thus prohibiting the purchase, possession, or acceptance as a gift of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, and a similar order should be issued for our naval forces. In order that the law for the army and navy at home and abroad shall rest on the same basis of authority, it is further recommended that this order be embodied in a law to be passed by Congress, either in connection with some appropriate bill pending before Congress or as a separate statute. We insist that there shall be no hesitation and no delay in issuing this order and in passing this legislation, as such action will prevent the formation of European wine-drinking habits by American soldiers and sailors, the purchase of strong liquors under the cloak of the wine bottle, and would result in a still greater reduction in sexual vice.

We furthermore urge that our government, either through the Department of State or through the military and naval authorities, request the governments of Great Britain and of France to issue an administrative order prohibiting the sale of intoxicants by residents of those countries to American soldiers and sailors in uniform in deference to the standards concerning intoxicants and prostitution which have been established by the United States government for her army and navy.

We hereby express our high appreciation of the attitude which has been taken by the commanding officers of the army and navy toward the evils of strong drink and prostitution as evidenced by the sweeping orders which have been issued to the officers and men of the army and navy

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against intemperance and licentious living, and the advice which has been given that the only "absolute safety is sexual abstinence," and the very recent statement made by General Pershing in which he said: "From the military point of view we cannot tolerate alcohol among our soldiers. War is merciless. Men must be competent. The drinking man makes a bad soldier. The army will not stand for alcohol, because it must conserve its man-power." Such testimony from such witnesses must hasten the absolute elimination of alcohol not only from the military but from the business and social life of the world.

4. That we rejoice in the fact that the people of the United States have emphasized in the most positive and unprecedented way the duty of a nation to care for the social and moral welfare of its sons in time of war by the splendid contributions they have made in men, women, and money for carrying on the work of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the Red Cross, thus making it possible to have for the soldiers in every city, town, and camp where they may be located comfortable meeting places, where, under the supervision of intelligent, patriotic, helpful men and women, social, educational, recreational, and religious opportunities are afforded, which are of incalculable pleasure and profit to the men, and one of the greatest helps in the battle against drunkenness and immorality. The chaplains of the army and navy, and these great organizations, strongly supported and aided as they are by the commanding officers of the army and navy, act as a great social, moral, and spiritual tonic, permeating the great body of men. They not only furnish physical comforts and social pleasure, but they strengthen the moral fiber of the men and assist them to resist solicitations to vice and intemperance. We would strongly emphasize the vital importance of subscribing whatever sums of money may be necessary to maintain the work of these organizations in full vigor, enabling them to send to Europe a force of men and women adapted to perform the services of inspiration, uplift, and practical helpfulness, which has already counted for so much in the lives of our men in the training camps, and which is doubly needed now that they are to be engaged in active battle. Moreover, we would emphasize still more strongly the call which has come that our choicest men and women shall wherever possible give themselves to this ministry of Christ-like service in the camps where our sons have been called together to fight the battles of righteousness, either as chaplains or as Association workers.

5. That we cannot close our eyes to the evils which are only too common to camp life. Where large numbers of young men are gathered together, there are many, unfortunately, whose standards of morality are not the highest. The situation is full of peril to the girls and young women who are drawn to the neighborhood of the various encampments; especially is this true of the girls who are immature, who are stirred by the glamor of war, and whose imaginations clothe the soldier in the garb of a hero. It is the imperative and solemn duty of all parents, teachers, pastors, and friends to speak plainly to the girl life of every community that we may not reap a harvest of sorrow and shame in the sections where the camps are located. We cannot allow our pride in the patriotism of the great mass of our men in the camps to blot out the facts of life which experience teaches.

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6. That we hereby express our hearty appreciation of the splendid work which has been done by the Anti-Saloon League of America and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. While we rejoice in the labors of all temperance workers, yet we recognize the exceedingly able and efficient leadership of these two great national organizations under which the remarkable series of sweeping prohibition victories have been won, and we pledge to them our hearty support in their effort to secure the ratification of the Federal Constitutional Prohibition Amendment, the passage of war-time prohibition, and of the legislation to secure the same protection for our soldiers and sailors all over the world that they now enjoy in the United States.

MARVIN T. HAW, *Chairman*;
C. C. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

Report No. 8 of the Committee on Temperance and Social Service was taken up and read. An amendment on modern dancing was offered by W. H. Matthews, of the Central Texas Conference, signed by W. H. Matthews, Sam G. Thompson, R. P. Shuler, Walter A. Crow, F. P. Culver, Hoyt M. Dobbs, T. F. Temple, and H. A. Boaz. A point of order was raised by G. H. Lambeth, of the Virginia Conference, that the amendment was not germane. R. E. L. Morgan, of the West Oklahoma Conference, moved an amendment, the amendment of W. H. Matthews and others, to be added as a separate section. The amendment was adopted. M. T. Haw, of the St. Louis Conference, moved as an amend-

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taken up.

Amended.

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 adopted.

ment that the secretary be instructed to send copies of the Resolutions on Temperance and the Social Evil to the President, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy. The report as amended was adopted, as follows:

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COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE,
REPORT NO. 8.

Whereas we have long viewed with alarm the growing disregard of the Christian Sabbath; and whereas the so-called "Continental Sabbath" has intrenched itself in the great centers of foreign population and threatens to spread over the entire country, displacing the wholesome day of rest and worship so closely associated with the religious history of the English-speaking people; and whereas the mobilization of the nation in the holy cause of freedom brings our whole population under strain and makes it impossible for our railroads and many of our industries to observe the Sabbath as we should wish for the period of the war; and whereas we believe that the moral forces of the nation are the sources of its fighting strength and unfaltering fortitude, and that the Christian Sabbath is a vital element in maintaining the morale of the nation as well as in preserving our holy religion; therefore be it

Resolved: 1. That we charge our people not to let these emergency uses of the day lead to a widespread neglect and desecration, and that we charge them to make it more than ever a day of worship by thronging our churches at the hours appointed for preaching and prayer.

2. That we deeply regret to see this holy day made a day of amusement by members of our Churches in increasing numbers.

3. That we condemn the tendency to throw open the theaters, moving picture shows, and other places of professional entertainment under the doubtful plea of furnishing amusement to our soldiers.

4. That we urge our preachers to realize the peril, preach upon it, circulate literature on the subject, and set themselves for the defense of this institution which has done so much for the spread of evangelical religion and the establishment of civil and religious liberty among men.

5. That we deplore the state of society, existing in many of our towns and cities, that tolerates the modern dance. We especially deplore the fact that some of our members are indorsing these dances by presence and participation in the same. We declare our unalterable opposition to the modern dance, whether in the home, public schools, or

public halls. We oppose it because it is an enemy of the home, an enemy of good health, an enemy of good morals, and is utterly opposed to the spirit of Christ and his Church. We further oppose it because it has robbed multitudes of women of their modesty and virtue, and has been a constant feeder of the divorce courts and houses of prostitution. We urge upon our members everywhere the importance of separating themselves from these low, vulgar, and indecent dances.

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6. That the Secretary of this Conference be instructed to call the attention of the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy to such sections of Reports Nos. 7 and 8 of the Committee on Temperance and Social Service as may require their consideration.

MARVIN T. HAW, *Chairman*;
C. C. JARRELL, *Secretary*.

Bishop Hendrix introduced Bishop Holsey, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Holsey introduced.

Bishop Waterhouse came to the front and spoke personal words, which were received with warm affection by the Conference.

Bishop Waterhouse speaks.

Under suspension of the rule, Report No. 11 of the Committee on Education was presented by H. N. Snyder and adopted, as follows:

Report No. 11 on Education adopted.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, REPORT NO. 11.

Be it resolved, That the confirmation of Trustees of Emory University, should vacancies arise, is hereby committed to the Board of Education.

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;
H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

Report No. 5 of the Committee on Education was taken up out of its order. A minority report for the item covered thereby was submitted and, on half of the committee, accepted by H. N. Snyder, becoming Item II. of the report. R. L. Durham, of the Holston Conference, offered an amendment. H. N. Snyder spoke. T. E. Sharp, of the Memphis Conference, moved that the amendment lie on the table. The motion prevailed. J. C. C. Newton, of the Japan Mission, spoke. The report was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 5 on Education adopted.

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DAY.****COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, REPORT NO. 5.**

Report No. 5 on Education adopted. Your committee to which was referred certain Conference memorials and the reports of the Board of Education, of the Secretary of the Board of Education, and of the Education Commission, respectfully report as follows:

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The Board of Education and its Secretary recommend a campaign to raise during the quadrennium thirteen million dollars for equipping and endowing our colleges and schools for the larger tasks which they are facing, and they append an itemized list of the needs of these institutions. They ask for a Church-wide campaign conducted under the general supervision and direction of the Board of Education. The Educational Commission, having in charge our universities at Dallas and Atlanta, ask for a campaign of ten million dollars for the two universities. Both calls are wise, show statesmanship on the part of our educational leaders, and put before our people a program worthy of a great Church.

The supreme need of the world is a soul, a group of spiritual ideals sufficiently broad to organize the life of the world around. Christianity furnishes these ideals. How to make them real in the life of the world is at bottom the problem of the Christian Church, whose chief agency in the process is the Christian college. The greatest task of America in the world war is to furnish the idealism, the broad humanitarian Christian aims for the allies in the prosecution of the war, and for a world Christian order after the war. And the fact that America is performing this task to the eminent satisfaction of the world is due to the efficiency of her Christian colleges and universities during the last quarter of the century in developing in American leaders the spiritual idealism of Christ, a fact which makes it possible for them to lead the nations to-day. Indeed, the verdict of history will be that in this supreme crisis of mankind the American Christian college has proved itself the most efficient of all our national institutions. The Christian college and university alone can make the world safe for democracy and democracy safe for the world by sending out an ever-increasing stream of educated Christian men and women dedicated to the task of realizing in the life of the world human brotherhood, a real Christian international order.

The physical conquest of Germany will avail but little unless it is quickly followed by a spiritual conquest. America's great task is to give the Central Powers and the heathen nations of the earth a soul, the spiritual idealism of

the great democracy of the West, if she would make them safe for the world. The present war will be quickly followed by a far more titantic and fateful struggle—a contest for the spiritual supremacy of Christ in the life of the world. Success in this second war will largely depend upon America, and more particularly upon her Christian colleges and universities. As our national government has had to spend immense sums of money on cantonments and officers' training camps to prepare men and officers for the front-line trenches in Europe before America could deliver her full power in the present war, so the Churches of the living God will have to put millions upon millions into their colleges and universities—their training camps and cantonments—so that the Churches may be able to mobilize in the front-line trenches in the days of world conquest and reconstruction after the war—thousands of Woodrow Wilsons, Bryans, Haygoods, Galloways, Lambuths, Wainwrights, Clines, and Motts, where they have dozens to-day, and may have their constantly increasing reserve armies well trained and seasoned to fill up the thinning ranks on the firing line.

The two great Methodisms are now very properly calling in the Centenary Movement for over a hundred million dollars for missions; but our Mission Boards would be powerless with this money unless our home training camps—colleges and universities—are enlarged and equipped for the development of an ever-growing stream of educated leaders—preachers, educators, nurses, and medical missionaries.

For these and other reasons your Committee on Education feel that this General Conference is called upon to deal with no question fraught with more far-reaching consequences than launching a great forward movement—educational campaign.

Accordingly your committee recommends:

I. (a) That a Church-wide educational campaign to raise thirteen million dollars for our schools and colleges in amounts for individual institutions as listed in Exhibit G in the quadrennial report of the Secretary of Education published in the May, 1918, *Bulletin of the Board of Education*, is hereby approved and ordered.

(b) That said campaign shall be conducted under the general supervision and direction of the Board of Education in coöperation with Conference Boards of Education and college trustees, and that in carrying on this work the Board of Education is authorized to employ a Financial Secretary and any temporary assistance that may be necessary; *provided*, that all expenses actually incurred by any of the

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Report No. 5
on
Education
adopted.

MAY 18. officers or agents of the Board in campaigns for particular schools or colleges shall be borne by said campaigns, and not made a charge against the funds of the Board of Education.
FIFTEENTH DAY.
 Report No. 5 on Education adopted.

II. That a campaign for ten million dollars, five millions for Emory University and five millions for Southern Methodist University, is hereby endorsed and ordered and the immediate conduct of this campaign is hereby lodged in the Boards of Trustees of these respective universities.

But since our universities are connectional institutions, both the properties of the whole Church, and both entitled to appeal to the whole Church for their support; and since the Boards of Trustees of the universities may feel the need of the assistance of some body of wider connection, composition, and relationship than the individual boards; therefore, upon the request of either or both of the Boards of Trustees of the two universities, the Board of Education shall elect from among its members a special campaign committee of five, elected by the said Board for the term of four years; and this committee, together with a like committee or committees from either or both of the Boards of Trustees of the two universities, shall constitute a Joint Campaign Committee for the organization, supervision, and control of this special connectional campaign for the said universities, in so far as either or both of the Boards of Trustees of said universities may desire to avail themselves of its services as herein provided.

The said Joint Campaign Committee may, in its discretion, elect or appoint such other State or connectional committees as it deems necessary for the harmonious and successful prosecution of this campaign, and may delegate to the committee so elected, or appointed, any part, or all, of the rights and authority herein conferred upon the Joint Campaign Committee.

The expenses of this Joint Campaign Committee, and of any State or connectional committees which it may elect or appoint, shall constitute a charge against the proceeds of the campaign and shall be paid therefrom, according to such principles of distribution as the joint committee may determine.

III. *Educational Association.*—The Board of Education is hereby given authority to take steps leading to the organization of an Educational Association among our schools, colleges, and universities for the purpose of fostering the cause of Christian education among our people, in harmony with the educational policies of the Church; *provided*, that

the expenses of said association are not made a charge upon the funds of the Board.

IV. *Commission on Consolidation*.—The Board of Education is hereby authorized, if it deems wise, to make provision for an Educational Commission, to be constituted as the Board may direct, with authority to investigate and advise with reference to the correlation, elimination, or consolidation of any educational institution or institutions of our Church, whenever one or more Annual Conferences request the Board of Education for such assistance. The province of said commission shall be merely advisory, not mandatory.

V. *Teachers' Pensions*.—The Board of Education is also instructed to make an inquiry into the necessity and feasibility of the Church providing a plan for pensioning teachers in the schools of the Church and report to the next General Conference their findings.

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;

H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

J. A. Burrow, of the Holston Conference, moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 3 P.M. The motion prevailed.

Report No. 1 of the Special Committee on Conference for Campaigns was presented and adopted, as follows:

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Report No. 5
on
Education
adopted.

Report No. 1
of Special
Committee
on Confer-
ence for
Campaigns
adopted.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE FOR CAMPAIGNS, REPORT NO. 1.

Your Committee on Conference, appointed to consider the feasibility of correlating the campaigns for Missions, Education, and Superannuate Endowment Fund, respectfully report:

The needs of the world call to us as never before, and in the terror and confusion of the present hour it is to the ancient messages of the Church that men are turning for comfort and hope and the power to "carry on." Moreover, as we look toward the future, the only world worth fighting for is a world re-made by a vital faith in Jesus Christ and rebuilt on the foundations of the principles of his kingdom. The blood-sacrifice of your sons on the battle fields of France will, in the end, be futile if the Church at home does not consecrate itself to the duty of preparing its forces and agencies for a real conquest of the world after the war. Missions, Church extension, education, the care of our ministers in old age—these never meant to us what they all mean now; and not to apply this new understanding ac-

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quired in the awful experience through which we are passing would be to miss the very call of God.

Your committee would therefore recommend that all the great campaigns, prepared and projected, be carried forward with a clear vision of their supreme importance and a whole-hearted zeal, born of a faith in the ability and intelligence of the Church to meet its duty in this crucial hour of the world's history.

Your committee make this recommendation in the conviction that those to whom are committed the great interests we have in hand—the Centenary Movement for Missions, the strengthening of the schools and colleges of the Church, the equipment and endowment of our two universities, and a general pension fund for our superannuates—will wisely work and plan in helpful harmony, knowing that the complete success of each depends at last upon the success of all.

Your committee find that there is no inherent conflict in interest between these respective calls; that it is not practicable to place the campaigns under the direction of one Board or Committee; the Centenary Movement is not intended to interfere with the normal work and movement of the Church in other fields.

Your committee further make the following definite recommendations:

That, in the interest of efficiency and in order that there may be carried on but one popular campaign in the Church at the same time, and without prejudice to existing campaigns, the right of way be given to the Centenary Movement during the first two years and to the Educational Campaign during the second two years of the quadrennium, and that during these two periods, as far as possible, the full power of the Church be delivered in these respective campaigns.

That, as the campaigns for the two universities and for the superannuate endowment fund are not, in a sense, general campaigns, they may be carried on throughout the quadrennium without embarrassing other campaigns, or being embarrassed by them.

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;
 L. S. BARTON, *Secretary*.

Commission
 on
 Education.

Bishop Denny announced the following Commission on Education: R. S. Hyer, W. P. Few, C. R. Jenkins, Andrew Sledd, C. M. Bishop, W. A. Webb, J. M. Williams, W. T. Wynn, F. B. Wyche, John O. Willson.

Report No. 6 of the Committee of Education was taken up. On motion of Briscoe Carter, the time was ex-

tended, by amendment of T. D. Ellis, of the South Georgia Conference, to dispose of two reports. Report No. 6 of the Committee on Education was adopted, as follows:

MAY 12.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Report No. 6
on
Education
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, REPORT NO. 6.

The Committee on Education, to whom were referred resolutions from the Board of Education dealing with the important subject of religious education in the schools and colleges among us, beg to report as follows:

1. We recommend that Paragraph 466, Article XIV., of the Discipline, be amended by inserting between the words "among our people," at the close of the first sentence, and the words "The Board shall," at the beginning of the second sentence, the following sentence: "The Board shall elect or appoint a Special Committee of Five on Religious Education, which, together with a like committee from the Sunday School Board, shall constitute a Joint Committee on Religious Education, whose duty it shall be to promote the work of specific religious instruction in the educational institutions of the Church."

The paragraph thus amended will read as follows:

"The Board shall gather statistics and other educational information and shall prepare, publish, and distribute pamphlets and leaflets suitable to advance the cause of Christian education in our homes and schools and among our people. The Board shall elect or appoint a Special Committee of Five on Religious Education, which, together with a like committee from the Sunday School Board, shall constitute a Joint Committee on Religious Education, whose duty it shall be to promote the work of specific religious instruction in the educational institutions of the Church. The Board shall, through its members, agents, Annual Conferences, Boards of Education, and other agencies, seek to increase endowment and otherwise to strengthen our institutions in harmony with the general educational policy of the Church, to correlate existing institutions, and to originate new ones where they can be judiciously established and maintained; *provided*, that in so doing the Board shall not create or assume any debt beyond the resources actually in hand and applicable to such purpose; and *provided, also*, that no new institutions shall be established or adopted without the approval of the patronizing Conference or Conferences; *provided, further*, that this does not apply to institutions that may be established or used by the Educational Commission ordered by the General Conference."

2. As a program of religious education we recommend fif-

MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Report No. 6
 on
 Education
 adopted.

teen hours of credit work in A and B grade colleges as follows:

(1) (a) Bible. Not less than three nor more than six hours.

(b) Religious psychology and genetic psychology, or child study, three hours.

(c) Principles of religious education and methods of teaching; Sunday school organization, administration, and methods, three hours.

(d) The remainder of the fifteen hours to be taken from the following subjects: Bible, Church history (including denominational), social teachings of Jesus, Christian ethics, Christian missions.

(2) That the above courses are adapted to junior and senior students in standard colleges; but that, with the exception of not more than three hours of Bible, they are not adapted to freshman and sophomore students.

(3) That the Sunday School Board, through the Department of Teacher-Training, offer a full certificate to be awarded to students completing in colleges of A and B grade fifteen hours of the above courses, and a preliminary certificate to those completing nine hours; and that the certificate in religious education be issued as a joint certificate of the Department of Teacher-Training and of the colleges where the colleges agree; otherwise, by the Department of Teacher-Training.

(4) That the standard training course be used in the junior colleges, and that the students taking the standard courses in the junior colleges be allowed three hours credit on the above course in religious education: *provided*, that one and one-half hours of time has been given the Bible work.

(5) That the Superintendent of the Department of Teacher-Training prepare a bibliography corresponding to the courses outlined above.

3. We recommend that a paragraph be added to the Discipline which will be Chapter XVI., Paragraph 473, Article XXI., as follows:

"A commission, composed of two or three members nominated by the Board of Education of each of the Annual Conferences in the State and elected by the Annual Conference to serve at least four years, shall be constituted for the purpose of providing for the religious education of Methodist students in the schools maintained by the State; and if the Annual Conference approve, this commission shall have power to employ, subject to the appointment of the presiding bishop, a director of religious education to supervise and

conduct the work of religious education in the charges in which the State institutions are located, with special reference to the needs of the Methodist students in these institutions."

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;

H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Report No. 1 of the Commission on Finance, under suspension of the rule, was adopted without going to the Calendar, as follows:

Report of
Commis-
sion on
Finance
adopted.

COMMISSION ON FINANCE, REPORT NO. 1.

The Commission on Finance constituted by this General Conference has gone carefully into the claims and needs of the several boards and special benevolences for the ensuing quadrennium and submit the following report:

The total amount assessed annually is \$1,700,000, the same to be apportioned to the several Annual Conferenes according to Paragraph 452 of the Discipline of 1914, on the following percentages:

Foreign Missions	35.5	per cent.	\$ 603,500
Home Missions	11.5	per cent.	195,500
Church Extension	19	per cent.	323,000
Education	5.5	per cent.	93,500
Theological Schools	4.5	per cent.	76,500
Negro Work	3.25	per cent.	65,250
Superannuate Fund	1	per cent.	17,000
Epworth Leagues	1.25	per cent.	21,250
Sunday Schools	5.5	per cent.	93,500
Bishops' Funds	9	per cent.	153,000
American Bible Society	3	per cent.	51,000
General Conference Expense .	1	per cent.	17,000

100 per cent. \$1,700,000

F. P. CULVER, *Chairman*;

J. M. GLENN, *Secretary*.

Announcements were made and Conference adjourned after receiving the benediction pronounced by Dr. Carroll.

Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Conference met at 3 o'clock in afternoon session, Bishop Cannon in the chair.

Devotional
service.

The opening devotional service was conducted by the

MAY 18.
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DAY.

Rev. C. D. Bulla, of the Baltimore Conference, and consisted of singing Hymn 315, "Nearer, my God, to thee," and prayer.

Minutes
read,
corrected,
and
approved.

The Journal of the morning session was read, corrected by striking out section 4 of the protest of I. S. Patterson and restoring the name of I. C. Jenkins, and approved.

Bishop Cannon resigned the chair to Bishop Hendrix.

Report No. 5
on Church
Relations
and Bible
Cause
adopted.

On motion, Report No. 5 of the Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause was taken out of its order and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH RELATIONS AND BIBLE CAUSE, REPORT NO. 5.

Your Committee on Church Relations and Bible Cause, to which was referred the resolution of James Cannon, Jr., and John P. Pettyjohn concerning the basis of membership in the Students' Department of the Young Woman's Christian Association, has carefully considered the same, and begs leave to submit the following report:

Be it resolved: 1. That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assembled in quadrennial session at Atlanta, Ga., May, 1918, representing two and one-fourth millions of Methodists, hereby places itself on record as opposed to the proposed change in the existing membership test of the Young Woman's Christian Association by the substitution of the personal declaration, "It is my purpose to live as a true follower of the Lord Jesus Christ," in place of the present requirement of membership in some Protestant Evangelical Church.

2. That the Secretary of the General Conference is hereby instructed to forward this action to the General Secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES CANNON, JR., *Chairman*;
R. H. WYNN, *Secretary*.

A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, moved that the vote providing for final adjournment be reconsidered. The motion prevailed. Dr. Lamar further moved that we adjourn, *sine die*, at 5:30 P.M. to-day. I. S. Patterson, of the Florida Conference, opposed the motion; B. F. Lipscomb, of the Virginia Conference, insisted on the original motion. The question being

put, Dr. Lamar's motion prevailed, the hour of adjournment thus being fixed at 5:30 P.M. to-day.

MAY 18.
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DAY.

On motion of Perry S. Rader, of the Southwest Missouri Conference, Reports Nos. 11, 12, 15, 16, and 17 of the Committee on Missions were taken up for action.

Hour of adjournment fixed.

Report No. 11 was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 11.

Report No. 11 on Missions adopted.

We, your Committee on Missions, had before us a memorial from the Committee on Evangelism of the Board of Missions, as follows:

"Paragraph 411. The Department of Home Missions shall, through a Committee on Evangelism appointed by the Board, promote and supervise the evangelistic work of the Church. It shall promote revivals throughout the Church; inspire and train the ministry for earnest pastoral and personal evangelism; develop the evangelistic spirit and method among Church members; coöperate with presiding elders, pastors, city boards, and the Conference Committee on Evangelism in evangelistic campaigns when needed; assist in prosecuting evangelistic work in universities, colleges, and secondary schools; make available trained and competent accredited evangelists. The Board may authorize the Committee on Evangelism to conduct a Bureau of Evangelism, and it may also appoint and maintain a Superintendent of Evangelism to labor under the direction of the Committee on Evangelism and the Secretary of the Department of Home Missions. The Annual Conference Board of Missions shall nominate for election by the Conference a Committee on Evangelism (a majority of whom shall be members of that Board), which shall be auxiliary to the General Committee on Evangelism, and shall promote revival work throughout the Conference.

"Paragraph 412. The General Committee and the Conference Committee shall be authorized to indorse, recommend, and employ evangelists and direct their labors, whether they are itinerant or local preachers, in accordance with the policies of their respective Boards and in harmony with the presiding elder and preachers in charge in the fields in which the evangelists are to labor. All preachers, local or itinerant, who engage in evangelistic work as a calling shall be required to secure annually the approval of the General Committee on Evangelism or of the Committee on Evangelism of the Conference within whose territory they reside. Upon the recommendation of the General Committee, the Bishop in charge may

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DAY.

Report No.
 11 on
 Missions
 adopted.

appoint members of an Annual Conference general evangelists; and upon recommendation of the Conference Committee on Evangelism and the request of the Conference Board, he may appoint members of an Annual Conference to the office of Conference evangelist. Local preachers who are not appointed by the General Committee as general evangelists, nor by a Conference Committee as Conference evangelists, may be listed as approved evangelists after being indorsed by some Committee on Evangelism. Conference evangelists are men appointed principally for evangelistic services within their Conference territory, and shall be required to labor some defined part of each year in the pastoral charges of their Conferences; and they may not accept invitations to assist in revivals outside their Conference territory unless the privilege is granted by their Conference Board of Missions upon the recommendation of their Conference Committee on Evangelism. Members of an Annual Conference may not be given appointments which are nominal in order that they may do the work of evangelists independent of the Committee on Evangelism and the Boards of Missions, and they may not be given the appointment of Conference evangelists when it is known to be virtually nominal. General evangelists, approved evangelists, and Conference evangelists shall make reports of their work, the results of their labors, and their financial receipts to their respective committees as often as they may be required. Pastors who require the assistance of evangelists in their revival work shall, as far as possible, use the evangelists who are indorsed by the General or Conference Committees on Evangelism."

We recommend concurrence.

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;
 R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

Report No.
 12 on
 Missions
 adopted.

Report No. 12 was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 12.

We, your Committee on Missions, had before us the following memorial from the Board of Missions:

"*Be it resolved:* 1. That we consider in relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church the wisdom of the exchange of territory and such other adjustments as may be possible and practicable in order that all needless waste and competition may be eliminated, and that American Methodism may, under the most favorable conditions, and to the best advantage, occupy and cultivate the whole field.

"2. That the General Conference appoint a commission, composed of one bishop, three laymen, and three ministers,

to coöperate with a like commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, or such other agents as may be authorized to act for the Methodist Episcopal Church, in putting the provisions of the foregoing into effect."

We recommend concurrence.

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;

R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

Report No. 15, with amendment presented by the Committee, was adopted as amended, as follows:

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Report No.
15 on
Missions
adopted as
amended.

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS, REPORT NO. 15.

Amend Chapter XIII., Parágraph 396, Article II., by changing the word "two," between the words "General Secretary" and the words "Secretaries for the Department of Foreign Missions," to "four," and insert "if necessary" between the word "Secretaries" and the words "for the Department of Foreign Missions." Change the word "two," between "Foreign Missions" and "Secretaries for the Department of Home Missions," to "four," and insert the words "if necessary" between the word "Secretaries" and the words "for the Department of Home Missions." Change the word "two" between the words "Home Missions" and the words "Educational Secretaries" to "four," and insert "if necessary" after "Educational Secretaries." Omit the words "one of these Secretaries in each instance shall be a woman," in the parentheses, etc., so that the Article shall then read:

"Said Board shall consist of a President, Vice President, a General Secretary, four Secretaries, if necessary, for the Department of Foreign Missions, four Secretaries, if necessary, for the Department of Home Missions, four Educational Secretaries, if necessary, and thirty Managers," etc.

Amend Paragraph 424, Article XXIX., by changing the word "two" to the words "one or more" before the words "Vice Presidents," and to further amend by inserting after the words "Annual Conference Society" the words "and the President and Secretary of the Deaconess Workers' Conference," so that the opening sentence of the paragraph shall read: "There shall be a delegated body to be known as the Woman's Missionary Council. It shall be composed of a President, one or more Vice Presidents, two or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, Superintendent of Bureaus, the Corresponding Secretary or alternate, the President or alternate of each Annual Conference Society, and the President and Secretary of the Deaconess Workers' Conference."

PERRY S. RADER, *Chairman*;

R. F. BURDEN, *Secretary*.

MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Perry S. Rader, of the Southwest Missouri Conference, moved that the College of Bishops be authorized to appoint the Commission provided for in Report No. 12 of the Committee on Missions. The motion prevailed. (See page 294 for Report.)

Report of
Commission
on
Statistical
Blanks
adopted.

W. E. Arnold, of the Kentucky Conference, moved that the report of the Commission on Statistical Blanks be taken up, under suspension of the rule, and adopted. The report was adopted, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON STATISTICAL BLANKS.

Be it resolved: 1. That a Commission on Statistical Blanks, consisting of Rev. B. C. Horton, of the Kentucky Conference, Rev. J. R. Countiss, of the North Mississippi Conference, and Rev. R. E. Turnipseed, of the Upper South Carolina Conference, be appointed to act with the Publishing Agents in preparing statistical blanks, both for the reports of the preachers to the Annual Conference and for the Statistical Secretaries, also blanks for use in Quarterly and District Conferences, said blanks to conform to such changes as may be made necessary by the enactments of this General Conference.

2. That we recommend that the expense of this Commission be paid by the Publishing Agents.

W. E. ARNOLD,
C. B. VAN ARSDALL.

Report No.
12 on
Revisals
read.
Minority
report
read.

Report No. 12 of the Committee on Revisals was taken from the Calendar and read. A minority report was read as a substitute. Bishop Hendrix ruled that the matter involved a constitutional question. Paul H. Linn, of the Missouri Conference, made the point of order that the Bishop in the chair could not decide upon the constitutionality of a matter before the General Conference. The point was sustained by the Chair. The minority report was laid on the table.

Minority
report
laid on the
table.

J. S. Candler, of the North Georgia Conference, moved to lay the majority report on the table. The motion was lost. A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, moved to amend by substituting "eight" for "ten" in the provision for laymen in Annual Conferences. S. L. Dobbs, of the North Alabama Conference, moved to substitute "six" for "ten," but afterwards accepted

Majority
report
amended.

Dr. Lamar's amendment. George R. Stuart, of the North Alabama Conference, spoke to the report. The committee accepted Dr. Lamar's amendment. The report was adopted, as follows: MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Report
adopted.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 12.

Your Committee on Revisals considered proposals for increased lay representation in the Annual Conferences, in the following memorials:

A memorial from the Western North Carolina Conference asking for a change from four to eight delegates.

A memorial from the Virginia Conference asking that members of Annual Conference Boards be made delegates.

A memorial from the Memphis Conference asking that there be an increase from four to ten delegates from each district.

A memorial from the Holston Conference asking for a change from four to eight delegates.

A memorial from the East Oklahoma Conference asking that lay members of Annual Conference Boards be made delegates.

A memorial from the Florida Conference asking for the election of one delegate from each pastoral charge.

A memorial from the Texas Conference asking for the election of one delegate from each charge.

A memorial from the Louisville Conference asking for a change from four to eight delegates.

A memorial by Ira S. Patterson and others asking for the election of members of Annual Conference Boards by the District Conferences and making them the lay delegates from such districts to the Annual Conference.

A memorial from the South Carolina Conference proposing the election of one delegate for each one thousand members.

A memorial by R. P. Shuler and R. P. Hunt proposing the election of one delegate from each pastoral charge.

Your committee recommend concurrence in the following resolution and memorial, signed by H. B. Johnston, J. R. Pepper, and others:

"Amend the Discipline, page 33, Chapter II, Section III, paragraph 74, by striking out the word 'four' and substituting the word 'eight,' so that the paragraph as amended will read: 'Paragraph 74. Ans. 6. The District Conference shall elect annually, by ballot, from the District, eight delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference: *provided*, that no member of the Annual Conference shall vote in said election.'"

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;

E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*

MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Date of
opening of
next Con-
ference.

The following resolution was adopted:

Be it resolved, That the date of opening of the next General Conference be set for the first Wednesday in May, 1922.

MARVIN T. HAW,
P. A. PRICE,
H. P. CROWE.

Under suspension of the rule, the following resolution by E. G. B. Mann was passed:

Commission
to harmo-
nize law
and rules
of proced-
ure au-
thorized.

Whereas discrepancies and inaccuracies have crept into our book of Discipline from time to time, so that new statutes are sometimes put into the body of Church law that are inconsistent with old statutes remaining; and whereas it is desirable that the different parts of our wonderful and progressive polity should be harmonious; therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Conference now in session hereby authorize a commission, composed of the recent Book Editor, Bishop H. M. Du Bose, D.D., and the new Book Editor, Rev. F. M. Thomas, D.D., and three other competent persons to be appointed by the College of Bishops, to harmonize and make consistent the different parts of our Law and Rules of Procedure before the next issue of the Discipline shall be published.

E. G. B. MANN,	B. C. HORTON,
W. E. ARNOLD,	C. F. WILLIAMS,
W. B. TAYLOR,	A. P. LYON,
BASCOM ANTHONY,	H. A. BOAZ.

Resolution
providing
for day of
fasting
and
prayer
passed.

The following resolution providing for a day of fasting and prayer was passed, under suspension of the rule, by a standing vote:

Whereas the President of the United States has called the people of our country to observe May 30 as a day of fasting and prayer, in view of the great burdens that are upon us and the crisis before us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge the members of our Church and our adherents to meet in their sanctuaries and observe the said day as requested by our great leader.

J. W. PERRY,
G. E. BOOKER,
JOHN O. WILLSON.

Report No. 9
on Bound-
aries and
Finance
adopted.

Report No. 9 of the Committee on Boundaries and Finance was, under suspension of the rule, put immediately upon its passage and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON BOUNDARIES AND FINANCE, REPORT
NO. 9.

MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Your committee had before them a memorial from the Brazil Annual Conference, as follows:

"The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Brazil, convened in its thirty-second session, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, salute you and ask that the actual territory of this Conference be divided so that all the territory included in the District of São Paulo and the District of Ribeirão Preto, which is all the State of São Paulo, the triangle of Minas, and the State of Motto Grosso, be constituted into an Annual Conference with the name 'Central Brazil Conference,' and that all the territory in Brazil north of the Central Brazil Conference be constituted an Annual Conference to be known as the 'Brazil Conference.'"

Brazil
Conference
divided.

We recommend concurrence.

For paragraph 681 (3) in the Discipline substitute the following:

"The Central Brazil Conference shall include all our work in the District of São Paulo and the District of Ribeirão Preto, which is all the State of São Paulo, the triangle of Minas, and the State of Motto Grosso."

Add another paragraph, to be properly numbered, as follows:

"The Brazil Conference shall include all that territory in the Republic of Brazil north of the Central Brazil Conference."

F. P. CULVER, *Chairman*;
J. M. GLENN, *Secretary*.

M. T. Plyler, of the North Carolina Conference, moved the suspension of the rule in order that a resolution concerning the *Daily Advocate* be put upon its passage. The motion prevailed. A. J. Lamar, of the Alabama Conference, spoke. Dr. Plyler explained his resolution. The resolution was withdrawn.

E. O. Watson, of the South Carolina Conference, moved that we do now take up the Calendar and (passing over reports recommending nonconcurrence) adhere to it until completed or near the time of adjournment. The motion prevailed.

Calendar to
be ad-
hered to.

The Calendar was taken up.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Education was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 2
on
Education
adopted.

MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, REPORT NO. 2.

The Committee on Education, after carefully considering the memorial from the Board of Education concerning the relation of the junior college to the standard college, begs leave to make the following recommendations:

1. That the Commission on Education define clearly the status of the junior college (1) as to necessary equipment and income, (2) number and training of faculty, (3) students' courses, and (4) the relation of the junior college to the standard college.

2. We respectfully suggest to the College of Bishops that they appoint on the Commission on Education a representative of the junior colleges and a representative of the academies.

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;

H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

Report No. 4
on
Education
adopted.

Report No. 4 of the Committee on Education was adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, REPORT NO. 4.

Your committee considered that part of the Episcopal Address relating to education and finds itself in full accord with our chief pastors in their views on the present educational situation, especially as to the matter of church ownership and control of educational institutions, and as to the marked progress made in the promotion and establishment of the two universities during the quadrennium just past. The Address furnishes the following significant comparison of educational statistics:

"The gross assets of all our educational institutions in 1914 were \$17,360,104. Their assets now, excluding the assets of our two universities, which will be reported in detail by the Educational Commission, amount to \$24,627,118.

"The total indebtedness on all our institutions of learning is now reported at \$1,661,949, as compared with the \$1,344,141 in 1914, an increase of \$292,808 during the quadrennium. . . .

"The number of students enrolled in the scholastic year 1913-14 was 17,569. In 1916-17 it was 19,084, being an increase of 1,515. In 1913-14 the ministerial students of all grades in our various schools was 769; in 1916-17 it was 958, an increase of 189."

The committee reviewed carefully the report of the Educational Commission, which was referred to it by the General Conference. It shows full and faithful service done the Church by the Commission. Their report furnishes facts and figures which give cause for satisfaction to the

Conference and to the Church at large. Here are the figures: **MAY 18.**
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

Report No. 4
on
Education
adopted.

Value of grounds and buildings.....	\$1,189,499 89
Value of other real estate.....	926,904 88
Amount of productive endowment.....	206,934 94
Value of library*.....	25,000 00
Number of volumes in library, 17,500.	
Value of apparatus of every kind....	25,000 00
Subscriptions, cash, furniture, etc.....	186,948 84

Total value.....\$2,560,288 55

EMORY UNIVERSITY.

Value of grounds and buildings.....	\$1,339,308 41
Amount of productive endowment....	1,757,592 80
Value of apparatus of every kind.....	116,658 59
Value of libraries.....	80,000 00
Number of volumes in libraries:	

Bound volumes, 60,740.

Unbound volumes and pamphlets, 29,905.

Value of museums..... 5,000 00

Subscription-notes, cash, bonds and
stocks for building funds, etc..... 134,198 46

Total value.....\$3,432,758 26

The action of the Commission with reference to turning back to the original "patronizing Conferences" any right or title to the property of Vanderbilt University which the General Conference thought the Church had, is fully explained, and it is the judgment of your committee that the explanation should be accepted and that there the question should rest.

The Commission also submitted to the Conference, and the Conference to the Committee on Education, a full report concerning charters, and furnished printed copies of the charters of Emory University and Southern Methodist University.

Your committee finds full justification for these words in the report of the Commission:

"Reference to these supplements will assure the General Conference of the care which the Commission has taken to secure these institutions to our Church beyond any possibility of their being alienated at any time in the future. They

*This estimate does not include a valuable collection of books presented to the Library by Smith & Lamar, and another collection presented by Rev. E. L. Shettles.

MAY 18. are turned over to the General Conference with much satisfaction and confidence."
FIFTEENTH DAY. H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;
H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

Report No. 1 on Work among Colored People adopted. Report No. 1 of the Special Committee on Work among Colored People was read. H. N. Snyder offered the following substitute. On motion, the substitute was adopted, as follows:

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE, REPORT NO. 1.

Be it resolved, That the proceeds of the assessment for work among colored people be sent to the Department of Home Missions, and that one-half of the amount be administered by the Department of Home Missions and one-half by the Board of Education.

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman*;
STONEWALL ANDERSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 4 of the Committee on Episcopacy was read and the items recommending concurrence were taken up and, on motion, laid on the table.

Report No. 21 on Revisals adopted. Report No. 21 of the Committee on Revisals was read and adopted, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS, REPORT NO. 21.

Your Committee on Revisals considered a resolution signed by Charles A. Selecman, E. B. Chappell, and H. B. Johnston, as follows:

"Be it resolved, That paragraph 110, Chapter III., Section II., of our book of Discipline be amended to conform to paragraph 211, line 2, by adding the words 'unite two or more circuits or stations and appoint one pastor for the united congregation,' after the words 'into two or more'; so that the paragraph, so amended, shall read:

"Paragraph 110. To divide a circuit, station, or mission into two or more, or unite two or more circuits or stations and appoint one pastor for the united congregation when he judges it necessary."

We recommend concurrence.

BASCOM ANTHONY, *Chairman*;
E. O. WATSON, *Secretary*.

Report No. 23 of the Committee on Revisals was laid on the table.

Report No. 2 on Sunday Schools adopted. Report No. 2 of the Committee on Sunday Schools was adopted for record, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS, REPORT NO. 2. **MAY 18.**

FIFTEENTH
DAY.

We, your committee to whom were referred that part of the Episcopal Address bearing on Sunday schools and the reports of the Sunday School Board and of the Sunday School Editor for the past quadrennium, after going as carefully over them as possible, beg to submit the following report:

Report No. 2
on Sunday
Schools
adopted.

REPORT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL EDITOR.

The report of the Sunday School Editor is so full and complete, touching as it does vital matters relating to future activities of the Sunday School Board, that it commands our hearty approval. We especially wish to call attention to Section II., page 2, of the report: "What the Task Requires." The requirements which the Church must meet in order that it may completely fulfill its educational missions are as follows:

The Church must see that its Sunday schools are real schools. It must see that they really develop the moral and spiritual life of the young and prepare them for the intelligent discharge of their duties as members of the body of Christ.

Here are some of the things that are needed to enable the Sunday school to accomplish its mission:

1. *Proper Organization.*—The Sunday school must be organized upon sound psychological principles. The young life is a gradually unfolding life. The child is constantly changing—changing not only in the sense of increasing in knowledge and in ability to understand, but also in the sense of acquiring new interests and aptitudes. Many things which are intensely interesting to a boy of seven make no appeal whatever to a boy of ten, and the ten-year-old will have acquired a lot of new interests and dropped a lot of old ones by the time he is fourteen. And these qualitative changes will continue until he reaches full maturity. These facts require that pupils in the Sunday school be classified according to their development and that the normal interests and aptitudes of the stage which the members of a class have reached shall determine our manner of dealing with them.

2. *Graded Instruction.*—The same facts which require that the Sunday school shall be properly graded require also that it shall receive graded instruction—that is, the lesson material as well as the manner of presenting it must be adapted to the capacity, interests, and needs of the child.

3. *Proper Equipment.*—The Sunday school, in order to

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do the most effective work, must have proper material equipment. Especially necessary is it that it shall have a building which makes it possible to divide the school into age groups for purposes of worship, instruction, and activity.

4. *Prepared Officers and Teachers.*—The most elaborate organization will amount to but little unless it is managed by men and women who understand its meaning and know how to handle it. And handling even a very simple organization is not an easy matter. It requires a certain kind of natural ability and also intelligent preparation. Prepared Sunday school superintendents are just as much needed as prepared superintendents of city high schools. A prepared Sunday school superintendent is one who understands what the mission of the Sunday school is, is acquainted with those educational methods which have stood the test of experience, and has had definite training in administration.

And prepared Sunday school teachers are as necessary as prepared superintendents. The most complete equipment and the best curriculum that can be devised will avail nothing unless the school is supplied with teachers who know their Bibles, know childhood and youth, know how to teach, and know definitely what they are trying to accomplish.

Sunday school officers and teachers must be prepared spiritually as well as intellectually. For, after all, personality is the most important factor in religious education. A teacher's message will amount to but little, so far as spiritual results are concerned, unless it is supported by his life.

1. It follows as a natural consequence that if the Church is to make her Sunday school work effective after the manner described above, she must make ample provision for the training (a) of Sunday school officers and teachers and (b) of leaders in Christian education.

There are more than one hundred and fifty thousand Sunday school officers and teachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. To keep a force of that magnitude in continuous service, having new recruits ready each year to take the places of those who fall out of the ranks, is a task of immense magnitude. The States of the Union are spending fabulous sums for the training of public school teachers. The Church cannot afford to be less liberal and zealous in training the men and women to whom she commits the moral and spiritual care of her children.

2. The preparation of an adequate teaching force for

the Sunday school will not come as a result of popular agitation and speech-making. It will require intelligent planning and vast outlay in both energy and money.

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And the very first requisite of success is a large number of trained leaders—men and women who are able to organize community groups throughout the Church, to arouse their interests in the Christian training of the young, and then to help them to become efficient Sunday school workers.

3. The considerations mentioned above gain greatly in significance when we come to see that if the Church is to fulfill completely its educational mission it must not confine its work of teaching and training to a single hour on Sunday morning.

The matter of establishing a regular system of week day religious instruction is already attracting the attention of religious leaders. It is sure to command an increasingly large amount of consideration in the years to come, for it is every day becoming more apparent that in it lies our only hope for making the Church all that it should be as an educational force.

4. If the Church is to succeed in a large way in her Sunday school work, she must have an adequate system of Sunday school extension.

We cannot awaken and develop the spiritual life of boys and girls and train them for service in the kingdom unless we can manage to bring them into the Sunday school, and there are millions of them whom we cannot bring in by opening our doors and extending to them a merely perfunctory invitation. We must devise plans for going after them individually and convincing them or their parents that we have something really worth while to offer them.

5. The Church cannot succeed in its educational mission without enlisting the hearty and intelligent coöperation of the home.

Statistics show that the number of really reliable Christians drawn from the non-Christian homes is pitifully small. In most cases the opposition, or even the indifference, of father and mother will more than counteract all that the Sunday school can do for the boy or girl. On the other hand, when home and Church are in intelligent accord in their efforts to bring up a child in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, success is almost certain.

It is the duty of the Church, therefore, not only to seek to awaken parents to a realization of their responsibility for the religious training, but also to do everything possi-

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Needed Improvements.—To this feature of the report we wish to call special attention. These necessary improvements as designated in the report are as follows:

The *Intermediate* and *Senior Quarterlies* need to be enlarged to sixty-four or, at the very least, to forty-eight pages. It is impossible in a space of only thirty-two pages to give adequate lesson treatment or to make a periodical that is attractive in appearance.

In order to meet the demands of the increasing number of adult classes which use the Graded Lessons, the *Adult Student* should be enlarged to sixty-four pages; and in order to secure space for the adequate treatment of the Improved Uniform Lessons, the *Sunday School Magazine* should be enlarged to at least seventy-two pages.

The *Home Department Quarterly* should be changed to a monthly, which should deal not only with Christian education in the home, but also with the whole problem of cooperation between the home and the Church in Christian education.

Plans were under way for making all these improvements when the world war broke out only a few months after our last General Conference; but as a result of that awful cataclysm business matters at once became so demoralized that it was not deemed wise to venture upon any extensive changes until conditions became more nearly normal. As time passed the situation grew worse until, in order to save our Publishing House from financial peril, instead of increasing the size of our periodicals, we were compelled to increase the price, and in some cases actually to diminish the space for lesson treatment by allowing larger space for advertising matter. No material changes can be promised, therefore, until the war is over.

Sunday School Extension.—There are probably between three and four thousand organized congregations in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which have no Sunday schools, and there are thousands of communities in the South and West which have no regular religious services of any kind whatever. Prof. W. S. Athearn, in a recent volume entitled "Religious Education and American Democracy," states that there are fifteen million children in the United States who receive no religious instruction whatever, and that there are ten thousand small towns west of the Missouri River in which Christian preaching is rarely or never heard.

These facts serve to emphasize what I have already

suggested in regard to the need for an active and systematic campaign of Sunday school extension. Thousands of new schools should be organized and put on a permanent basis during the next decade. This would mean the vitalizing and strengthening of many congregations which are now maintaining a precarious existence without Sunday schools and ultimately the organization of new Churches in many neglected communities. And, what is still more important, it would mean a thoroughly planned effort on the part of the Church to save our country from the curse of a new type of paganism. It may be said in reply to all this that this extension work ought to be carried on through the regular Church machinery. I am by no means sure that it would be possible for our presiding elders and pastors, even in those sections of the country where our Church is strongest, to spare the time that would be required for establishing and developing Sunday schools in all the places at which they are needed. I am absolutely certain that they could not possibly do so in many parts of the West.

But even granting that I am wrong in this conclusion, the facts mentioned above show conclusively that with our present machinery we are not meeting the needs of the situation as it actually exists, and there is no prospect that we shall do so in the near future.

If this important work is to be done effectively, we must create a special agency for it, just as the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Northern Presbyterian Church, the Disciples, and the two great sections of the Baptist denomination have done. The Methodist Episcopal Church has maintained a large force of Sunday school missionaries for about eight years and during that time has organized 2,818 new Sunday schools, and out of these Sunday schools have developed 687 Churches. Its Sunday school enrollment during the last ten years has increased from 2,987,677 to 4,679,943. This shows what may be accomplished by organized and systematic effort.

Even a casual reading of the above report will show the great need of extending the reach of our Sunday school work until we reach every community possible where there are no Sunday school organizations. We would recommend that such steps be taken as are necessary to secure whatever means may be necessary for this extension work.

REPORT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD.

Statistics.—The Sunday school statistics for the year 1917 are as follows: The total enrollment is 1,901,971;

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total gain during quadrennium, 272,281. During the quadrennium 285,600 Sunday school pupils have been received into Church membership and \$884,303.78 was raised for missions. We would also refer you to the reference to Sunday schools in the Episcopal Address.

The Sunday School Departments.—These departments of our Sunday school work show a decided advance in the character and scope of students enrolled over the preceding quadrennium in some of the departments. The increase is nearly three hundred per cent over the last quadrennium.

Literature.—The curriculum of our Sunday school is at the forefront, being equal in every way to the course of study found in the day schools of our great centers.

International Association of Daily Vocation Bible Schools.—With reference to this matter we beg to refer it to the General Sunday School Board for your consideration.

We wish to commend the Board for its very fine Sunday school exhibit, the best, we believe, the Church has ever presented, and we wish to recommend that a similar exhibit, wherever possible, even though it be on a much smaller scale, be prepared for our Annual Conferences and Sunday school institutes and such other occasions as will provide our people with an opportunity to study the same.

ANDREW SLEDD, *Chairman*;

A. D. PORTER, *Secretary*.

Commission
on the
Constitution
of the
Church
announced.

The following Commission on the Constitution of the Church was announced and by resolution confirmed and instructed as follows:

RESOLUTIONS PROVIDING A COMMISSION ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved: 1. That the following shall constitute a Commission on the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South: Bishop E. D. Mouzon, Revs. F. M. Thomas, O. E. Goddard, A. J. Lamar, E. B. Chappell, F. N. Parker, Messrs. J. A. McCullough, H. H. White, Perry S. Rader, John S. Candler, and J. H. Reynolds.

2. That this Commission is instructed to consider the matter of the status of our Constitution, and shall seek to provide for the General Conference in 1922 answers to the following questions:

(1) What is the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South?

(2) What changes in it should be initiated by the General Conference of 1922?

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3. That this Commission be instructed to publish its report in pamphlet form at least six months before the General Conference of 1922, and also publish said report in the *Christian Advocate* or the *Methodist Review*.

4. That this Commission is authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur; and that the Publishing Agents are instructed to pay the necessary expenses incurred by this Commission.

REMBERT G. SMITH,
C. C. JARRELL.

The following resolution was passed:

Be it resolved, That the *Daily Advocate* not yet published be sent to the addresses of members.

JOHN O. WILLSON,
J. S. CHADWICK.

The following resolution on membership in General Boards was presented by E. G. B. Mann, of the Kentucky Conference. A motion by Paul H. Linn to table was lost. The resolution was passed, as follows:

Resolution
limiting
member-
ship in
General
Boards.

Be it resolved, That it is the sense of this body that when a man is placed on two or more of our General Boards he resign from all except one. The vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the delegation of the Conference from which the resignation comes.

J. H. EAKES,	B. L. WILFORD,
H. B. JOHNSTON,	SAM M. MILLER,
BRISCOE CARTER,	E. G. B. MANN.
A. L. MOORE,	

F. P. Culver moved that we do now adjourn *sine die*. To adjourn *sine die*.
The motion prevailed.

The Journal of the afternoon's session was read and approved. Closing service.

Bishop Hendrix announced Hymn 228,

Blest be the dear uniting love
That will not let us part,

which was sung as lined. Dr. H. C. Morrison led the Conference in prayer. Bishop Hendrix made parting remarks, commenting upon the wisdom and progressiveness of the Conference and the advance that had been made since the General Conference that he had at-

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tended forty years ago in the city of Atlanta. The benediction was then pronounced by Bishop Hendrix and the members dispersed.

A. F. WATKINS, *Secretary*;

FITZGERALD S. PARKER,

JAMES A. BURROW,

W. A. CHRISTIAN,

T. F. SESSIONS,

J. S. CHADWICK,

J. E. HARRISON,

J. H. EAKES,

E. O. WATSON,

M. T. HAW,

Assistant Secretaries.

EUGENE R. HENDRIX,

J. S. KEY,

WARREN A. CANDLER,

H. C. MORRISON,

E. E. HOSS,

JAMES ATKINS,

COLLINS DENNY,

JOHN C. KILGO,

WILLIAM B. MURRAH,

WALTER R. LAMBUTH,

R. G. WATERHOUSE,

EDWIN D. MOUZON,

JAMES H. MCCOY,

JOHN M. MOORE,

W. F. McMURRY,

U. V. W. DARLINGTON,

H. M. DU BOSE,

W. N. AINSWORTH,

JAMES CANNON, JR.,

Bishops.

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I. BISHOPS' ADDRESS.

Dear Brethren: We greet you as fellow servants in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ and return glad and grateful thanks with you to our Heavenly Father for the good providence which has preserved your lives and ours to assemble together on this occasion. That he may meet with us and bless us in the discharge of the responsible duties that fall to our lot while we are here, let us most devoutly pray.

It may not be amiss, in the very beginning of our deliberations, to say a few words concerning the origin of Episcopal Addresses among us. As far as our knowledge goes, there is not, and there never has been, any specific paragraph in the Discipline calling for them. If any brother, with his mind set on reform, should now seek to abolish them on the ground that the General Conference does not need any counsel or instruction from the bishops, and that a great waste of valuable time, which can be summed up in dollars and cents, might thereby be avoided, we suppose that he could scarcely be ruled off the floor as out of order. Certainly it is true that Episcopal Addresses, especially if they be of undue length, as well as tedious and tasteless in character, are not protected by any of the Restrictive Rules, nor even by any piece of statutory legislation; though it may be said that up to the present time there has been no law enacted to prohibit them nor any loud outcry against them.

By way of further illuminating the foregoing remarks, we venture to recall a significant incident in the life of the great Bishop William McKendree. Up till and including the year 1808 the bishops were in every sense of the word members of the General Conference, with identically the same rights in all respects as other members. Their status grew simply out of the fact that they were traveling preachers. By the operation, however, of the written constitution, which was at that time adopted, their rights and privileges were much abridged, especially in the matter of introducing motions and resolutions, engaging in debates, or casting votes on pending questions. As a sort of substitute for what was thus taken away from them, additional guarantees were attached to their position as General Superintendents of the Church, with well-defined functions. The Third Restrictive Rule, which is still of binding force and effect and cannot be altered except by a constitutional process, reads as follows: "They"—that is, the General Conference—"shall not change or alter any part or rule of our government, so as to do away episcopacy, or destroy the plan of our itinerant general superintendency."

In view of this changed relation of the bishops to the General Conference and of other weighty considerations, it seemed to McKendree, then just entering upon his episcopal career, that some lawful and recognized method should be adopted by which they might be able in a

dignified and orderly manner to communicate to the Conference any important information in their possession or to make any suggestions that they might deem of value. Otherwise it was clear either that just in proportion to their ability they would be tempted to take an open part in the discussions or else would become mere ornamental dummies, without any participation whatever in matters touching the very life and growth of the Church. Hence he determined to read a written address at the beginning of the session of 1812, both giving a full account of his own stewardship for the preceding quadrennium and also furnishing a brief exhibit of what he conceived to be the general state and needs of the Church.

But before taking the proposed step he was judicious enough to consult a number of the older and wiser delegates, including, besides his intimates, some who were not his special friends. If there were to be any dangerous rocks or shoals ahead, he did not propose to run on them unawares.

Just why he did not also consult Asbury it is not possible to say with certainty. But it is likely that he knew or suspected that Asbury would be opposed to the innovation and concluded that it would be better to follow his own judgment, reinforced as it had been by that of chosen brethren, and then make any necessary explanations or apologies afterwards. That he could have deliberately meditated an act of discourtesy toward his senior colleague is not possible. All the records show that he was uniformly and profoundly deferential to Asbury, never once forgetting what was due to his age and position, as well as to his eminent character.

Compared with the voluminous documents which the bishops now put forth, McKendree's address was very short and none the worse for that fact. It avoided all irrelevant issues and went straight to the heart of things. Such an example is worthy of imitation. Woodrow Wilson has lately taught us afresh the value of concise directness in documents designed to reach and move the minds of men. There is no earthly reason *me judice* why a General Conference should be taxed to listen for several hours to a mere array of facts and figures with the most of which it is either already familiar or may easily become so.

When McKendree had finished reading and resumed his seat, a dramatic incident occurred. Asbury, who had been taken by surprise, but was too much of a gentleman to offer an interruption, arose and said to him: "I have something to say to you before the Conference." McKendree at once got to his feet, and the two stood face to face. Then Asbury proceeded: "This is a new thing; I never did business in this way; and why is this new thing introduced?" There was something more than a trace of irritation in the old man's voice. It looked as if there might be some trouble between the bishops. But McKendree was equal to the emergency. With consummate courtesy he replied: "You are our father; we are your sons. You never had any need of it; I am only a brother and have need of it." Nothing could have been finer.

Only an instinctive gentleman could have handled the situation with so much skill. Asbury's feelings were at once soothed. He saw that no unkindness had been intended and sat down promptly with a smile on his face. We have had Episcopal Addresses ever since and probably shall continue to have them as long as the episcopacy itself lasts.

THE DEATH OF BISHOP WILSON.

In making a report of our work as bishops, as we are in duty bound to do, it is fitting that we should first refer to the death of the late Senior Bishop, Alpheus Waters Wilson. His long and faithful service, as well as his conspicuous ability, entitles him to some commemoration here. It may well be said of him that he was a Methodist by inheritance. His father, Rev. Norval Wilson, was a distinguished member of the Baltimore Conference and ranked with the foremost in that body when it included many men whose names lent luster to the Methodism of the nation.

Bishop Wilson himself was born in Baltimore city February 5, 1834. Bathed in the very noblest and highest influences from his childhood up, it was not strange that he should be soundly converted to God very early in life and that he should feel the call to preach before finishing his eighteenth year. Even prior to that time he had made some preliminary essays both at medicine and at the law. In 1853, when but nineteen, he was admitted on trial into the traveling ministry by the Baltimore Conference and for the next four years passed through the usual ordeal as junior preacher successively on Jefferson, Berryville, East Loudoun, and Patapsco Circuits. In 1857 he was preacher in charge of the Warm Springs Circuit and in 1858 of the Blue Sulphur Circuit. He thus learned enough of country Methodism to be deeply interested in it to the end of his life.

It was said of him by old Methodists who remembered his first ventures that he did not in the outset give promise of becoming an unusual preacher. He himself used to tell, with a gleam of humor in his eye, that during the whole of his first year he did not at any time give more than fifteen minutes to a sermon. His father, however, who doubtless gauged him more accurately than anybody else, was accustomed to say even then: "Give Alf due time, and he will show you that the right stuff is in him." By the end of the second year his sermons, though a little discursive, were eagerly heard and required not less than an hour for their delivery. This will not seem strange to those who have often in later years sat breathless under the tremendous roll of his periods for an hour and a half or two hours. It will be a surprise, however, to a generation that never saw him use a manuscript or a note, to learn that in his early ministry he made elaborate written preparation for his public discourses. Dr. Carlton D. Harris, in sorting and sifting his literary remains, has found more than one hundred fully written manuscript sermons. Herein is one of the secrets, no doubt, of that marvelous mental discipline which gave

him the power to grasp so vigorously any subject that came before his mind.

In 1857 he was married to Miss Susan Bond Lipscomb, whose father, like his own, was a Methodist minister and who was in all respects entirely fit to be the companion of such a man. During all their wedded life of half a century she was a source of strength and comfort to him. He loved her, respected her, and honored her as she fully deserved. When she died, in 1908, after returning from a trip which she had taken with him to the Orient, he was smitten with a great grief, which was none the less severe because it was so largely voiceless. His three sons, on whom he had set his heart, all died in infancy. Three daughters, Misses Maybelle and Nina Wilson, and Mrs. William L. Weber, were left to him. It was to the loving care of Miss Nina especially, a woman of uncommon character every way, that he was indebted for such tender care and comfort during the rest of his life as it falls to the lot of few men to receive.

In 1859 he took a supernumerary relation and held for one year an official connection with Columbia Street Church, Baltimore. In 1860 he was appointed to City Station, Baltimore, with special charge of Eutaw Street Church, in the same city, where his great powers as a preacher began to meet with a generous and ample recognition. From that time forward there was a practically unanimous belief among all classes of Methodists that he was the strongest man of the Church in the whole city.

During the War between the States his sympathies were with the South, and he did not hesitate to reveal them. But his Christian prudence was such that he commended himself to many of those who differed from him most sharply on public issues. In 1862 he refused to be counted a member of the newly organized Baltimore Conference, which had drifted away from the conservatism of original Methodism; and from that time to 1866 he became a recognized leader in the societies that followed the fortunes of the old Conference. When that Conference in 1866 voted itself into the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he came with it. For the next four years he was listed on its rolls as a supernumerary. During these years, in order to pay the debts which he and his father had contracted during the war, he studied law and was admitted to the Baltimore bar. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. John D. Lipscomb, he soon entered upon a successful and lucrative practice.

In 1870, the last of his debts having been discharged, he resumed his place among his brethren in the itinerancy and was appointed presiding elder of the Washington City District, which post he held for three years. From 1873 to 1877 he was pastor of Mount Vernon Place Church, in the same city, and was then sent to Calvary Church, Baltimore.

In 1878, with a noble company of colleagues, he appeared for the third time as a delegate to the General Conference, which that year

met in the city of Atlanta, Ga., having before been a delegate to the General Conferences which sat at Memphis and at Louisville, in 1870 and 1874 respectively. Rev. Dr. John B. McFerrin having been transferred from the Missionary Secretaryship to the Book Agency, Dr. Wilson was chosen on the second ballot to succeed him in the post thus made vacant, receiving 108 out of 207 votes. If ever any election in the Church had all the tokens of a divine sanction following it, this one certainly appears to have had that dictinction. There was no wire-pulling nor electioneering in it nor about it. He would have died before descending to that level. It was not many weeks after the adjournment of the Conference till the Church was well aware that a wise selection had been made. Dr. Wilson was at that time forty-four years of age and in the very prime and flower of his manhood, and he threw himself without reserve into his new work. During the next quadrennium his voice was heard in every quarter of the Church. And such a voice as it was, as sonorous as a bell and as pleasant as that of the most cultivated woman's! And such glorious eyes, which never weakened even down to old age! Under excitement they kindled like the carbon points of an electric dynamo. No other man before or since has ever stirred the Conferences as he did on the subject of missions, or for that matter on any other subject. Wherever he went, he spoke and preached. There was a fullness and affluence of utterance about him that seemed entirely exhaustless. The range of his thought was like the sweep of an archangel's wing through the midheavens, and the force of his appeals was like the rushing of a mountain river over its rocky bed. Our Church has had many great preachers, for whom we ought to be devoutly thankful to God. But among them all it is doubtful whether there has been the superior, if indeed there has ever been the full equal in all respects, of Bishop Wilson. As an executive in the office and in the various mission fields, he was also almost unrivaled. Working always, not by manipulation, but by inspiration, he communicated his spirit more or less to the whole Church. There was a quality of permanence in what he did. It is no exaggeration to say that it lasts as an unspent force to this day and is not likely to vanish away.

At the General Conference which met in Nashville in 1882 he was elected bishop on the first ballot, receiving 122 out of 241 votes.

Beginning with the Holston Conference, which met in the fall of that year at Asheville, N. C., as Bishops Pierce and McTyeire had done before him, Bishop Wilson entered upon an episcopal career which is fitly entitled to be called splendid. At the end of his twenty-fifth year in the office he had presided over nearly every Conference, native and foreign, in the connection. Nowhere did he fail to command respect and veneration. In the foreign fields, as well as at home, his footprints are still distinctly visible. The lapse of time cannot obliterate them. It was particularly fortunate that he was in Japan in 1910, when the mission of our Church was consolidated with the mis-

sions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Church of Canada into the one Methodist Church of Japan. It is the unanimous judgment of all the parties concerned that on that occasion he displayed a fullness of knowledge and a consummate wisdom in the management of affairs that were of the greatest value.

In addition to his strictly episcopal duties, he was a member of the Ecumenical Conferences of 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 and brought great honor to Southern Methodism in that capacity. He was also fraternal messenger to the British Wesleyan Conference in 1912. For many years he was a member of the Joint Commission on Federation with the Methodist Episcopal Church; from the beginning up to the time of his death he was also on the commission to negotiate the terms of unification with the same Church, and was a foremost figure in these bodies, if not the foremost.

In the midst of all his unremitting labors he kept up his love for books. His library, which before his death he gave to Emory University, was an exceedingly choice collection. There was scarcely a commonplace volume in it. But the Bible never ceased to be his chief study. In the last thirteen years of his life he read the Greek Testament through consecutively seventy-six times; and not merely read it, but studied it with profound care. He was also deeply learned in the Hebrew Scriptures and used especially the Hebrew Psalter in his private devotions. Next to the four Gospels, he found his chief interest in the Epistles of St. Paul. In spite of all the adverse currents of his day, his theology became increasingly Pauline.

There is a general impression in the Church that he lacked sociability, and it is true that he did not much relish the small talk so current in ordinary circles. But he, nevertheless, dearly loved the Christian companionship of his brethren and was never more delighted than when he had a chance to sit out a long day or a long evening with them. The occasional pauses in his speech were almost as instructive as his direct utterances. And when he did talk, he always had something to say. What a feast it must have been when in his mature manhood he met with Asbury Morgan and Thomas E. Bond and Samuel Rodgers and Samuel S. Roszell and other such men! These men had no use for hourglasses or watches when they got together.

After the superannuation of Bishop John C. Keener, in 1898, he became the acting Senior Bishop of the Church; and from the death of Bishop Keener, in 1902, up to the time of his own decease he was full Senior Bishop. As the years went by, his position among his colleagues became increasingly unique. Though he had well-defined convictions on every issue that came up and never hesitated to utter them, he was least of all domineering or autocratic in temper. With all his soul he repudiated the thought of claiming dominion over any man's faith. It was no wonder that what at first had been respect and admiration for him deepened at last among all his colleagues into

abiding love. When he spoke his matured thoughts on any subject, it was usually felt that little or nothing remained to be said.

His habits of devotion were deep and steady. He did not make a five minutes' matter of his private prayers. Often he would spend a whole hour in communion with God. While going the round of the Conferences, he allowed nothing to interfere with his closet seasons.

Bishop Wilson was never a robust man and often, in fact, was the victim of infirm health. For many of his later years he suffered much from asthma, which frequently interfered seriously with his sleep. But in spite of this he kept right on to the end in the discharge of his duties. Often his most intimate friends thought that he could not long survive. But his rallying power was immense and brought him safely through many apparently fatal attacks.

His last journey carried him to the semiannual meeting of the College of Bishops at Atlanta, Ga., in November, 1916. His colleagues easily remember how active his mind seemed to be at that time and how alert an interest he took in all the affairs of the Church. There are some of us who can never forget the picture of him as he wandered one afternoon through the School of Theology library of Emory University, dipping into many great books and especially scanning with an eager eye some of the dear volumes which he himself had given to the University.

On his way home he stopped at Greenwood, S. C., to be the guest of his long-time friend, Rev. John O. Willson, D.D. While there he preached once and, in the opinion of Dr. Willson and others, with even greater freedom and power than they had ever before heard him exhibit.

Following nearly the same track that Bishop Asbury took in 1816, he passed on next to Richmond and attended the session of the Virginia Conference, over which Bishop Kilgo was presiding, in that city. While there he was the guest in the home of Bishop Collins Denny, though Bishop Denny himself was absent on official duties. Several times he was able to get to the Conference room, and an appointment was made for him to preach on Sunday. His weakness, however, became so pronounced that he finally felt quite unable to meet the engagement, and his heart turned with a tired longing to his own home.

He declined to allow any one to accompany him on this journey; and when he reached Baltimore, by some misunderstanding, he was not met by any of his friends at the railroad station; but he took a public cab and was driven to his own residence, where, as always, he had a glad welcome. It was evident that he was getting very close to the end of his pilgrimage. But his daughters had so often seen him recover from the jaws of death that they still cherished the hope that he would again somehow pull through. His forces, however, were all spent. The weary wheels of life at last stood still; and at eight o'clock on the morning of November 21, 1916, he breathed his last.

The most of his colleagues, who would all have been delighted to pay him the respect and honor of their attendance at his funeral, were far away attending to imperative duties. Happily, however, the Senior Bishop, Eugene R. Hendrix, and Bishop James Atkins were present. Bishops Earl Cranston and Luther B. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and many other ministers also from different Churches, who had known and loved him, came to drop a tear over his grave. The funeral service was held from old Trinity Church, which was built under his pastorate and in which he had conspicuous success as a preacher of the gospel. His mortal body was then laid away by the side of his loved ones in Loudoun Park Cemetery. Farewell, beloved father and brother; we shall see thy face no more till we see it in glory. It has been given to thee, we do not doubt, to sit down with the Lord Jesus on his throne. The splendor of that vision of which thou lovedst to speak while in the flesh has broken at last upon thine eyes. To thee it has been given to see the Lord as he is.

BISHOP KEY.

We feel that it is also our duty to make some reference to our venerable colleague, Bishop Joseph S. Key, who for the past eight years has been on the superannuate list. He has already lived beyond the good old age of ninety years and is now almost entirely blind. Though, of course, he is unable to render any active service to the Church, he is still in the enjoyment of a serene and happy faith in Christ. His mere presence among us we count a great blessing, and we shall be happy if the Conference will order a telegram sent to him assuring him of its continued love for him and of its earnest prayers in his behalf.

OF OURSELVES.

Speaking in general terms of our work, we are glad to be able to say that, for the most part, we have enjoyed good health and have been able to discharge, according to the measure of our ability, the duties that have fallen to our lot as general superintendents, though two or three of us have found it necessary, under medical direction, to lie by for brief seasons from active work in the field. We should be gravely deficient in Christian courtesy if we did not acknowledge the kindness with which we have been treated throughout the whole Church. Except in very rare instances, we have had no ground for complaint against any of our brethren. Both in their personal and in their official relations to us they have done whatever they could to smooth our way before us and to make it easy for us to carry the weighty responsibilities of our office. As a matter of course, they have not all nor always been able to approve our administration. This does not at all surprise us, for we dare not claim that in all respects we have exhibited the highest wisdom as servants of Christ and the Church. If such men as Francis Asbury and William McKendree were

often subjected to severe criticism and harsh disapproval, who are we that we should expect to find nothing but loud applause and commendation? We do not look for anything of the kind; and we trust that we shall never be so lacking in Christian manliness as to whine or complain when our brethren see fit to differ with us in regard to the details of our administration. All we ask or desire is that there may be a general recognition of our integrity as officers of the Church and that the odds in any doubtful case may be cast in our favor. It is surely no exorbitant request when we beg you to take it for granted that we are always sincerely anxious to do what is right and what will present itself to your judgment as being in full accord with the discipline of the Church and the spirit of our blessed gospel.

SOME GENERAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

The General Conference of 1914 passed the following resolutions:

1. *Be it resolved*, That, in order to secure a more efficient administration of all our work, we respectfully recommend to the College of Bishops that they divide the whole Church into episcopal districts; one of these districts to be composed of China, Japan, and Korea; one to be composed of all our Mexican work, both in Mexico and the United States; one to be composed of all our work in South America and Africa; the remaining districts in the homeland, including Cuba, to be composed, as far as practicable, of Conferences contiguous to one another.

2. *Be it resolved, further*, That we recommend that the same bishop be assigned to a given district from year to year for a quadrennium, *except where the most efficient administration of the whole work makes an earlier change desirable*.

3. *Be it resolved, further*, That bishops in charge be and are hereby requested to call the presiding elders of each of their Conferences together at some convenient place as early as practicable after the session of the Annual Conferences for a conference with them as to the needs of the field and the plans of forward movement for the ensuing year.

Your Committee on Episcopacy had before it several resolutions concerning episcopal service in the foreign field and would recommend the passage of the following by the General Conference:

"Be it resolved, That it is the sense of this body that bishops assigned to districts in the mission fields shall spend not less than half their time in the mission field."

Now, the advantages of a continuous presidency over contiguous Conferences for a longer period than one year are both so obvious and so numerous that they have often presented themselves to our minds in assigning the bishops to their several fields. It sometimes happens, however, that the "efficient administration of the whole work" makes it desirable that the same bishop should not be continued for a full quadrennium in the same field. This fact has been often so forcibly presented to us by petition from the Annual Conferences that we have been compelled to give heed to it.

We do not presume to say whether the necessity for a change always arises through the fault of the bishop or not. And we think it

quite likely that it is sometimes at least the fault of the Conferences. In any event it is well that there should be flexibility enough, both in the grouping of the Conferences and in the distribution of the bishops, to render it possible at any time to make the wisest use of the forces at our command. To break up the Church by a cast-iron scheme into fixed fragments would spoil its essential unity; and we do not believe, moreover, that it would be either wise or lawful to adopt any plan which would even imply that a bishop, once elected and ordained, could be made less by any subsequent action of his colleagues or of the General Conference than a bishop of the whole Church with an intrinsic right to exercise his episcopal functions in any of the Conferences. From the beginning the episcopacy has been recognized as one of our strongest bonds of connectionalism. It has certainly been of immense advantage to us that such men as Paine and Capers and Pierce and Kavanaugh and Marvin and McTyeire and Keener and Wilson have traveled largely through the whole Church and have been accepted as being the undivided inheritance of all Methodists. We are not asserting that the present occupants of the episcopal office are large enough to cast such a shadow as their predecessors did over the entire land. But we feel sure that any scheme for limiting their field or jurisdiction would be sure to diminish the esteem in which they are held by the general public as well as by the Church.

We are so far from wishing you to feel, however, that we are unwilling to comply as far as possible with the expressed wishes of the General Conference that we present you herewith the episcopal assignments for the past quadrennium, showing that there has been an honest effort on our part to conform, as far as the interest of the whole Church would allow, with your requests.

EPISCOPAL ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE PAST QUADRENNIUM.

Hendrix: Denver, Missouri, Southwest Missouri, and St. Louis, each for four years in succession.

Candler: South Georgia, for three years in succession; North Georgia and Upper South Carolina, each for two years in succession; Cuba, for one year, he having previously held it for sixteen years in succession; Baltimore and Virginia, one year each; Pacific Mexican Mission, Texas Mexican Mission, Central Mexico, one year each, he having previously held the Mexican group of Conferences for six years in succession.

Morrison: Florida, for three years in succession; North Arkansas, Little Rock, West Oklahoma, Texas Mexican Mission, two years each; German Mission, three years; New Mexico, one year.

Hoss (excused from service for one year by the action of the General Conference): China, Japan, Korea, Louisiana, and Baltimore, two years each; Virginia, one year; fraternal messenger to Australia, one year.

Atkins: Kentucky, three years; South Carolina, two years; Holston,

Tennessee, Louisiana, Western North Carolina, Mississippi, North Mississippi, and Baltimore, one year each.

Denny: North Alabama, four years in succession; South Carolina, Upper South Carolina, North Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Pacific Mexican Mission, Mexican Border, and Central Mexico, twice each; Mississippi, once. Some of these Conferences he had held also before the present quadrennium.

Kilgo: Illinois, Western Virginia, North Carolina, and Virginia, twice each; North Carolina, Kentucky, Louisville, China, Japan, and Korea, once each.

Murrah: Memphis, four times in succession; Cuba, three times; East Oklahoma, West Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Mississippi, Tennessee, twice each.

Lambuth: Texas Mexican Mission, Central Mexico, Pacific Mexican Mission, once each; Montana, Columbia, East Columbia, Pacific, Los Angeles, and New Mexico, three years in succession.

Waterhouse: Holston, three times; Western North Carolina, North Mississippi, twice each; Illinois, Western Virginia, German Mission, once each.

Mouzon: Brazil, South Brazil, Montana, East Columbia, Columbia, Pacific, Los Angeles, New Mexico, Little Rock, and Baltimore, once each; West Texas, East Oklahoma, North Arkansas, twice each; Central Texas and Northwest Texas, once each.

McCoy: North Texas, Texas, four times each; Central Texas, Northwest Texas, three times each; West Texas, twice; Little Rock, Tennessee, once each.

SOME LEGAL QUESTIONS.

In Paragraph 48, answer to Question 2, page 22, of the Discipline of 1914, the categorical question is asked: "Who shall determine the number and boundaries of the Annual Conferences?" The answer is perfectly explicit: "The General Conference." There is an interesting bit of history at this point which it is worth while to review.

In 1810 Bishops Asbury and McKendree organized a new Conference, the Genesee, out of territory which, as Dr. Stevens states, had hitherto "been strangely divided among the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York Conferences." Though the practical wisdom of the action of the bishops was admitted in all quarters, the legality of it was questioned by many people, and it was thought necessary to settle the matter by a special act of ratification in the General Conference of 1812. Since that time the bishops have never ventured of their own motion to take similar action in any case.

In 1914 the General Conference, on the express and urgent recommendation of the Board of Missions, recast the lines of all our Conferences in the republic of Mexico. (See Journal of the General Conference for that year, pages 373 to 375.) This action was final until 1918. No body, whether College of Bishops or Board of any sort, had any authority to set it aside or modify it in any particular; but the

Board of Missions, at a called meeting held in Nashville in June, 1914, assumed the responsibility of appointing delegates to a joint meeting of various boards to be held in Cincinnati in June of the same year. This joint meeting, when it convened, according to program, proceeded to recommend the redivision of the whole of Mexico among the Protestant Churches. Having completed this task, it laid the result in September of the same year before our Board of Missions, with an accompanying series of wall maps showing just how much and what territory of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, it would be expected to give up. Several gentlemen from other Churches were also present at the meeting of our Board by special invitation to take part in the proceedings.

The College of Bishops, who had not been consulted in any initial stage of the proceedings, now saw at first glance that the plan proposed involved the complete dismemberment of our work in Mexico; and on that ground three of our bishops who chanced to be present at the meeting of the Board in September, 1914, protested, as well as for other reasons. On that date Bishop E. E. Hoss offered a resolution to the effect that "it is the sense of this Board that it is without legal authority to make the territorial division suggested," and this resolution was voted down. At a meeting during the afternoon of the same day Bishop Hoss submitted in writing the resolutions offered by him at the morning session, as follows:

Resolved: 1. That it is the sense of this Board that without the express direction of the General Conference it has no power or authority to surrender to another denomination any territory or work in the bounds of any established mission or Annual Conference of our Church.

2. That, even if the Board had such power and authority, it ought not to act in such matters till after the fullest consultation with all ministers and members concerned.

3. That, nevertheless, the Board declares itself to be in full and cordial sympathy with all plans that look to effective coöperation with other evangelical denominations.

On motion of Dr. O. E. Brown, all that portion of this resolution relating to territorial occupation was also voted down. Bishop Hoss then entered a formal protest, recorded on page 91 of the Minute Book.

Later in the same year—namely, at the semiannual meeting of the College of Bishops held at Charleston, W. Va., on October 21, 1914—the following resolutions were introduced by Bishops W. A. Candler and E. E. Hoss and passed:

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Board of Missions and to the bishop in charge of our work among the Mexican people that we judge it to be unwise and inexpedient to undertake to carry into effect the plan adopted by the interdenominational meeting held in Cincinnati June 30 to July 1 and which the Board subsequently approved in part.

The present conditions in Mexico are too perturbed and indetermi-

nable to make changes so radical and so far-reaching, and especially in view of the divided sentiment of the men upon the field. We believe that the plan mentioned in as far as it concerns Conference boundaries and organization is illegal and not within the powers of the Board of Missions.

Of course, it is within the competency of this General Conference to do what neither the Board of Missions nor anybody else could lawfully do. And as executive officers of the Church we are ready to abide by your action, whether we think it wise or not. This is our answer in brief to all that has been said concerning the autocracy or illegality of our action in the whole case. But we suggest that some easy method be devised for arresting illegal and unconstitutional action upon the part of the boards of the Church. The General Conference may be checked, the Annual Conferences also are under legal and constitutional restraints, and the bishops are liable to be summoned before the Committee on Episcopacy and tried by the General Conference for any violation of law. But the law of the Church has never provided an authority to decide questions of law that may arise in the General Boards, a fact which we think deserves your careful consideration and action.

THE TRUE VIEW OF OUR MINISTRY.

In view, dear brethren, of the fact that there is a good deal of discussion at the present day, some of it rather acrimonious, as to the true status of the ministry in our Church, we have thought it wise, if not necessary, to call your attention to some of the indisputable teachings of history on the subject.

Nothing is much more common than the saying that, with the exception of a few clergymen of the Church of England who sympathized with the Methodist movement and gave it their cordial and active support, the early Methodist preachers were all laymen. That there is an element of truth in this statement there can be no manner of doubt. Nevertheless, it needs to be thoroughly examined and to have its qualifications and limitations clearly set forth. In at least one important respect the early Methodist preachers, though recruited from the ranks of the laity, were different from all other laymen. They were expected to have a conscious call from the Holy Ghost to their ministerial vocation. The reality of this call, moreover, was put to the most practical tests imaginable. Those tests, without modification, are the same that stand in the Discipline of the present day. To their searching inquiry every man that has ever entered the itinerant ministry in any branch of the Methodist Church has been subjected: "How shall we try those who profess to be moved by the Holy Ghost to preach?" Let the following questions be asked, namely: "(1) Do they know God as a pardoning God? Have they the love of God abiding in them? Do they desire nothing but God? Are they holy in all manner of conversation? (2) Have they gifts (as well as grace), a clear, sound understanding, a right judgment in the things of God, a just

conception of salvation by faith? Do they speak justly, readily, clearly? (3) Have they fruit? Are any truly convinced of sin and converted to God by their preaching? As long as these marks concur in any one, we believe he is called of God to preach. These we receive as sufficient proof that he is moved by the Holy Ghost."

But in the outset none of these men, though thus divinely certified on the main issue, were invested with authority to baptize or to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In other words, they were all alike prohibited from giving a full gospel, which certainly includes the sacraments as well as the Word.

From our present point of view it seems most strange that it should have been so. But we must remember that John Wesley began life as a firm believer in the doctrine of tactual succession from the apostles and was sure that no one could be properly empowered to convey the sacraments unless there had leaked down upon him through a long, unbroken line of ordaining episcopal fingertips a certain invisible but real clerical grace.

Now concerning this view our devout and eloquent Bishop George F. Pierce uttered only the exact truth when he said: "It is an old wives' fable that does not even deserve the name of cunningly devised." So say we all. The man who holds it in this day may be sincere; but he cannot be acquitted of the charge of ignorance. The researches of modern scholarship have disproved it beyond a doubt. In due time John Wesley threw it overboard and said of it: "It is a fable which no man ever did or can prove."

For a long while, however—in fact, to the very end of his life—he was very reverent toward the established order of things in the Church of England, and very carefully avoided invading that order at any point except upon the full justification of providential compulsion. Much of the steadfastness and solidity that Methodism has since exhibited to the world is due to the just and balanced judgment which restrained him and his adherents from playing the part of revolutionary agitators or wild fanatics. It was better for the cause every way that he should go too slow than too fast. Conservatism may occasionally vex us by the deliberate gait with which it moves, but it carries with it some of the greatest moral values in the world. It always starts from where it is, and knows with approximate certainty both the point it aims to reach and the route along which it is going to travel.

The earliest American itinerants, such as Boardman, Pilmoor, Asbury, Wright, and Shadford, continued to communicate only in the Episcopal Churches that chanced to be available for that purpose and urged all their followers to do the same thing. This policy was kept up for eight or ten years. But it was inevitable that it should not be permanent. The same practical wisdom that hindered precipitate action on their part in the beginning rendered it certain that in the end the American Methodists would adjust themselves in all respects

to their new conditions. As a matter of fact, such men as Robert Strawbridge, in Maryland, and possibly also Robert Williams, in Virginia, soon grew quite restless under an arrangement which made them dependent for the sacraments on the Episcopal Church, many of whose clergymen were unfriendly to Methodism and some of whom were not upright in their lives.

THE FIRST VENTURE AT ORGANIZATION.

The matter finally began to be debated earnestly in the Conferences. At the sixth Annual Conference, which met in Leesburg, Va., in 1778, the young William Waters presiding, after considerable discussion, it was clearly seen that a settlement could not be postponed much longer, and it was accordingly laid over for definite determination at the Conference which was appointed to meet the next year in Fluvanna County, Va. From Philip Gatch's Journal, which is one of our most trustworthy sources, we learn that the following question was asked and answered as explanatory to the proceedings finally taken at the last-mentioned date: "Question: What are our reasons for taking up the administration of the ordinances? Answer: Because the Episcopal Establishment is now dissolved, and therefore in most all our circuits the members are without the ordinances." Surely this was reason enough. To meet the exigency a Presbytery was accordingly formed consisting of Philip Gatch, Reuben Ellis, and James Foster, with instructions, first, to ordain one another and then such other of their brethren as in their judgment were fit to be associated with them in office and likely to be useful as ordained preachers.

Following these instructions, they proceeded to organize a Methodist-Presbyterian Church, which utterly ignored every shred of successionism. The Methodist people generally fell in line with the Conference and gladly accepted the sacraments at the hands of the newly created elders. That they were entirely within the limit of their Scriptural rights no one can successfully deny. If they had made their experiment permanent, there is no doubt that a Scriptural ministry would have been thus created, quite as much so as if it had come directly from the hands of John Wesley or from the bishops of the Church of England. Nothing is truer than that any company of Christian men have the right to organize themselves into whatsoever form of ecclesiastical government may best suit their honest judgment, though this undoubted right should always be exercised in such a way as will best conserve the spirit of Christian unity and avoid the reality or even the appearance of schism.

But it happened that at this particular juncture there was an unexpected hitch in the proceedings. Francis Asbury, who was then living in seclusion at the home of Judge White, in Delaware, was not present at the Conference which initiated the action above described. When he heard of what had been done, he dissented from it most strongly, not because he was a High Churchman or believed that it

was intrinsically wrong for the Virginians to pursue the course that they had adopted, but because he was convinced at any rate that for various reasons the time had not yet come for it.

In order to make his dissent most effective he called at Judge White's a little conference of such preachers as shared his views and set about to counteract the movement of the Virginians. His course was, strictly speaking, irregular; but by some means the minutes of this Delaware conference were afterwards incorporated in the General Minutes of the Church. The likelihood is that Asbury put them in. The next year, 1780, he held a similar convocation at Baltimore, and after it had adjourned he went on to the Virginia Conference, at the Brokenback Church, to try the effect of his personal appearance there. His reception was entirely courteous and Christian, but his arguments proved of no avail. His brethren were fully persuaded that they had done the right and proper thing and could not be reasoned out of their position. But when he ceased to reason and made an earnest appeal to them to postpone further action till they could have the advantage of Mr. Wesley's counsel and the coöperation of all their brethren in America, they at last yielded and agreed to suspend for a time the working of the scheme which they had adopted. By common consent they wrote by the hand of John Dickins a letter to Wesley setting forth the disadvantages under which they were laboring and asking for his advice and help. We have no positive knowledge as to whether this letter ever reached Wesley. Certainly there was no immediate answer to it. But the probabilities are that after some delay it did actually come into his hands and that it was largely instrumental in determining the measures of relief which he adopted in 1784.

You are so familiar with the subsequent course of events that it is scarcely necessary to follow it in detail. The sum of it all is this: Wesley had long abandoned his belief in apostolic succession; and he now concluded also that, as the American colonies had become civilly and ecclesiastically independent of Great Britain, there was no reason why he should not, as the father of all the Methodists in America, use his authority in accordance with their earnest wishes to supply them with a fully equipped ministry. The ordination at Bristol of Whatcoat and Vasey as elders and of Thomas Coke as superintendent, or bishop, promptly followed. This action was approved by the Christmas Conference convened for its consideration at Baltimore in 1784. The same body also completed the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church by accepting the twenty-four articles of religion which Wesley had abridged from the thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England and the ritual which he had likewise gathered from the Prayer Book. Knowing the temper of the Americans as he did, Asbury insisted at that time that neither he nor Coke should accept the office of bishop without formal election by their brethren. Certain other brethren were also chosen by the Conference to be elders and deacons.

All these were likewise ordained. Asbury was thrice ordained in one week. The notion that he was not really ordained bishop is a glaring absurdity. All his successors in office, moreover, down to and including the last, have likewise been ordained, receiving whatever authority could be transmitted to them by definite election and solemn consecration. That this consecration has ever meant anything else than ordination is too absurd to be worth a moment's notice. To this day every newly elected bishop is presented by certain elders to the College of Bishops with these words: "We present you this holy man to be ordained bishop." The High-Church people may consistently claim that Wesley had no power to ordain a bishop, but only by claiming also that he had no power to ordain an elder or a deacon. Charles Wesley, who stoutly opposed his brother in the whole enterprise, put the case thus:

"How eas'ly now are bishops made,
By man's or woman's whim!
Wesley his hands on Coke hath laid,
But who laid hands on him?"

These unbrotherly words show at least what Wesley was supposed at the time to have done. If the imposition of Wesley's hands was sufficient to create Whatcoat and Vasey elders, it was equally sufficient both to create Coke a bishop and to give him power and authority to transmit orders to others. He also gave to Coke "letters of episcopal orders"—that is, a certificate of ordination.

At a later period Wesley, becoming somewhat peeved by the retraction of the pledge which the American Methodists had voluntarily made to "be submissive to his judgment in all things" and by dropping his name from the American minutes, grew critical of the fact that Coke and Asbury had consented to be called bishops and wrote to Asbury in particular a rather sharp letter of rebuke, insisting that "superintendent" was their only proper designation. Nothing could have been more inconsistent on Wesley's part. He had certainly given his full approval to the name Methodist Episcopal Church. He knew also perfectly well that superintendent was simply the Latin equivalent of the Greek word "episcopos," or English bishop. Besides, as has heretofore been said, he had lent his support to the doctrine that the Church was entirely at liberty to create and name its own officers, with his approval or without it. His contention with Asbury, therefore, was a contention about words and nothing more. In addition to this, he received Coke most gladly back into the service of the Wesleyan connection and used him as Secretary of the British Conference and President of the Irish Conference. As we are, therefore, and have been from the beginning "not the Methodist Presbyterian, nor the Methodist Congregational, nor the Methodist Quaker Church, but the Methodist Episcopal Church," there is nothing but folly in refusing to concede to our chief pastors the name of bishops and insisting on another name for them which is different only in form, but means the

same thing. That Coke always looked upon himself as a real bishop is evident from the fact that when he set sail for India with a company of missionaries he himself ordained them in his capacity of bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the same connection we may say that the insistence of some good brethren as to any cardinal difference between the terms "order" and "office" in the ministry is, like the insistence on the difference between superintendent and bishop, a mere beating of the air. In the sense of having anything prelatical or sacramentarian about it, our episcopacy is certainly not an order; but exactly the same thing may be said of our diaconate and our presbyterate. What is an order in the ministry, anyhow, except a permanent office, into which men are admitted by the process of ordination? To affirm especially that the diaconate, which, except in the mere name of it, does not exactly answer to any office in the New Testament, is more of an order than the episcopacy is not good nonsense. Root and branch we repudiate the notion that we have any order in our ministry that contains even a trace of hieraticism or sacramentarianism or that rests upon specific divine directions. We have never known, nor know of, any Methodists who held that extravagant and erroneous view. All Christian men have exactly the same standing ground before God. The call to preach the gospel is simply a call to the performance of certain specific duties and carries with it no special privileges in the kingdom of God and no distinguishing marks of spiritual exaltation. In that sense there are not three orders in our ministry nor two nor even one, and there can be no such thing. But in the sense of being divided up into different classes and set apart for the discharge of different functions, there may be one, or three, or, if the Church so wills, thirteen. The minister who arrogates to himself the claim of belonging to an order of any other sort is essentially a High Churchman, however loud his assertions to the contrary may be, and needs to be let down a peg or two.

To say that we have two fixed orders in the ministry by divine appointment is just as foolish and as untrue as to affirm that we have three, fixed in the same way.

THE PAST QUADRENNIUM.

Nothing is more inspiring to a living and growing organization than a brief survey of its progress at regular intervals in the course of its history. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in spite of the dark and depressing days that it has occasionally been called upon to pass through, has, nevertheless, been always able to get a fresh courage from the backward as well as from the forward look. Not once has the Episcopal Address been read to the General Conference that it did not furnish ground for encouragement. Even in 1866, when the delegates gathered from a land that had been drenched in blood and

was still suffering from the terrible ordeal of reconstruction, they heard no note of downheartedness or despair. The cheerful faith in which the bishops spoke of what was confessedly a distressing situation is an abiding testimony to the strength of their Christian character. It is well that we should at times go back and review the story of those stormy years, lest we should sometimes be tempted to grow weary and falter in the midst of the afflictions that confront us in our time. There is not a Church in the world that has more abundant reason to thank God for the rich and incessant blessings of His providence and His grace. Whatever other body may think itself compelled by its circumstances to mourn and wail, certainly the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has no just grounds for so doing and would rightly be subjected to impeachment for cowardice if it should take up that unworthy tone.

At our first General Conference, in 1846, we had 1,517 traveling preachers, 2,833 local preachers, and 327,284 lay members. In 1866, after all the backsets and losses of the War between the States, we could still report 2,488 traveling preachers, 3,829 local preachers, and 435,404 lay members. Since that time our growth has been in every way almost, if not quite, unparalleled. There has been only one year of decline in all that time. At the General Conference of 1914 we had increased to 8,086 traveling preachers, including superannuates, 5,319 local preachers, and 1,993,253 lay members. Though the rate of gain for the past quadrennium has not quite maintained itself at the same high level, there has still been a steady and healthy advance. The General Minutes for 1917 make the following exhibit: Traveling preachers, including superannuates, 7,697; local preachers, 5,159; and lay members, 2,164,515.

In brief, we have grown numerically in about half a century more than five hundred per cent.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

We invite your special and close attention to this important department of the Church's activity. The report of the General Secretary, Dr. F. S. Parker, is in every way an important and interesting paper. Though it does not show that any very large numerical gains have been made during the four years now closing, it does make an exhibit of many worthy enterprises that have begun and been carried on. The fact that a great many Epworth Leaguers have enlisted in the military service of the country helps to account for what at first glance may look like a decline in the strength of the organization. But it must not be lost sight of that these noble young men are contributing in many ways while in the military and naval service to the cause of Christ. They have brought with them a true spirit of Christian manliness and are helping to show their comrades what practical Christianity means.

MISSIONS.

From the very beginning of its history Methodism has been the devoted friend and companion of missions. Holding, as it does, to the broadest and most generous interpretation of the gospel that has ever been propounded and proclaimed by any body of organized believers—namely, that the Scriptures mean only what they say when they declare that Jesus Christ by the grace of God tasted death for every man—it has naturally felt itself under obligations to carry this good news to the ends of the earth and not to pause in the glorious work so long as there is a single man left that has not been reached and saved by it. In other words, it is because Methodism believes that all men are included in the ample scope of God's redemptive purpose that it has thought itself to have both a duty and a privilege to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

It has never doubted for a single moment the truth of the great saying of Professor Seely in "Ecce Homo" that by the teaching of Jesus Christ "all nations were gathered into the pomerium, the city of God, and on the baptized earth the Rhine and the Danube have become as Jordan and every sullen, desert-girded settlement of German savages as sacred as Jerusalem." The humblest Methodist exhorter that ever lived has clearly known that he was sent forth as the herald of the fact that God is no respecter of persons, and to make a genuine and *bona fide* tender of his forgiving mercy without discrimination to all who are willing to receive it. The learned professors of the new theology who are giving this out to our generation as a fresh discovery are simply behind the times. We do not need to be taught by them what we have always known.

It gives us the greatest pleasure to say that the amount contributed by our Church for missions during the past quadrennium is far in advance of the amount contributed during any like period in the past, totaling the fine sum of \$5,076,061, a gain over the quadrennium immediately preceding it of \$800,999. This, of course, includes what has been raised for woman's work. As you will have detailed reports from the Board and Woman's Missionary Council on every feature of their work, we do not deem it necessary to go into minute specifications here.

Nevertheless, we are sure that it will gratify every member of the Conference for us to say that from the latest showing it appears that the Board has seen the last of the distressing debt which has been an incubus on its operations for the past ten or twelve years. We sincerely trust that hereafter it may be found possible to conduct our missionary enterprises so as to save all the sums heretofore spent in the payment of interest, and to use every cent of income in enlarging and strengthening the work in various fields.

With devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for his blessing upon the first hundred years of our missionary work, both at home and abroad, it is eminently fitting that we should celebrate the hundredth anni-

versary of this movement by the making of large plans and employing adequate agencies for reaching and arousing the entire Church. Our weakness heretofore has been that only a comparatively small portion of our membership has been truly engaged to do this work. God has indeed worked wonders through the little which has been placed in his hands for the enlargement of his kingdom. It has been a case of the multiplying of the two loaves and five little fishes for the feeding of the hungry thousands.

When the work of American Methodist missions began, in 1819, the Methodists numbered only a few thousands. Now in the same branches they have grown into approximately seven millions, of whom more than two millions belong to our communion. Our resources have increased in an even larger ratio. Along with these conditions comes the further fact that all the world is now wide open to our gospel. All these things should impel us to undertake in this field vastly larger schemes of work than we have ever considered hitherto.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1916 effected an organization for the carrying forward of this work. The Board of Missions of our Church had already appointed a Centenary Commission charged with working out plans for a proper celebration of this occasion. These two Commissions have since had several joint sessions and have agreed upon large plans to be used in common.

The Centenary Commission of our Church constituted a committee, known as the Committee of One Hundred, consisting of pastors, laymen, and women. This committee held a session in Memphis, Tenn., March 19-21, this year. Very carefully made surveys of the needs of our home fields, Church extension work, and of our seven foreign fields were submitted to this committee; and it was asked to determine, in view of our numbers, resources, and needs of the world, what amount we should undertake to raise for these purposes through the next five years. The conclusion reached by the Committee of One Hundred was that we are able to raise and should raise the sum of seven millions per annum for a period of five years. But before beginning a movement for raising this amount two even more important movements have been provided for by the Centenary Commission. The first of these is for the development of the spiritual resources of the Church, and the other is an educational campaign on the subject of Christian stewardship.

We are glad to know that there is a most generous response on the part of our people to the call for the fellowship of intercession. The numbers signing the cards promising to pray in behalf of the Centenary Movement and the work promoted through the celebration has already gone into the thousands. Immediately following the cultivation of the spiritual resources of the Church will be developed throughout our Church a stewardship campaign. We heartily approve the plans which are being followed by the Centennial Commission for the development of the Centennial Celebration which comes at the

hour not only marked by the passing of one hundred wonderful years, but also at a time when the world situation demands the largest possible service the Church can render in the name of her Lord. We pledge to the members of this Conference and of our great Church our cordial coöperation for the successful carrying on of this centennial. We most earnestly urge this body to take such steps as in its wisdom it may deem wisest for the complete success of the purposes of this centennial.

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Taking the whole quadrennium into account, we have made most remarkable progress. The minutes for 1917 show 151,792 officers and teachers, a gain for the quadrennium of 19,820, and 1,750,179 scholars, or a gain for the quadrennium of 252,461. The total Sunday school enrollment is 1,901,971, a gain for the quadrennium of 272,281. We are sorry, nevertheless, to say that there is still a gap of 275,400 between the number of our Church members and the Sunday school enrollment. While this may in part be accounted for by the fact that we serve very largely a widely scattered rural population, this fact alone is not a complete excuse for it. With so fine an organization and so worthy a literature, we ought to make a large and steady growth in respect to numbers. We desire especially to call attention to the work of the Wesley Bible Classes, which are doing so much to develop a love for the systematic study of the Word of God.

OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK.

We are glad to be able to lay before you the following condensed statement of our educational work. In 1914 the number of schools, colleges, and universities owned and controlled by our Church was eighty-seven. For various reasons some of these have since dropped from the list, while others have been added; so that the number at the present time is eighty-four.

The gross assets of all our educational institutions in 1914 were \$17,360,104. Their assets now, excluding the assets of our two universities, which will be reported in detail by the Educational Commission, amount to \$24,627,118.

The total indebtedness on all our institutions of learning is now reported at \$1,661,949, as compared with the \$1,344,141 in 1914, an increase of \$292,808 during the quadrennium.

The collections made during the quadrennium from the combined assessments of the General Board of Education and the various Annual Conference Boards amount to \$1,094,211, a gain of \$189,938 over the preceding quadrennium.

The number of students enrolled in the scholastic year 1913-14 was 17,569. In 1916-17 it was 19,084, being an increase of 1,515. In 1913-14 the ministerial students of all grades in our various schools was 769; in 1916-17 it was 958, an increase of 189.

These statistics furnish much ground for encouragement. They utterly overthrow the predictions of those Sanballats who loudly proclaimed that under the action we took in 1914 toward the hostile measures of the trustees of Vanderbilt University we were doomed to remediless disaster in all our educational enterprises. As a matter of fact we have got back in contributions from our own people millions of dollars more than were wrested from us by an interpretation of the law to which we submitted because we could not help ourselves, but which we have never for one moment recognized as just and right. The Church can never forget the wise and courageous action of the Educational Commission appointed by the General Conference of 1914 to look after the rights and interests which had been thus put in jeopardy. In the face of unforeseen difficulties growing out of the great world war, which broke out like a volcano almost immediately after the close of the General Conference, and of the active or tacit opposition of many of our own people, this Commission resolutely and wisely proceeded with its task. It is only a scant payment of a debt of gratitude to say that the Commission would hardly have been able to compass its undertaking but for the magnificent liberality of Mr. Asa G. Candler, who came to the rescue in a way that at once inspired hope among all the ranks of Southern Methodists and opened a way which was quickly followed by generous contributions from other noble men and women in many quarters. The fact, moreover, that Emory College, with a glorious history behind it and large present possessions in hand, was tendered by its trustees to be made the nucleus of the new Emory University, gave new solidity to the efforts of the Commission, and made it possible almost at once to create a real and living university. Equally important was the fact that far-seeing friends of Christian education in Texas and Oklahoma had laid broad and solid the foundations at Dallas of Southern Methodist University, and that they now entered into glad coöperation with the Commission for the purpose of securing for the great Southwest a fully equipped and endowed university under the guidance and control of our Church. It is significant of the popular interest in this noble scheme that more than eighteen thousand persons have already contributed to make this University a success. The uncommonly large attendance of students which from the very beginning has flocked to Dallas bears witness to the wisdom of its selection as the site of the projected institution. We look for still greater things.

The ownership of our two universities is now so securely fixed in the Church that it can never be called in question. It is true that they need much more money than they have or seem able to get in the very near future. The same thing may be said of all our other schools and colleges. But we ought not to become discouraged concerning any of them. No need of these times is greater than the maintenance of a thoroughly Christian education. Secularized colleges and universities, however richly they may be endowed or however elabo-

rately they may be furnished with the facilities for a merely intellectual training, do not meet the situation. Face to face as we stand with the threatened collapse of the pillars of our civilization, we dare not undertake less than the training of the youth of the land to believe whole-heartedly in our holy religion, its doctrinal teachings, and its ethical requirements. Any compromise at this point would mean a base surrender of the position that our Church has always maintained.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

There is no department of the Church that shows more signs of vigorous health and growth than this. The quadrennial report of the Board will show you the manner in which it has carried out the directions of the last General Conference in making a special study of the subject of insurance for our churches and colleges and the plan which has been adopted.

We append also a brief synopsis of receipts for the quadrennium:

1. *Assessment.*—The Church was asked to give a total of \$1,175,000 on the regular assessment for Church Extension during the quadrennium, as against \$980,000 the preceding quadrennium, and gave \$854,910.35, as against \$766,052.06 the preceding quadrennium—an increase of \$88,858.29.

2. *Donations Refunded.*—The amount received by the Board on mortgage and refunding bonds for the quadrennium is \$40,128.04, as against \$7,525 the last quadrennium—an increase of \$32,603.04.

3. *Specials.*—The amount collected on specials during the quadrennium is \$257,622.40, as against \$98,332.03 the last quadrennium—an increase of \$159,290.37.

4. *Loan Funds.*—The General Conference of 1914 indorsed the purpose of the Board to increase the loan fund capital to \$1,000,000 during the quadrennium and in the following language:

Resolved, That we strongly indorse the avowed purpose of the Board of Church Extension to increase the loan fund capital to not less than \$1,000,000 during the next quadrennium, leaving the Board to the employment of such agencies under its constitution as in its judgment are necessary to accomplish this end, together with the proper care of other interests for which it is responsible.

At the close of the last quadrennium the loan fund capital was \$560,582.63. The loan fund capital at the close of this quadrennium is \$1,106,326.44. The increase for the quadrennium is therefore \$545,743.81, as against an increase of \$220,967.98 the preceding quadrennium.

5. *Total Receipts.*—The total receipts for the quadrennium from all sources amount to \$2,335,144.10, as against \$1,771,224.86 for the preceding quadrennium—an increase of \$563,919.24.

6. *Churches Aided.*—A total of 2,144 Churches have received aid during the quadrennium in the amount of \$1,357,396.86, and a total of 566 parsonages have been aided to the amount of \$130,703.49, mak-

ing a grand total invested in churches and parsonages for the quadrennium of \$1,488,099.35—an increase of \$303,363.97 over the preceding quadrennium.

The total amount invested in churches and parsonages from the beginning of the organization, in 1882, is \$5,780,856.94.

OUR INVESTED FUNDS FOR SUPERANNUATES.

We are glad to say that Rev. John R. Stewart, the Secretary-Treasurer of our General Board of Trustees, reports a steady and healthy increase in the funds collected and invested for the benefit of our superannuated preachers. The aggregate now held by the General Board of Trustees is over \$500,000, besides uncollected assets of about \$50,000. Besides this, the separate Annual Conferences hold \$605,765.60 in cash and superannuate homes worth, it is estimated, \$120,000. The total of all these sums is \$1,275,675. Earnest memorials will be presented to you from various Annual Conferences praying for the adoption of active measures looking to the large and speedy increase of these figures. We sincerely hope that you will give good heed to this matter. There is scarcely one of greater importance to come before you. Whether you shall create a special board in addition to the Board of Trustees to give its sole attention to this concern is for you to determine after careful consideration. We believe, however, that the experience of the past in our own and other Churches shows that it is the part of wisdom to enlist the efforts of the separate Conferences in this great enterprise. One thing is certain—that is, that persistent endeavors continued through the run of the years is the only thing that will give complete success to any plan. Our people are rich enough to do whatever ought to be done in the premises, and we feel sure that they will respond to an appeal intelligently presented to them for so worthy a cause.

OUR HOSPITALS.

In recent years there has sprung up under the care and conduct of our Church a great and growing interest in the form of hospitals.

The Barnes Hospital, at St. Louis, Mo., with assets worth above two millions of dollars, is treating more than twenty-five hundred patients a year, one-fourth of whom are the poor, who are treated free.

The Wesley Memorial Hospital, at Atlanta, Ga., was established in 1905, and in the thirteen years which have elapsed since it was opened has given to charity patients free treatment amounting in value to more than twice the original cost of the institution. We are glad to learn that a new and larger building will soon be erected on the grounds of the School of Medicine of Emory University, and the hospital will become a part of the University system.

At Memphis, Tenn., the Annual Conferences adjacent to that city.

have located a hospital, and funds have been secured for the erection of an admirable building, which will be completed at an early day.

Although our Church has but recently entered this wide field of Christian opportunity and service, we trust that these institutions which have been established already will be generously supported and that other humane enterprises of this kind will be multiplied as rapidly as may be possible. The Church owes a duty to the bodies of men as well as to their minds and souls, and we express the belief that our beloved Church will not fall short of its fullest obligation in this direction. In every part of our widely extended connection Methodist hospitals should rise, fully equipped to render the Christly service of healing to all who may seek at her hands such ministrations.

THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA.

We beg to draw especial attention to the work and needs of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America. As is well known, this Church was organized in 1870, and when organized was composed of the colored members of our Church who continued with us after the War between the States. Its first bishops who were chosen by their Conferences were ordained by two of our bishops—Bishops Robert Paine and Holland N. McTyeire. To the Church when organized we gave considerable Church property, and since its organization we have given aid to its schools and our people have contributed to the erection of many of its churches. What assistance we have given has been well bestowed and has yielded good fruit.

To this Church we are bound by peculiar obligations of duty and honor. We must do more for it than we have ever done. Its schools must be aided, to the end that they be enlarged and improved.

We are glad to say that this Church shows a steady and wholesome growth. We rejoice in the prosperity with which God has blessed it, and we commend to your careful consideration the matter of providing such means as may be possible to promote its welfare in all departments of its work.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

In the Address of the Bishops to the General Conference of 1914 it was said: "The campaign for funds to erect in Washington, D. C., a church adequately representative of our Methodism at the capital of the nation has progressed far enough to justify the expectation that the actual work of building will begin at an early day." We are happy to report that the expectation has been fulfilled.

Through the efforts of the Rev. George S. Sexton, D.D., the active agent of the Commission to which this enterprise was committed, a sum sufficient to complete the building has been subscribed and a considerable part of the amount subscribed by individuals and pledged by Annual Conferences has been paid. The work on the splendid building is far advanced, and its speedy completion is assured,

This enterprise was projected by the General Conference of 1906, and each succeeding General Conference has approved the work and ordered its continuance. The campaign has covered about twelve years, but it has been conducted wisely by the Commission having it in hand, and the expense of it has been nearly met by the income derived from the property purchased for the church.

The structure, when completed, will be one of the most impressive buildings in Washington and will be altogether worthy of our Methodism.

It is suggested that the legislation of former General Conferences concerning the enterprise be reaffirmed by the present General Conference, and that the Commission be continued until the building is completed and collections made sufficient to finish it without debt or incumbrance.

Would it not be well for the appointment to this Church to be given a connectional character without weakening or severing its connection with the Baltimore Conference, with which it has always been connected and which has contributed so liberally to the erection of the new building?

It might also be well to authorize the Commission to make provision for financial aid to the church during the next four years, after which it will need no help for its maintenance, but will be more than self-supporting.

CHURCH AUTONOMY.

In some quarters we note a disposition to depreciate the Christian Churches, minimize their work and worth, and magnify movements which have no relation to the Churches, although constantly seeking their moral support and financial assistance. The agents of these enterprises are fond of lecturing the Churches on which they live.

The advocates of these movements, who would thus discredit the Churches, seek to import into Christian life and religious endeavor the merger methods of what has been called "big business."

They would have the Churches to become subsidiary bodies under the domination of ecclesiastical syndicates and holding corporations. We would not undertake to say what personal ambitions may inspire these persons, but what we do say is that the programs which they propose are not Scriptural in conception nor reasonable in their proposals. They are rather worldly in spirit and method. They seem to depend for the conquest of the world on "mass formation" rather than upon faith and the spiritual forces of the kingdom of Christ. They seek to marshal under their command all the Churches, with a view to deliver by mere bulk of body what blows they may choose to deliver on the world. Certainly this was not the method of Christ. He confidently called a small band of his peasant followers the "salt of the earth," and with no slightest misgiving he trusted them to purify and sweeten a foul world, only he would have them careful not to lose their savor. But he seemed never to have supposed that the

bulk of the salt must be as big as the body it was to save and sweeten before it could operate with any considerable success.

The word of our Lord to his Churches to-day is, as of old: "Have salt in yourselves, and have peace one with another." (Mark ix. 50.) And this they are doing and will do. The spirit of coöperation among them was never more potent and active than at present. They are closely allied for the conquest of the world by Christ's method of conversion, and not through any spectacular process of overwhelming the world by imposing bulkiness of organization. As in the past our beloved Church has done, so in the future it should and will do in the matter of coöperation with other Christian Churches who are truly united to Christ, the living Head of all the body of the faithful. But it should not be subjected to any outside overlordship seeking to exercise dominion over its faith and to direct its enterprises. Over the Church at Corinth even the great apostle to the Gentiles declines to assert such dominion (2 Cor. i. 24), and in a like spirit St. Peter exhorted the elders of the Churches that they be not "lords over God's heritage" (1 Pet. v. 3). We are not aware of the existence of any outside organization at the present time which is competent to do what Paul refused and Peter forbade. The force of the Churches is in proportion to their freedom; and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while coöperating in love and fellowship with any and all other Churches who share a like precious faith, should not "give place by subjection, no, not for an hour," at home or abroad, to any outside interference with the liberty wherewith God has made it free and wherein it stands ever ready for any good word or work.

THE UNIFICATION OF AMERICAN METHODISM.

There will be before you a report of the Commission authorized by the last General Conference to treat with a like Commission representing the Methodist Episcopal Church touching the unification by reorganization of the two greater branches of American Methodism. This Commission was charged with a very definite task. The General Conference meeting in Oklahoma City indorsed the tentative plan adopted at Chattanooga in May, 1911, by the Joint Commission on Federation as both feasible and desirable. It was, in addition, suggested that the colored membership of the various Methodist bodies be formed into an independent organization holding fraternal relations with the reorganized and united Church.

It is already known throughout the Church that the Commission has had not less than four different sittings and has labored diligently and prayerfully to accomplish the purpose for which it was appointed. We are unofficially informed, however, that the Commission was not able to reach an agreement. The commissioners representing our own Church went as far as they felt authorized to go in their earnest desire to bring about the unification of Methodism. That there is widespread regret over the inability of the Commission to come to an agreement,

there can be no doubt. We do not suggest what course the General Conference should follow; but we do say once more, as we have often said, that there cannot be two opinions as to the un wisdom of conflict and competition between two great Churches preaching the same gospel and having so much glorious history in common. And it is still our earnest hope that a way may be found for some plan of co-operation among the Methodists of America which shall, as far as possible, eliminate wastage of men and money in the territory in which both Churches have established themselves.

THE WAR.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the world is now involved in the most colossal war in human history. The destruction of property and the loss of life have already been appalling, and there is no prospect, so far as we are able to see, for an early peace. But we feel entirely justified in saying that our own country, though it has been drawn into active participation in the conflict, is in no wise responsible for originating it. Neither our rulers nor our people wanted it. As a nation we were more than content to live at peace with all men. By no act of ours had we incurred the just hostility of the belligerent powers. It gives us the greatest satisfaction to affirm that our President went to the utmost possible limit to keep us out of the fray. If he is censurable for anything—and we do not think he is—it is for having been too forbearing. Not till it became entirely necessary for us to fight or else submit to the most violent and brutal outrages at the hands of the German Kaiser and those who are banded together with him for the tyrannical domination of the world did Mr. Wilson at last advise the Congress to draw the sword. In our judgment he was fully warranted in taking this extreme step, and we should be less than patriotic and courageous Americans if we failed to give him our cordial support in every way. The impartial verdict of history, which in the long run is always right, can hardly fail to approve the course which he has pursued. At this particular juncture, when so much depends on the harmonious and united action of all American citizens, we protest against the utterance of any word that would either weaken his hands or give the slightest encouragement or comfort to our national foes.

While we of course long and pray for peace, yet we trust that when it comes it will be a peace full of justice and righteousness. Anything less than that would be a delusion and a snare and would leave the possibility, if not the certainty, of endless wars in the future. It will be better to fight on and suffer on than to capitulate to a despotism whose methods recall the worst chapters of heathen barbarity. Now that we are in the conflict the only wise way is to struggle through. As Lloyd-George has well said: "We must go on or go down." A world governed by the Kaiser and the Turks would not be worth living in. For our own sakes and the sake of our children after us,

we must fight to the bitter end. To compromise on halfway measures would be to discredit our brethren who have already given their lives for the glorious cause of freedom and to leave a blot on our national escutcheon which no lapse of years would be long enough to wipe out. Many thousands of our young men are either in the ranks or in the camps. Let us never forget to commend them to the constant care of Almighty God, nor let us abate our efforts to furnish them such religious oversight and counsel as can be given them through the active agency of godly chaplains and Young Men's Christian Association workers.

The country rightly looks to the government to shield its young men as far as possible from all the hurtful and demoralizing influences that are so likely to be in operation during war times. We are bound to the full extent of our power to assist in so important a matter.

While we are thus in every way trying to serve our country, let us be careful to remember that there should be no cessation of our directly religious work in the Churches. There never was a time when it was more important to preach with incessant earnestness the pure gospel of Jesus Christ. This is the only adequate remedy for the wants and woes of the world. Not as a mere dream of the human fancy nor as a human device, but as the very truth of God, we must proclaim it in all our borders and exemplify it in our personal lives. The hearts of men everywhere are failing them, and they are crying out: "Who will show us any good?" All the more it is our duty in the midst of the storm and tempest which are sweeping over the world to maintain a steadfast faith and to encourage all who hear us to do the same. This is a good time for putting our religion to the test. If it is genuine, it will bear even the severest strain that can be laid upon it.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ARTICLE OF RELIGION.

In our Address to the General Conference of 1914 attention was called to the fact that all the Annual Conferences had voted in favor of a substitute for the twenty-third article of faith in the Disciplines of all our Churches in foreign lands. To complete the legal steps, it was necessary that the General Conference of 1914 should by a majority of two-thirds concur in the action of the Annual Conferences. Unfortunately, most probably by oversight, the General Conference took no action in this matter.

Inasmuch as our brethren in foreign parts have published the proposed amendment in the Disciplines used in those countries and also because of the importance of the question, we recommend that this General Conference, a majority of two-thirds agreeing, request all the Annual Conferences once more to vote on the amendment.

ADDITIONAL BISHOPS.

We recommend the election of five additional bishops.

In conclusion, brethren, we commend to your pious care our beloved Church, with all its great work and varied interests. In the past, from its earliest beginnings to its present condition of strength, it has been blessed of God.

It has been built up by the self-sacrifice and devotion of saints, the labors and wisdom of mighty men, and the blessed aid and influences of the Holy Spirit. It is neither dying nor decadent. Nothing in its general organization calls for revolutionary revision.

Nothing in its condition demands radical legislation for its cure. That portion of our country in which it chiefly toils and serves is composed of States less populous than most of the States of other sections. Nevertheless, at the last Ecumenical Conference of Methodism, held in Toronto, Canada, in the fall of 1911, the statistical findings of that body showed that half the increase of world-wide Methodism for a decade was the increase of the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. If during the last year or two its growth has been less, the fact is not on account of any defect in the polity or doctrines of our Church. Indeed, during the years of least increase nothing approaching disastrous failure has been witnessed.

The overwhelming majority of our preachers have been faithful, and their labors have been fruitful in the conversion of multiplied thousands of souls and in the steady progress of the Church in all lines of its efforts and enterprises. The vast body of our people have remained loyal to the Church and are more than contented with its doctrines and discipline.

They rejoice in its glorious history, pray and labor for its prosperity, and look joyfully and hopefully toward its future. Let the legislation which you may enact deserve the approval of their loyal souls and promote the fulfillment of their devout hopes.

EUGENE R. HENDRIX,
JOSEPH S. KEY,
WARREN A. CANDLER,
HENRY C. MORRISON,
E. EMBREE HOSS,
JAMES ATKINS,
COLLINS DENNY,
JOHN C. KILGO,
WILLIAM B. MURRAH,
WALTER R. LAMBUTH,
RICHARD G. WATERHOUSE,
EDWIN D. MOUZON,
JAMES H. MCCOY.

II. DELEGATES ELECT TO THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHOD- IST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Alabama Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> A. J. Lamar, E. A. Dannelly, A. Sledd, E. C. Moore, J. E. Northcutt. <i>Alternates</i> —W. M. Cox, J. S. Frazer, O. C. McGehee. <i>Lay:</i> T. D. Samford, J. T. Ellison, W. R. Chapman, E. W. Thorpe, L. L. Shertzer. <i>Alternates</i> —M. M. McCall, M. Lightfoot, W. R. Flowers.....	10
Baltimore Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> F. J. Prettyman, H. H. Sherman, J. H. Wells, H. M. Canter, D. H. Kern. <i>Alternates</i> —H. P. Hamill, C. D. Harris, E. L. Woolf, R. L. Fultz. <i>Lay:</i> L. W. Davis, M. L. Walton, C. W. Ray, E. C. Bare, F. B. Thomas. <i>Alternates</i> —W. T. Griffith, L. J. Forman, T. T. Fishburne, A. E. Huddleston.....	10
Brazil Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. W. Tarboux. <i>Alternate</i> —Paul E. Buyers. <i>No lay delegate</i>	1
Central Mexico Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> L. B. Newberry. <i>Alternate</i> —Juan Pascoe. <i>No lay delegate</i>	1
Central Texas Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> F. P. Culver, H. A. Boaz, H. M. Dobbs, A. D. Porter, S. G. Thompson, J. M. Barcus, W. H. Matthews. <i>Alternates</i> —A. L. Andrews, J. W. Fort, C. M. Bishop. <i>Lay:</i> J. H. Garner, W. E. Williams, W. A. Crow, C. C. Cody, F. F. Downs, T. F. Temple, J. M. Robertson. <i>Alternates</i> —J. B. Wilson, W. R. Walker, E. J. White.....	14
China Mission Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. C. Hawk. <i>Alternate</i> —A. P. Parker. <i>Lay:</i> Li Pah-Lieu. <i>Alternate</i> —W. H. Park.....	2
Columbia Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> H. M. Law. <i>Alternate</i> —S. M. Cheek. <i>Lay:</i> A. K. Higgs. <i>Alternate</i> —R. T. Jacob.....	2
Cuba Mission. — <i>Clerical:</i> E. E. Clements. <i>Alternate</i> —H. B. Bardwell. <i>No lay delegate</i>	1
Denver Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> T. S. Wheeler. <i>Alternate</i> —D. E. Bundy. <i>Lay:</i> J. R. Killian. <i>Alternate</i> —M. O. Shivers.....	2
East Columbia Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. H. Dills. <i>Alternate</i> —S. G. Rogers. <i>Lay:</i> G. R. Hodgins. <i>Alternate</i> —E. D. Gooding.....	2
East Oklahoma Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> T. F. Brewer, N. L. Linebaugh, J. M. Peterson, L. S. Barton. <i>Alternates</i> —S. H. Babcock, J. H. Ball, D. H. Aston, R. C. Taylor. <i>Lay:</i> V. B. Hays, D. B. Taliaferro, D. H. Linebaugh, L. C. Kropp. <i>Alternates</i> —W. F. Pendleton, G. A. Crossett, A. E. Walker, J. D. Boxley.....	8
Florida Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> I. C. Jenkins, J. P. Hilburn, M. H. Norton, I. S. Patterson. <i>Alternates</i> —W. J. Cooper, W. A. Myres, R. I. Barnett, S. Hardin. <i>Lay:</i> J. P. Phillips, A. W. McLeran, T. F. Alexander, F. M. Hudson. <i>Alternates</i> —S. D. Harris, L. M. Pipkin, J. H. Bunch, R. O. Meek.....	8

- German Mission Conference.**—*Clerical:* F. W. Radetzky. Alternate—E. A. Konken. *Lay:* Charles Grote. Alternate—F. F. Erck.... 2
- Holston Conference.**—*Clerical:* J. W. Perry, E. E. Wiley, J. A. Burrow, J. T. Guy, W. M. Morrell, C. C. Weaver. Alternates—J. S. French, M. P. Carico, J. A. Baylor, P. L. Cobb. *Lay:* F. A. Carter, H. L. Trollinger, B. F. Fritts, W. W. Hughes, E. S. Finney, G. L. Hardwick. Alternates—R. L. Durham, G. B. Lowery, G. A. Lambert, C. Q. Counts..... 12
- Illinois Conference.**—*Clerical:* J. C. Jones. Alternate—J. E. Garrett. *Lay:* S. W. Barnes. Alternate—Benton Tipsword..... 2
- Japan Mission.**—*Clerical:* J. C. C. Newton. Alternate—W. A. Wilson. *No lay delegate*..... 1
- Kentucky Conference.**—*Clerical:* B. C. Horton, W. E. Arnold, H. C. Morrison, E. G. B. Mann. Alternates—J. L. Clark, C. H. Greer. *Lay:* C. B. Van Arsdall, W. W. Ball, Alfred Combs, G. B. Winslow. Alternates—R. M. Smith, L. Y. Redwine..... 8
- Korea Mission.**—*Clerical:* W. G. Cram. Alternate—L. C. Brannan. *No lay delegate*..... 1
- Little Rock Conference.**—*Clerical:* A. C. Millar, Stonewall Anderson, C. J. Greene, J. M. Workman. Alternates—J. A. Sage, W. C. Watson. *Lay:* C. E. Hayes, R. W. Huie, Jr., Carl Hallis, J. S. Utley. Alternates—D. B. Niven, J. O. A. Bush..... 8
- Los Angeles Conference.**—*Clerical:* C. C. Selecman. Alternate—W. J. Sims. *Lay:* A. H. Davidson. Alternate—W. L. Elder..... 2
- Louisiana Conference.**—*Clerical:* F. N. Parker, R. H. Wynn, W. H. Coleman, Briscoe Carter. Alternates—W. W. Drake, J. M. Henry. *Lay:* W. S. Holmes, R. O. Randle, H. H. White, O. A. Wright. Alternates—R. E. Bobbitt, S. H. Meyer..... 8
- Louisville Conference.**—*Clerical:* F. M. Thomas, A. P. Lyon, S. M. Miller, A. R. Kasey. Alternates—T. L. Hulse, W. F. Hogard. *Lay:* R. E. Cooper, J. H. Dickey, Charles Williams, R. S. Eastin. Alternates—W. L. McNeal, Ed Hill..... 8
- Memphis Conference.**—*Clerical:* C. A. Waterfield, T. E. Sharp, H. B. Johnston, L. D. Hamilton, W. W. Armstrong. Alternates—R. W. Hood, J. V. Freeman, A. J. Meaders. *Lay:* J. R. Pepper, N. R. Barham, F. R. Ogilvie, J. D. Johnson, H. J. Wright. Alternates—J. G. Glasgow, J. L. Richardson, G. L. Morelock..... 10
- Mexican Border Conference.**—*Clerical:* Laurence Reynolds. Alternate—J. B. Cox. *No lay delegate*..... 1
- Mississippi Conference.**—*Clerical:* J. T. Leggett, J. R. Jones, G. H. Thompson, A. F. Watkins. Alternates—I. W. Cooper, J. M. Morse. *Lay:* W. D. Davis, W. M. Buie, C. W. Cochran, M. M. Satterfield. Alternates—J. A. McLeod, P. H. Enochs..... 8
- Missouri Conference.**—*Clerical:* C. C. Grimes, P. H. Linn, C. M. Aker, C. B. Duncan, R. H. Cooper. Alternates—S. W. Hayne, A. C. Johnson, C. O. Ransford. *Lay:* P. M. Culver, M. E. Lawson, G.

H. Pohlman, H. C. Bedell, Daniel Morton. Alternates—S. P. Emmons, J. A. Leavell, F. N. Campbell.....	10
Montana Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : C. L. McCausland. Alternate—P. D. Hartman. <i>Lay</i> : T. B. Reagan. Alternate—J. H. Nottingham..	2
New Mexico Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : H. M. Smith. Alternate—S. E. Allison. <i>Lay</i> : O. R. Bilbro. Alternate—W. U. Carré.....	2
North Alabama Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : J. S. Chadwick, J. W. Johnson, L. C. Branscomb, G. R. Stuart, S. L. Dobbs, J. D. Simpson, F. W. Brandon. Alternates—W. E. Faust, G. E. Boyd, W. E. Morris, H. C. Howard. <i>Lay</i> : R. F. Lovelady, W. P. Acker, N. M. Rowe, E. J. Garrison, J. H. Wilson, T. C. Banks, F. B. Yielding. Alternates—M. N. Manning, E. P. Cooper, L. G. Pettyjohn, C. F. Striplin..	14
North Arkansas Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : G. G. Davidson, H. E. Wheeler, R. C. Morehead, F. S. H. Johnston, B. L. Wilford. Alternates—A. E. Holloway, J. H. Hughey. <i>Lay</i> : J. H. Reynolds, J. M. Williams, F. M. Daniel, W. P. Jones, A. B. Priddy. Alternates—Andrew Doughty, R. T. Compton.....	10
North Carolina Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : T. N. Ivey, M. Bradshaw, M. T. Plyler, L. S. Massey, J. H. Shore. Alternates—R. H. Willis, E. H. Davis. <i>Lay</i> : R. N. Page, J. F. Bruton, W. P. Few, J. G. Brown, S. B. Underwood. Alternates—W. H. Newell, J. T. Flythe	10
North Georgia Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : J. E. Dickey, H. M. Du Bose, J. H. Eakes, C. O. Jones, J. A. Sharp, C. C. Jarrell, W. P. King, R. G. Smith. Alternates—E. F. Dempsey, J. S. Jenkins, B. P. Allen, W. L. Pierce. <i>Lay</i> : Sam Tate, J. S. Candler, L. S. Ledbetter, E. W. Martin, J. T. Duncan, A. Maupin, W. L. Cleveland, J. M. Pound. Alternates—R. L. Cox, W. M. Harris, J. A. Moss, F. H. Ficklen.....	16
North Mississippi Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : R. A. Meek, J. R. Countiss, T. H. Dorsey, W. W. Mitchell. Alternates—W. W. Woollard, J. H. Felts. <i>Lay</i> : E. M. Fant, J. G. McGowen, J. H. Sherard, J. B. Streater. Alternates—D. Lipscomb, Parham Williams.....	8
North Texas Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : J. M. Moore, S. R. Hay, R. P. Shuler, C. A. Spragins, E. L. Egger, E. W. Alderson. Alternates—C. M. Harless, M. L. Hamilton, R. G. Mood. <i>Lay</i> : M. B. Sherwood, P. A. Martin, R. S. Hyer, R. C. Dial, J. W. Marshall, D. B. Buttrill. Alternates—E. G. Knight, A. H. Ables, B. M. Burgher..	12
Northwest Texas Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : E. E. Robinson, G. S. Hardy, J. W. Hunt, A. L. Moore. Alternates—J. T. Griswold, J. W. Story. <i>Lay</i> : J. W. Wood, W. P. Leslie, G. W. Backus, J. S. Means. Alternates—W. A. Palmer, W. J. Flesher.....	8
Pacific Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : W. R. Thornton, L. P. Shearer. Alternates—J. A. B. Fry, C. T. Clark. <i>Lay</i> : J. R. Thomas, S. L. Heisinger. Alternates—E. W. Lindsey, H. N. Caldwell.....	4
Pacific Mexican Mission.— <i>Clerical</i> : J. F. Corbin. Alternate—Joseph Thacker. <i>No lay delegate</i>	1.

St. Louis Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> W. F. McMurry, M. T. Haw, H. P. Crowe. <i>Alternates</i> —R. L. Russell, L. E. Todd. <i>Lay:</i> S. F. Deneke, J. C. Brown, P. A. Price. <i>Alternates</i> —J. W. Winchester, D. A. Sloan	6
South Brazil Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> C. L. Smith. <i>Lay:</i> Frank Long	2
South Carolina Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> D. M. McLeod, E. O. Watson, Peter Stokes, A. J. Cauthen. <i>Alternates</i> —R. S. Truesdale, J. W. Daniel. <i>Lay:</i> T. H. Tatum, Charlton Du Rant, B. G. Gregg, A. E. Goldfinch. <i>Alternates</i> —G. H. Bates, R. M. Lofton.....	8
South Georgia Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> W. N. Ainsworth, T. D. Ellis, C. R. Jenkins, Bascom Anthony, J. A. Thomas, J. M. Glenn. <i>Alternates</i> —W. C. Lovett, W. F. Smith, J. A. Smith. <i>Lay:</i> J. H. Therrell, T. M. Furlow, Levi O'Steen, Hugh Lasseter, H. G. Moore, J. M. Rogers. <i>Alternates</i> —J. B. Wight, R. F. Burden, W. C. Wright	12
Southwest Missouri Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. F. Caskey, J. T. Pritchett, J. E. McDonald, F. M. Burton. <i>Alternates</i> —J. R. Strong, C. H. Briggs. <i>Lay:</i> W. J. Campbell, D. L. Weems, P. S. Rader, J. R. Brown. <i>Alternates</i> —M. A. Nelson, A. M. Guthrie.....	8
Tennessee Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> E. B. Chappell, W. B. Taylor, D. M. Ausmus, J. J. Stowe, J. T. Blackwood. <i>Alternates</i> —T. C. Ragsdale, W. J. Collier. <i>Lay:</i> J. J. Gray, Jr., G. H. Armistead, J. T. Stratton, W. T. Wynn, R. L. Peck. <i>Alternates</i> —W. T. Rogers, P. D. Maddin.....	10
Texas Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> James Kilgore, G. W. Davis, R. W. Adams, J. W. Mills, H. D. Knickerbocker, O. E. Goddard. <i>Alternates</i> —L. B. Elrod, C. T. Tally, J. E. Morgan. <i>Lay:</i> W. L. Dean, T. S. Garrison, J. W. Fitzgerald, G. W. Glass, H. L. Griffin, J. T. Scott. <i>Alternates</i> —Le Roy Trice, W. C. Windham, F. H. Hitchcock	12
Texas Mexican Mission. — <i>Clerical:</i> F. S. Onderdonk. <i>Alternate</i> —D. W. Carter. <i>No lay delegate</i>	1
Upper South Carolina Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> R. E. Turnipseed, J. O. Willson, R. E. Stackhouse. <i>Alternates</i> —A. N. Brunson, J. W. Kilgo. <i>Lay:</i> H. N. Snyder, J. M. Way, J. B. Humbert. <i>Alternates</i> —J. A. McCullough, C. C. Featherstone.....	6
Virginia Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> James Cannon, Jr., G. E. Booker, S. C. Hatcher, G. H. Lambeth, R. T. Waterfield, J. C. Reed, B. F. Lipscomb. <i>Alternates</i> —W. J. Young, B. M. Beckham, W. A. Christian, J. B. Winn. <i>Lay:</i> H. E. Barrow, J. P. Pettyjohn, S. W. Ames, T. S. Southgate, Frank Talbott, S. D. Scott, J. C. Parker. <i>Alternates</i> —W. R. Cato, G. N. Reed, W. C. Ivey, G. P. Adams	14
West Oklahoma Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> R. E. L. Morgan, J. W. Sims, W. J. Stewart. <i>Alternates</i> —W. L. Anderson, J. S. Lamar.	

<i>Lay</i> : T. F. Gafford, J. C. Norman, M. A. Beeson. Alternates—R. A. Diggs, E. E. Shipley.....	6
West Texas Conference. — <i>Clerical</i> : Thomas Gregory, H. E. Draper, T. F. Sessions, W. D. Bradfield. Alternates—Sterling Fisher, J. H. Groseclose. <i>Lay</i> : J. W. Pittman, E. R. Bryan, R. C. Lomax, M. A. Childers. Alternates—J. S. McGee, E. B. Mayfield.....	8
Western North Carolina Conference. — <i>Clerical</i> : H. M. Blair, C. W. Byrd (deceased), E. K. McLarty, H. C. Sprinkle, J. E. Woosley, J. H. Barnhardt. Alternates—H. K. Boyer, E. L. Bain, G. T. Rowe. <i>Lay</i> : C. H. Ireland, F. M. Weaver, F. S. Lambeth, Dorman Thompson, J. B. Ivey, A. C. Reynolds. Alternates—G. L. Hackney, J. W. Harris, C. R. Hoey.....	12
Western Virginia Conference. — <i>Clerical</i> : U. V. W. Darlington, R. T. Webb, O. F. Williams. Alternates—A. E. O'Dell, C. A. Slaughter. <i>Lay</i> : W. D. Smith, J. F. Callison, H. O. Thornburg. Alternates—G. W. Bright, W. W. Murrill.....	6
Clerical Delegates.....	174
Lay Delegates.....	166
Total	340

III. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DELEGATES ELECT.

CLERICAL DELEGATES.

Name.	Conference.	Name.	Conference.
Adams, R. W.....	Texas	Darlington, U. V. W....	W. Virginia
Ainsworth, W. N....	South Georgia	Davidson, G. G....	North Arkansas
Aker, C. M.....	Missouri	Davis, G. W.....	Texas
Alderson, E. W.....	North Texas	Dickey, J. E.....	North Georgia
Anderson, Stonewall..	Little Rock	Dills, J. H.....	East Columbia
Anthony, Bascom....	South Georgia	Dobbs, H. M.....	Central Texas
Armstrong, W. W.....	Memphis	Dobbs, S. L.....	North Alabama
Arnold, W. E.....	Kentucky	Dorsey, T. H....	North Mississippi
Ausmus, D. M.....	Tennessee	Draper, H. E.....	West Texas
Barcus, J. M.....	Central Texas	Du Bose, H. M....	North Georgia
Barnhardt, J. H....	W. N. Carolina	Duncan, C. B.....	Missouri
Barton, L. S.....	East Oklahoma	Eakes, J. H.....	North Georgia
Blackwood, J. T.....	Tennessee	Egger, E. L.....	North Texas
Blair, H. M....	W. North Carolina	Ellis, T. D.....	South Georgia
Boaz, H. A.....	Central Texas	Glenn, J. M.....	South Georgia
Booker, G. E.....	Virginia	Goddard, O. E.....	Texas
Bradfield, W. D.....	West Texas	Greene, C. J.....	Little Rock
Bradshaw, M.....	North Carolina	Gregory, Thomas.....	West Texas
Brandon, F. W....	North Alabama	Grimes, C. C.....	Missouri
Branscomb, L. C....	North Alabama	Guy, J. T.....	Holston
Brewer, T. F.....	East Oklahoma	Hamilton, L. D.....	Memphis
Burrow, J. A.....	Holston	Hardy, G. S.....	Northwest Texas
Burton, F. M.....	Southwest Mo.	Hatcher, S. C.....	Virginia
Byrd, C. W. (deceased)..	W. N. C.	Haw, M. T.....	St. Louis
Cannon, James, Jr.....	Virginia	Hawk, J. C.....	China Mission
Canter, H. M.....	Baltimore	Hay, S. R.....	North Texas
Carter, Briscoe.....	Louisiana	Hilburn, J. P.....	Florida
Caskey, J. F.....	Southwest Mo.	Horton, B. C.....	Kentucky
Cauthen, A. J....	South Carolina	Hunt, J. W....	Northwest Texas
Chadwick, J. S....	North Alabama	Ivey, T. N.....	North Carolina
Chappell, E. B.....	Tennessee	Jarrell, C. C.....	North Georgia
Clements, E. E.....	Cuba Mission	Jenkins, C. R.....	South Georgia
Coleman, W. H.....	Louisiana	Jenkins, I. C.....	Florida
Cooper, R. H.....	Missouri	Johnson, J. W....	North Alabama
Corbin, J. F....	Pacific Mexican Mis.	Johnston, F. S. H....	North Ark.
Countiss, J. R....	North Mississippi	Johnston, H. B.....	Memphis
Cram, W. G.....	Korea Mission	Jones, C. O.....	North Georgia
Crowe, H. P.....	St. Louis	Jones, J. C.....	Illinois
Culver, F. P.....	Central Texas	Jones, J. R.....	Mississippi
Dannelly, E. A.....	Alabama	Kasey, A. R.....	Louisville

Name.	Conference.
Kern, D. H.....	Baltimore
Kilgore, James.....	Texas
King, W. P.....	North Georgia
Knickerbocker, H. D.....	Texas
Lamar, A. J.....	Alabama
Lambeth, G. H.....	Virginia
Law, H. M.....	Columbia
Leggett, J. T.....	Mississippi
Linebaugh, N. L.....	East Oklahoma
Linn, P. H.....	Missouri
Lipscomb, B. F.....	Virginia
Lyon, A. P.....	Louisville
Mann, E. G. B.....	Kentucky
Massey, L. S.....	North Carolina
Matthews, W. H.....	Central Texas
McCausland, C. L.....	Montana
McDonald, J. E.....	S. W. Missouri
McLarty, E. K.....	W. N. Carolina
McLeod, D. M.....	South Carolina
McMurry, W. F.....	St. Louis
Meek, R. A.....	North Mississippi
Millar, A. C.....	Little Rock
Miller, S. M.....	Louisville
Mills, J. W.....	Texas
Mitchell, W. W.....	North Mississippi
Moore, A. L.....	Northwest Texas
Moore, E. C.....	Alabama
Moore, J. M.....	North Texas
Morehead, R. C.....	North Arkansas
Morgan, R. E. L.....	W. Oklahoma
Morrell, W. M.....	Holston
Morrison, H. C.....	Kentucky
Newberry, L. B.....	Central Mex. Mis.
Newton, J. C. C.....	Japan Mission
Northcutt, J. E.....	Alabama
Norton, M. H.....	Florida
Onderdonk, F. S.....	Texas Mex. Mis.
Parker, F. N.....	Louisiana
Patterson, I. S.....	Florida
Perry, J. W.....	Holston
Peterson, J. M.....	East Oklahoma
Plyler, M. T.....	North Carolina
Porter, A. D.....	Central Texas
Prettyman, F. J.....	Baltimore
Pritchett, J. T.....	S. W. Missouri
Radetzky, F. W.....	German Mission
Reed, J. C.....	Virginia

Name.	Conference.
Reynolds, Laurence.....	Mex. Bor. M.
Robinson, E. E.....	N. W. Texas
Selecman, C. C.....	Los Angeles
Sessions, T. F.....	West Texas
Sharp, J. A.....	North Georgia
Sharp, T. E.....	Memphis
Shearer, L. P.....	Pacific
Sherman, H. H.....	Baltimore
Shore, J. H.....	North Carolina
Shuler, R. P.....	North Texas
Simpson, J. D.....	North Alabama
Sims, J. W.....	West Oklahoma
Sledd, A.....	Alabama
Smith, C. L.....	South Brazil
Smith, H. M.....	New Mexico
Smith, R. G.....	North Georgia
Spragins, C. A.....	North Texas
Sprinkle, H. C.....	W. North Carolina
Stackhouse, R. E.....	U. S. Carolina
Stewart, W. J.....	West Oklahoma
Stokes, Peter.....	South Carolina
Stowe, J. J.....	Tennessee
Stuart, G. R.....	North Alabama
Tarboux, J. W.....	Brazil
Taylor, W. B.....	Tennessee
Thomas, F. M.....	Louisville
Thomas, J. A.....	South Georgia
Thompson, G. H.....	Mississippi
Thompson, S. G.....	Central Texas
Thornton, W. R.....	Pacific
Turnipseed, R. E.....	U. S. Carolina
Waterfield, C. A.....	Memphis
Waterfield, R. T.....	Virginia
Watkins, A. F.....	Mississippi
Watson, E. O.....	South Carolina
Weaver, C. C.....	Holston
Webb, R. T.....	Western Virginia
Wells, J. H.....	Baltimore
Wheeler, H. E.....	North Arkansas
Wheeler, T. S.....	Denver
Wiley, E. E.....	Holston
Wilford, B. L.....	North Arkansas
Williams, O. F.....	Western Virginia
Willson, J. O.....	U. South Carolina
Woosley, J. E.....	W. North Carolina
Workman, J. M.....	Little Rock
Wynn, R. H.....	Louisiana

CLERICAL ALTERNATES.

Name.	Conference.	Name.	Conference.
Allen, B. P.....	North Georgia	Fultz, R. L.....	Baltimore
Allison, S. E.....	New Mexico	Garrett, J. E.....	Illinois
Anderson, W. L....	W. Oklahoma	Greer, C. H.....	Kentucky
Andrews, A. L.....	Central Texas	Griswold, J. T....	Northwest Texas
Aston, D. H.....	East Oklahoma	Groseclose, J. H....	West Texas
Babcock, S. H.....	East Oklahoma	Hamill, H. P.....	Baltimore
Bain, E. L....	W. North Carolina	Hamilton, M. L....	North Texas
Ball, J. H.....	East Oklahoma	Hardin, Smith.....	Florida
Bardwell, H. B.....	Cuba Mission	Harless, C. M.....	North Texas
Barnett, R. I.....	Florida	Harris, C. D.....	Baltimore
Baylor, J. A.....	Holston	Hartman, P. D.....	Montana
Beckham, B. M.....	Virginia	Hayne, S. W.....	Missouri
Bishop, C. M.....	Central Texas	Henry, J. M.....	Louisiana
Boyd, G. E.....	North Alabama	Hogard, W. F.....	Louisville
Boyer, H. K....	W. North Carolina	Holloway, A. E....	North Arkansas
Brannan, L. C....	Korea Mission	Hood, R. W.....	Memphis
Briggs, G. H.....	S. W. Missouri	Howard, H. C....	North Alabama
Brunson, A. N....	U. South Carolina	Hughey, J. M....	North Arkansas
Bundy, D. E.....	Denver	Hulse, T. L.....	Louisville
Buyers, Paul E.....	Brazil	Jenkins, J. S.....	North Georgia
Carico, M. P.....	Holston	Johnson, A. C.....	Missouri
Carter, D. W....	Texas Mexican Mis.	Kilgo, J. W....	Up. South Carolina
Cheek, S. M.....	Columbia	Konken, E. A....	German Mission
Christian, W. A.....	Virginia	Lamar, J. S.....	West Oklahoma
Clark, C. T.....	Pacific	Lovett, W. C.....	South Georgia
Clark, J. L.....	Kentucky	McGehee, O. C.....	Alabama
Cobb, P. L.....	Holston	Meaders, A. J.....	Memphis
Collier, W. J.....	Tennessee	Mood, R. G.....	North Texas
Cooper, I. W.....	Mississippi	Morgan, J. E.....	Texas
Cooper, W. A.....	Florida	Morris, W. E....	North Alabama
Cox, J. B....	Mexican Border Mis.	Morse, J. M.....	Mississippi
Cox, W. M.....	Alabama	Myres, W. A.....	Florida
Daniel, J. W.....	South Carolina	O'Dell, A. E....	Western Virginia
Davis, E. H.....	North Carolina	Parker, A. P....	China Mission
Dempsey, E. F....	North Georgia	Pascoe, Juan.....	Central Mexico
Drake, W. W.....	Louisiana	Pierce, W. L.....	North Georgia
Elrod L. B.....	Texas	Ragsdale, T. C.....	Tennessee
Faust, W. E.....	North Alabama	Ransford, C. O.....	Missouri
Felts, J. H....	North Mississippi	Rogers, S. G.....	East Columbia
Fisher, Sterling.....	West Texas	Rowe, G. T....	W. North Carolina
Fort, J. W.....	Central Texas	Russell, R. L.....	St. Louis
Frazer, J. S.....	Alabama	Sage, J. A.....	Little Rock
Freeman, J. V.....	Memphis	Sims, W. J.....	Los Angeles
French, J. S.....	Holston	Slaughter, C. A..	Western Virginia
Fry, J. A. B.....	Pacific		

Name.	Conference.
Smith, J. A.	South Georgia
Smith, W. F.	South Georgia
Story, J. W.	Northwest Texas
Strong, J. R.	S. W. Missouri
Tally, C. T.	Texas
Taylor, R. C.	East Oklahoma
Thacker, Joseph. .	Mexican Border
Todd, L. E.	St. Louis

Name.	Conference.
Truesdale, R. S. .	South Carolina
Watson, W. C.	Little Rock
Willis, R. H.	North Carolina
Wilson, W. A.	Japan Mission
Winn, J. B.	Virginia
Woolf, E. L.	Baltimore
Woollard, W. W. .	N. Mississippi
Young, W. J.	Virginia

LAY DELEGATES.

Acker, W. P.	North Alabama
Alexander, T. F.	Florida
Ames, S. W.	Virginia
Armistead, G. H.	Tennessee
Backus, G. W. .	Northwest Texas
Ball, W. W.	Kentucky
Banks, T. C.	North Alabama
Bare, E. C.	Baltimore
Barham, N. R.	Memphis
Barnes, S. W.	Illinois
Barrow, H. E.	Virginia
Bedell, H. C.	Missouri
Beeson, M. A.	West Oklahoma
Bilbro, O. R.	New Mexico
Brown, J. C.	St. Louis
Brown, J. G.	North Carolina
Brown, J. R.	S. W. Missouri
Bruton, J. F.	North Carolina
Bryan, E. R.	West Texas
Buie, W. M.	Mississippi
Buttrill, D. B.	North Texas
Callison, J. F. .	Western Virginia
Campbell, W. J. .	S. W. Missouri
Candler, J. S.	North Georgia
Carter, F. A.	Holston
Chapman, W. R.	Alabama
Childers, M. A.	West Texas
Cleveland, W. L. .	North Georgia
Cochran, C. W.	Mississippi
Cody, C. C.	Central Texas
Combs, Alfred.	Kentucky
Cooper, R. E.	Louisville
Crow, W. A.	Central Texas
Culver, P. M.	Missouri
Daniel, F. M.	North Arkansas
Davidson, A. H.	Los Angeles
Davis, L. W.	Baltimore

Davis, W. D.	Mississippi
Dean, W. L.	Texas
Deneke, S. F.	St. Louis
Dial, R. C.	North Texas
Dickey, J. H.	Louisville
Downs, F. F.	Central Texas
Du Rant, Charlton. .	S. Carolina
Duncan, J. T.	North Georgia
Eastin, R. S.	Louisville
Ellison, J. T.	Alabama
Fant, E. M.	North Mississippi
Few, W. P.	North Carolina
Finney, E. S.	Holston
Fitzgerald, J. W.	Texas
Fritts, B. F.	Holston
Furlow, T. M.	South Georgia
Gafford, T. F.	West Oklahoma
Garner, J. H.	Central Texas
Garrison, E. J. .	North Alabama
Garrison, T. S.	Texas
Glass, G. W.	Texas
Goldfinch, A. E. .	South Carolina
Gray, J. J., Jr.	Tennessee
Gregg, B. G.	South Carolina
Griffin, H. L.	Texas
Grote, Charles. .	German Mission
Hallis, Carl.	Little Rock
Hardwick, G. L.	Holston
Hayes, C. E.	Little Rock
Hays, V. B.	East Oklahoma
Heisinger, S. L.	Pacific
Higgs, A. K.	Columbia
Hodgins, G. R. .	East Columbia
Holmes, W. S.	Louisiana
Hudson, F. M.	Florida
Hughes, W. W.	Holston
Huie, R. W., Jr.	Little Rock

Name.	Conference.
Humbert, J. B.	Upper S. Carolina
Hyer, R. S.	North Texas
Ireland, C. H.	W. North Carolina
Ivey, J. B.	W. North Carolina
Johnson, J. D.	Memphis
Jones, W. P.	North Arkansas
Killian, J. R.	Denver
Kropp, L. C.	East Oklahoma
Lambeth, F. S.	W. North Carolina
Lasseter, Hugh.	South Georgia
Lawson, M. E.	Missouri
Ledbetter, L. S.	North Georgia
Leslie, W. P.	Northwest Texas
Li Peh-Lieu.	China Mission
Linebaugh, D. H.	East Oklahoma
Lomax, R. C.	West Texas
Long, Frank.	Brazil
Lovelady, R. F.	North Alabama
Marshall, J. W.	North Texas
Martin, E. W.	North Georgia
Martin, P. A.	North Texas
Maupin, A.	North Georgia
McGowen, J. G.	North Mississippi
McLeran, A. W.	Florida
Means, J. S.	Northwest Texas
Moore, H. G.	South Georgia
Morton, Daniel.	Missouri
Norman, J. C.	West Oklahoma
Ogilvie, F. R.	Memphis
O'Steen, Levi.	South Georgia
Page, R. N.	North Carolina
Parker, J. C.	Virginia
Peck, R. L.	Tennessee
Pepper, J. R.	Memphis
Pettyjohn, J. P.	Virginia
Phillips, J. P.	Florida
Pittman, J. W.	West Texas
Pohlman, G. H.	Missouri
Pound, J. M.	North Georgia
Price, P. A.	St. Louis
Priddy, A. B.	North Arkansas
Rader, P. S.	Southwest Missouri
Randle, R. O.	Louisiana
Ray, C. W.	Baltimore
Reagan, T. B.	Montana
Reynolds, A. C.	W. N. Carolina

Name.	Conference.
Reynolds, J. H.	North Arkansas
Robertson, J. M.	Central Texas
Rogers, J. M.	South Georgia
Rowe, N. M.	North Alabama
Samford, T. D.	Alabama
Satterfield, M. M.	Mississippi
Scott, J. T.	Texas
Scott, S. D.	Virginia
Sherard, J. H.	North Mississippi
Shertzer, L. L.	Alabama
Sherwood, M. B.	North Texas
Smith, W. D.	Western Virginia
Snyder, H. N.	Upper S. Carolina
Southgate, T. S.	Virginia
Stratton, J. T.	Tennessee
Streater, J. B.	North Mississippi
Talbott, Frank.	Virginia
Taliaferro, D. B.	East Oklahoma
Tate, Sam.	North Georgia
Tatum, T. H.	South Carolina
Temple, T. F.	Central Texas
Therrell, J. H.	South Georgia
Thomas, F. B.	Baltimore
Thomas, J. R.	Pacific
Thompson, Dorman.	W. N. Car.
Thornburg, H. O.	Western Virginia
Thorpe, E. W.	Alabama
Trollinger, H. L.	Holston
Underwood, S. B.	North Carolina
Utley, J. S.	Little Rock
Van Arsdall, C. B.	Kentucky
Walton, M. L.	Baltimore
Way, J. M.	Upper S. Carolina
Weaver, F. M.	W. North Carolina
Weems, D. L.	Southwest Mo.
White, H. H.	Louisiana
Williams, Charles.	Louisville
Williams, J. M.	North Arkansas
Williams, W. E.	Central Texas
Wilson, J. H.	North Alabama
Winslow, G. B.	Kentucky
Wood, J. W.	N. W. Texas
Wright, H. J.	Memphis
Wright, O. A.	Louisiana
Wynn, W. T.	Tennessee
Yielding, F. B.	North Alabama

LAY ALTERNATES

Name.	Conference.
Ables, A. H.....	North Texas
Adams, G. P.....	Virginia
Bates, G. H.....	South Carolina
Bobbitt, R. E.....	Louisiana
Boxley, J. D.....	East Oklahoma
Bright, G. W....	Western Virginia
Bunch, J. H.....	Florida
Burden, R. F.....	South Georgia
Burgher, B. M.....	North Texas
Bush, J. O. A.....	Little Rock
Caldwell, H. N.....	Pacific
Campbell, F. N.....	Missouri
Carré, W. U.....	New Mexico
Cato, W. R.....	Virginia
Compton, R. T....	North Arkansas
Cooper, E. P.....	North Alabama
Counts, C. Q.....	Holston
Cox, R. L.....	North Georgia
Crossett, G. A....	East Oklahoma
Diggs, R. A.....	West Oklahoma
Doughty, Andrew....	N. Arkansas
Durham, R. L.....	Holston
Elder, W. L.....	Los Angeles
Emmons, S. P.....	Missouri
Enochs, P. H.....	Mississippi
Erck, F. F.....	German Mission
Featherstone, C. C..	Upper. S. Car.
Ficklen, F. H.....	North Georgia
Fishburne, T. T.....	Baltimore
Flesher, W. J.....	N. W. Texas
Flowers, W. R.....	Alabama
Flythe, J. T.....	North Carolina
Forman, L. J.....	Baltimore
Glasgow, J. G.....	Memphis
Gooding, E. D.....	East Columbia
Griffith, W. T.....	Baltimore
Guthrie, A. M....	S. W. Missouri
Hackney, G. L....	W. North Car.
Harris, J. W..W.	North Carolina
Harris, S. D.....	Florida
Harris, M. L.....	North Georgia
Hill, Ed.....	Louisville
Hitchcock, F. H.....	Texas
Hoey, C. R.....	W. North Carolina
Huddleston, A. E.....	Baltimore

Name.	Conference.
Ivey, W. C.....	Virginia
Jacob, R. T.....	Columbia
Knight, E. G.....	North Texas
Lambert, G. A.....	Holston
Leavell, J. A.....	Missouri
Lightfoot, M.....	Alabama
Lindsey, E. W.....	Pacific
Lipscomb, D....	North Mississippi
Lofton, R. M.....	South Carolina
Lowery, G. B.....	Holston
Maddin, P. D.....	Tennessee
Manning, M. N....	North Alabama
Mayfield, E. B.....	West Texas
McCall, M. M.....	Alabama
McCullough, J. A..	Upper S. Car.
McGee, J. S.....	West Texas
McLeod, J. A.....	Mississippi
McNeal, W. L.....	Louisville
Meek, R. O.....	Florida
Meyer, S. H.....	Louisiana
Morelock, G. L.....	Memphis
Moss, J. A.....	North Georgia
Murrill, W. W....	Western Virginia
Nelson, M. A.....	S. W. Missouri
Newell, W. H.....	North Carolina
Niven, D. B.....	Little Rock
Nottingham, J. H.....	Montana
Palmer, W. A....	Northwest Texas
Park, W. H.....	China Mission
Pendleton, W. F..	East Oklahoma
Pettyjohn, L. G....	North Alabama
Pipkin, L. M.....	Florida
Redwine, L. Y.....	Kentucky
Reed, G. N.....	Virginia
Richardson, J. L.....	Memphis
Rogers, W. T.....	Tennessee
Shipley, E. E....	West Oklahoma
Shivers, M. O.....	Denver
Sloan, D. A.....	St. Louis
Smith, R. M.....	Kentucky
Striplin, C. F.....	North Alabama
Tipsword, Benton....	Illinois
Trice, Le Roy.....	Texas
Walker, A. E....	East Oklahoma

Name.	Conference.	Name.	Conference.
Walker, W. R.....	Central Texas	Wilson, J. B.....	Central Texas
White, E. J.....	Central Texas	Winchester, J. W.....	St. Louis
Wight, J. B.....	South Georgia	Windham, W. C.....	Texas
Williams, Parham..	N. Mississippi	Wright, W. C.....	South Georgia

Total Clerical Delegates..... 174

Total Clerical Alternates..... 105

Total Lay Delegates..... 163

Total Lay Alternates..... 97

Grand Total..... 542

IV. MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPIS- COPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.*

Alabama Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> A. J. Lamar, E. A. Dannelly, A. Sledd, E. C. Moore, J. E. Northeutt; W. M. Cox, alternate, <i>vice</i> E. A. Dannelly. <i>Lay:</i> T. D. Samford, J. T. Ellison, W. R. Chapman, E. W. Thorpe, L. L. Shertzer.....	11
Baltimore Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> F. J. Prettyman, H. H. Sherman, J. H. Wells, H. M. Canter, D. H. Kern. <i>Lay:</i> L. W. Davis, M. L. Walton, E. C. Bare, F. B. Thomas; W. T. Griffith, alternate, <i>vice</i> C. W. Ray; T. T. Fishburne, alternate, <i>vice</i> M. L. Walter.....	11
Brazil Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. W. Tarboux; Paul E. Buyers, alternate, <i>vice</i> J. W. Tarboux. <i>No lay delegate</i>	2
Central Mexico Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> L. B. Newberry. <i>No lay delegate</i>	1
Central Texas Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> F. P. Culver, H. A. Boaz, H. M. Dobbs, A. D. Porter, S. G. Thompson, J. M. Barcus, W. H. Matthews; C. M. Bishop, alternate, <i>vice</i> H. A. Boaz. <i>Lay:</i> J. H. Garner, W. E. Williams, W. A. Crow, C. C. Cody, F. F. Downs, T. F. Temple, J. M. Robertson.....	15
China Mission Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. C. Hawk. <i>Lay:</i> Li Pah-Lieu; W. H. Park, alternate, <i>vice</i> Li Pah-Lieu.....	3
Columbia Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> H. M. Law; S. M. Cheek, alternate, <i>vice</i> H. M. Law. <i>Lay:</i> A. K. Higgs.....	3
Cuba Mission. — <i>Clerical:</i> E. E. Clements. <i>No lay delegate</i>	1
Denver Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> T. S. Wheeler. <i>Lay:</i> J. R. Killian; M. O. Shivers, alternate, <i>vice</i> J. R. Killian.....	3
East Columbia Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. H. Dills. <i>Lay:</i> G. R. Hodgins	2
East Oklahoma Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> T. F. Brewer, N. L. Linebaugh, J. M. Peterson, L. S. Barton. <i>Lay:</i> V. B. Hays, D. B. Taliaferro, D. H. Linebaugh, L. C. Kropp.....	8
Florida Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> I. C. Jenkins, J. P. Hilburn, M. H. Norton, I. S. Patterson. <i>Lay:</i> J. P. Phillips, A. W. McLeran, T. F. Alexander; S. D. Harris, alternate, <i>vice</i> F. M. Hudson.....	8
German Mission Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> F. W. Radetzky. <i>Lay:</i> F. F. Erck, alternate, <i>vice</i> Charles Grote.....	2

*This list includes alternate clerical and lay delegates who at any time during the session were seated in place of principals. As in a number of instances principals returned and resumed their seats, or appeared later in the session after their substitutes had been seated, the total number of members exceeds the actual number sitting at any time.

Holston Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. W. Perry, E. E. Wiley, J. A. Burrow, J. T. Guy, W. M. Morrell, C. C. Weaver; M. P. Carico, alternate, <i>vice</i> J. T. Guy. <i>Lay:</i> F. A. Carter, B. F. Fritts, W. W. Hughes, E. S. Finney, G. L. Hardwick; R. L. Durham, alternate, <i>vice</i> F. A. Carter, H. L. Trollinger, and W. W. Hughes; G. B. Lowery, alternate, <i>vice</i> H. L. Trollinger.....	14
Illinois Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. C. Jones. <i>Lay:</i> S. W. Barnes....	2
Japan Mission. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. C. C. Newton. <i>No lay delegate</i>	1
Kentucky Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> B. C. Horton, W. E. Arnold, H. C. Morrison, E. G. B. Mann. <i>Lay:</i> C. B. Van Arsdall, W. W. Ball, Alfred Combs, G. B. Winslow; R. M. Smith, alternate, <i>vice</i> C. B. Van Arsdall.....	9
Korea Mission. — <i>Clerical:</i> W. G. Cram. <i>No lay delegate</i>	1
Little Rock Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> A. C. Millar, Stonewall Anderson, J. M. Workman. <i>Lay:</i> C. E. Hayes, Carl Hallis, J. S. Utley; D. B. Niven, alternate, <i>vice</i> R. W. Huie, Jr.....	7
Los Angeles Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> C. C. Selecman. <i>Lay:</i> A. H. Davidson	2
Louisiana Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> F. N. Parker, R. H. Wynn, W. H. Coleman, Briscoe Carter; W. W. Drake, alternate, <i>vice</i> F. N. Parker. <i>Lay:</i> W. S. Holmes, R. O. Randle, H. H. White; R. E. Bobbitt, alternate, <i>vice</i> O. A. Wright.....	9
Louisville Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> F. M. Thomas, A. P. Lyon, S. M. Miller, A. R. Kasey. <i>Lay:</i> J. H. Dickey, Charles Williams; W. L. McNeal, alternate, <i>vice</i> R. S. Eastin.....	7
Memphis Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> C. A. Waterfield, T. E. Sharp, H. B. Johnston, L. D. Hamilton, W. W. Armstrong; R. W. Hood, alternate, <i>vice</i> C. A. Waterfield. <i>Lay:</i> J. R. Pepper, N. R. Barham, F. R. Ogilvie, J. D. Johnson, H. J. Wright; J. G. Glasgow, alternate, <i>vice</i> N. R. Barham.....	12
Mexican Border Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> Laurence Reynolds. <i>No lay delegate</i>	1
Mississippi Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. T. Leggett, J. R. Jones, G. H. Thompson, A. F. Watkins. <i>Lay:</i> W. D. Davis, W. M. Buie, C. W. Cochran, M. M. Satterfield.....	8
Missouri Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> C. C. Grimes, P. H. Linn, C. M. Aker, C. B. Duncan, R. H. Cooper. <i>Lay:</i> M. E. Lawson, G. H. Pohlman, Daniel Morton; J. A. Leavell, alternate, <i>vice</i> H. C. Bedell....	9
Montana Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> C. L. McCausland. <i>Lay:</i> T. B. Reagan	2
New Mexico Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> H. M. Smith. <i>Lay:</i> W. U. Carré, alternate, <i>vice</i> O. R. Bilbo.....	2
North Alabama Conference. — <i>Clerical:</i> J. S. Chadwick, J. W. Johnson, L. C. Branscomb, G. R. Stuart, S. L. Dobbs, J. D. Simpson, F. W. Brandon; W. E. Faust, alternate, <i>vice</i> G. R. Stuart and F. W. Brandon; H. C. Howard, alternate, <i>vice</i> G. R. Stuart. <i>Lay:</i> R. F. Levelady, W. P. Acker, N. M. Rowe, E. J. Garrison, J. H. Wil-	

son, T. C. Banks, F. B. Yielding; M. N. Manning, alternate, <i>vice</i> E. J. Garrison and T. C. Banks; C. F. Striplin, alternate, <i>vice</i> N. M. Rowe	18
North Arkansas Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : G. G. Davidson, H. E. Wheeler, R. C. Morehead, F. S. H. Johnston, B. L. Wilford. <i>Lay</i> : J. H. Reynolds, J. M. Williams, F. M. Daniel, W. P. Jones, A. B. Priddy	10
North Carolina Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : T. N. Ivey, M. Bradshaw, M. T. Plyler, L. S. Massey, J. H. Shore. <i>Lay</i> : R. N. Page, J. F. Burton, W. P. Few, J. G. Brown, S. B. Underwood.....	10
North Georgia Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : J. E. Dickey, H. M. Du Bose, J. H. Eakes, C. O. Jones, J. A. Sharp, C. C. Jarrell, W. P. King, R. G. Smith; E. F. Dempsey, alternate, <i>vice</i> H. M. Du Bose and W. P. King. <i>Lay</i> : Sam Tate, J. S. Candler, L. S. Ledbetter, E. W. Martin, J. T. Duncan, A. Maupin, W. L. Cleveland, J. M. Pound; R. L. Cox, alternate, <i>vice</i> J. M. Pound; J. A. Moss, alternate, <i>vice</i> Sam Tate.....	19
North Mississippi Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : R. A. Meek, J. R. Countiss, T. H. Dorsey, W. W. Mitchell. <i>Lay</i> : E. M. Fant, J. G. McGowen, J. H. Sherard, J. B. Streater.....	8
North Texas Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : J. M. Moore, S. R. Hay, R. P. Shuler, C. A. Spragins, E. L. Egger, E. W. Alderson; R. G. Mood, alternate, <i>vice</i> J. M. Moore. <i>Lay</i> : M. B. Sherwood, R. S. Hyer, R. C. Dial, J. W. Marshall.....	11
Northwest Texas Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : E. E. Robinson, G. S. Hardy, J. W. Hunt, A. L. Moore. <i>Lay</i> : J. W. Wood, W. P. Leslie, G. W. Backus, J. S. Means.....	8
Pacific Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : W. R. Thornton, L. P. Shearer. <i>Lay</i> : S. L. Heisinger; E. W. Lindsey, alternate, <i>vice</i> J. R. Thomas....	4
Pacific Mexican Mission.— <i>Clerical</i> : J. F. Corbin. <i>No lay delegate</i> .	1
St. Louis Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : W. F. McMurry, M. T. Haw, H. P. Crowe; R. L. Russell, alternate, <i>vice</i> W. F. McMurry. <i>Lay</i> : S. F. Deneke, J. C. Brown, P. A. Price.....	7
South Brazil Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : C. L. Smith. <i>No lay delegate</i> ..	1
South Carolina Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : D. M. McLeod, E. O. Watson, Peter Stokes, A. J. Cauthen. <i>Lay</i> : T. H. Tatum, Charlton Du Rant, B. G. Gregg, A. E. Goldfinch.....	8
South Georgia Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : W. N. Ainsworth, T. D. Ellis, C. R. Jenkins, Bascom Anthony, J. A. Thomas, J. M. Glenn; W. C. Lovett, alternate, <i>vice</i> W. N. Ainsworth. <i>Lay</i> : J. H. Therrell, T. M. Furlow, Levi O'Steen, Hugh Lasseter, H. G. Moore, J. M. Rogers; J. B. Wight, alternate, <i>vice</i> Hugh Lasseter; R. F. Burden, alternate, <i>vice</i> T. M. Furlow.....	15
Southwest Missouri Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : J. F. Caskey, J. T. Pritchett, J. E. McDonald, F. M. Burton; J. R. Strong, alternate, <i>vice</i> F. M. Burton. <i>Lay</i> : W. J. Campbell, P. S. Rader, J. R. Brown....	8
Tennessee Conference.— <i>Clerical</i> : E. B. Chappell, W. B. Taylor, D.	

M. Ausmus, J. J. Stowe, J. T. Blackwood. <i>Lay</i> : J. J. Gray, Jr., G. H. Armistead, J. T. Stratton, W. T. Wynn, R. L. Peck; W. T. Rogers, alternate, <i>vice</i> R. L. Peck; P. D. Maddin, alternate, <i>vice</i> J. T. Stratton.....	12
Texas Conference. — <i>Clerical</i> : James Kilgore, G. W. Davis, R. W. Adams, J. W. Mills, H. D. Knickerbocker, O. E. Goddard; C. T. Tally, alternate, <i>vice</i> James Kilgore; J. E. Morgan, alternate, <i>vice</i> R. W. Adams. <i>Lay</i> : W. L. Dean, T. S. Garrison, J. W. Fitzgerald, G. W. Glass, H. L. Griffin, J. T. Scott.....	13
Texas Mexican Mission. — <i>Clerical</i> : F. S. Onderdonk. <i>No lay delegate</i>	1
Upper South Carolina Conference. — <i>Clerical</i> : R. E. Turnipseed, J. O. Willson, R. E. Stackhouse. <i>Lay</i> : H. N. Snyder, J. M. Way, J. B. Humbert; J. A. McCullough, alternate, <i>vice</i> J. B. Humbert....	7
Virginia Conference. — <i>Clerical</i> : James Cannon, Jr., G. E. Booker, S. C. Hatcher, G. H. Lambeth, R. T. Waterfield, J. C. Reed, B. F. Lipscomb; W. J. Young, alternate, <i>vice</i> B. F. Lipscomb. <i>Lay</i> : J. P. Pettyjohn, S. W. Ames, T. S. Southgate, Frank Talbott, S. D. Scott, J. G. Parker; G. N. Reed, alternate, <i>vice</i> H. E. Barrow; G. P. Adams, alternate, <i>vice</i> S. W. Ames and T. S. Southgate.....	16
West Oklahoma Conference. — <i>Clerical</i> : R. E. L. Morgan, J. W. Sims, W. J. Stewart. <i>Lay</i> : T. F. Gafford, J. C. Norman, M. A. Beeson	6
West Texas Conference. — <i>Clerical</i> : Thomas Gregory, H. E. Draper, T. F. Sessions, W. D. Bradfield. <i>Lay</i> : J. W. Pittman, E. R. Bryan, R. C. Lomax; J. S. McGee, alternate, <i>vice</i> M. A. Childers.....	8
Western North Carolina Conference. — <i>Clerical</i> : H. M. Blair, E. K. McLarty, H. C. Sprinkle, J. E. Woosley, J. H. Barnhardt; H. I. Boyer, alternate, <i>vice</i> C. W. Byrd; E. L. Bain, alternate, <i>vice</i> H. M. Blair. <i>Lay</i> : C. H. Ireland, F. M. Weaver, F. S. Lambeth, Dorman Thompson, J. B. Ivey, A. C. Reynolds; G. L. Hackney, alternate, <i>vice</i> J. B. Ivey.....	14
Western Virginia Conference. — <i>Clerical</i> : U. V. W. Darlington, R. T. Webb, O. F. Williams. <i>Lay</i> : J. F. Callison, H. O. Thornburg; W. W. Murrill, alternate, <i>vice</i> W. D. Smith.....	6
Clerical Delegates.....	189
Lay Delegates.....	177
Total	386

V. RULES OF ORDER ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1918.

RULE 1. The daily meeting shall be from 9 A.M. to 12:30 P.M., but may be temporarily extended.

RULE 2. No alternate shall have the privilege of membership until his name has been announced.

RULE 3. The Secretaries shall constitute the committee for distributing the Episcopal Address, and the adoption of their report shall be notification to the committees.

RULE 4. The members of any special committee shall be named by the bishop presiding when the committee is ordered, unless otherwise ordered by the Conference.

RULE 5. After religious service, the regular meeting shall be conducted in the following order:

(1) For the first two days only, calling the roll of members and alternates.

(2) Reading the journal of the previous meeting or meetings.

(3) For the first four daily sessions, Sundays excepted, alphabetical call of the Conferences for appeals, memorials, petitions, and resolutions proposing changes in the Discipline. After the expiration of the first four days of the session the order shall be as follows: All appeals, memorials, petitions, and resolutions proposing changes in the Discipline shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary by 9:30 A.M., and upon the call of the third item of the Order of Business the Secretary shall proceed at once to read the captions of such papers in his hands for reference to the proper committees.

(4) For the first ten daily sessions, Sundays excluded, reports from commissions, boards, and connectional officers.

(5) Reports from standing committees.

(6) Reports from special committees.

(7) Calendar.

RULE 6. A motion to adjourn shall not be debatable, and shall be in order at any time except (1) when a member has the floor; (2) when a vote is being taken; (3) when the pending or previous question has been ordered and voting under it has not been completed; (4) when no business has been transacted since the motion to adjourn was voted down.

RULE 7. Reports, resolutions, appeals, petitions, memorials, and substitutes, together with amendments proposing changes in the Discipline, shall be written and in triplicate and have written on the back of them the subject to which they relate, the Conference, Church, or names of two individuals presenting the paper, and the committee to which it is referred.

RULE 8. (a) Reports from the Committee on Episcopacy approving by name the character of the bishops, and making apportionments to the bishops and to the widows and orphans of deceased bishops, are final.

(b) Reports from committees (and minority reports) recommending concurrence in proposed changes of the Discipline shall give chapter, section, and paragraph to be affected and the language as it will read when adopted, and shall be placed on the Calendar in the order of their being read, subject to consideration during or after the next daily meeting.

(c) Reports from committees, and all other papers which propose an alteration in the Restrictive Rules of the Church, shall state the alteration proposed to be made, and the form of the motion shall be: "Will the General Conference recommend to the Annual Conferences the change indicated above?"

(d) The adoption of the report recommending concurrence shall constitute legal enactment.

(e) A committee's report recommending nonconcurrence shall be subject to immediate adoption unless there be a minority report, in which case both reports shall be placed on the Calendar.

(f) Every committee of the General Conference is hereby authorized to delegate to the chairman and secretary of the committee the duty of preparing and presenting to the General Conference the action taken by the committee on any given subject, and every committee is also authorized to grant to a minority of the committee the right to draft and to present to the General Conference a minority report, without reading the same before the full committee, provided the substance of the said minority report has been stated to the committee.

RULE 9. The bishop presiding shall be the legal president of the Conference. He shall decide points of order raised by members and shall rule on questions of order not raised by members, as he deems necessary to conform to these Rules of Order, subject, in both cases, to an appeal to the Conference by any member without a second, which appeal shall be decided by a vote without debate, except that the appellant and the Chairman shall each have five minutes for a statement.

RULE 10. When the Chairman stands at his place and calls the Conference to be in order, no member shall speak, address the Chair, or stand while the Chairman stands.

RULE 11. (a) A member shall not speak, make a motion, or offer a paper without first having the floor, which shall be given by the Chairman calling his name or announcing him from a certain Conference.

(b) A member on the floor may not be interrupted without his consent, except to call him to order, to raise a question of general privilege, to announce the time for a special order, or to correct misrepresentations.

(c) No member shall speak a second time on the same question if any member who has not spoken desires the floor; nor more than twice

on the same subject under the same motion; nor longer than fifteen minutes, unless his time be extended by the Conference.

RULE 12. The main proposition shall be open to debate under the following motions: To adopt; to commit with instructions; to adopt a substitute; and to postpone indefinitely.

RULE 13. Subsidiary motions shall have the following order of precedence: (1) To lay on the table; (2) The pending question; (3) The previous question; (4) To postpone to a definite time; (5) To commit; (6) To postpone indefinitely; (7) To amend.

RULE 14. A substitute shall consist of a minority report, or a resolution, and the motion to adopt it shall be a rival principal question, in order while an amendment to the principal proposition is pending. To substitute shall require a motion to adopt, and shall be subject to amendment the same as the principal question; after which the principal proposition shall be subject to amendment, an amendment to an amendment being allowed. After amendments have been made, or if no amendments are made, the vote shall be taken, first on adopting the substitute, and if adopted, it shall be final action of the Conference on the matter.

RULE 15. A subsidiary motion may be laid on the table without carrying any other with it.

RULE 16. (a) A motion for the pending question shall be decided without debate, and if adopted, the pending subsidiary question shall be put to a vote without further debate.

(b) A motion for the previous question shall be decided without debate, and if adopted, all motions before the Conference shall be put to vote in their order without debate, except that in the case of the report from a committee the chairman or other representative of the committee shall have the right to a closing speech in support of the report.

RULE 17. To reconsider shall be in order at any time after the vote desired to be reconsidered on the day the vote was taken or immediately after the reading of the journal at the next daily meeting, and shall be moved by a member who voted with the prevailing side. After reconsideration has been ordered, the question shall stand as it was just before the vote reconsidered was taken, but divested of the pending or previous question if either had been ordered.

RULE 18. (a) Only members within the Conference bar when the vote is taken shall be entitled to vote.

(b) Voting shall be by acclamation or show of hands, but any member may demand a division.

(c) A majority of those voting, a quorum being present, shall decide all questions except the call for the ayes and nays, which shall be ordered by one-fifth of those voting; to amend or suspend the Rules of Order, to object to the consideration of a special order, or to consider a special order before the set time, and to propose or to ratify a

change in the Constitution of the Church, each of which shall require a two-thirds majority, a quorum being present.

(d) An amendment to a proposed change in the Constitution of the Church shall be adopted by a majority. A tie vote in the case of an appeal shall sustain the Chair.

RULE 19. The Secretary shall keep a chronological record of orders of the day, of reports of committees, under Paragraph (b) of Rule 8, and of reports placed on record by vote. This record shall be called the Calendar, and the matters of business placed on it shall be considered in order, unless by a vote of a majority an item be taken up out of its order.

RULE 20. No member, unless unavoidably hindered by sickness or otherwise from being present, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Conference without leave.

RULE 21. These Rules of Order may be amended or changed by a two-thirds majority; but no change or amendment shall be in order unless the same is proposed in writing and has been in the possession of the Conference for at least one day.

RULE 22. In all cases not specified by these rules "Robert's Rules of Order" shall be considered authority.

VI. ASSIGNMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEES.*

1. EPISCOPACY.

A. J. Lamar, Chairman; J. W. Perry, Secretary; B. C. Horton, Assistant Secretary. A. J. Lamar, T. D. Samford, F. J. Prettyman, L. W. Davis, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, F. P. Culver, J. H. Garner, J. C. Hawk, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, T. F. Brewer, V. B. Hays, I. C. Jenkins, J. P. Phillips, F. W. Radetzky, F. F. Erck, J. W. Perry, F. A. Carter, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, B. C. Norton, C. B. Van Arsdall, W. G. Cram, A. C. Millar, D. B. Niven, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, F. N. Parker, W. S. Holmes, F. M. Thomas, R. E. Cooper, C. A. Waterfield, J. R. Pepper, Laurence Reynolds, J. T. Leggett, W. D. Davis, C. C. Grimes, P. M. Culver, C. L. McCausland, H. M. Smith, W. U. Carré, J. S. Chadwick, R. F. Lovelady, G. G. Davidson, J. M. Williams, T. N. Ivey, R. N. Page, J. E. Dickey, J. S. Candler, R. A. Meek, E. M. Fant, J. M. Moore, M. B. Sherwood, E. E. Robinson, J. W. Woods, J. F. Corbin, W. F. McMurry, J. C. Brown, D. M. McLeod, T. H. Tatum, W. N. Ainsworth, J. H. Therrell, J. F. Caskey, P. S. Rader, E. B. Chappell, J. J. Gray, Jr., J. Kilgore, W. L. Dean, F. S. Onderdonk, J. O. Willson, J. A. McCullough, James Cannon, Jr., J. P. Pettyjohn, R. E. L. Morgan, T. F. Gafford, Thomas Gregory, E. R. Bryan, H. M. Blair, C. H. Ireland, U. V. W. Darlington, J. F. Callison.

2. ITINERANCY.

T. D. Ellis, Chairman; M. E. Lawson, Secretary. E. C. Moore, W. R. Chapman, J. H. Wells, E. C. Bare, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, H. A. Boaz, Walter Crow, J. C. Hawk, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, N. L. Linebaugh, L. C. Kropp, J. P. Hilburn, A. W. McLaren, F. W. Radetzky, F. F. Erck, J. A. Burrow, B. F. Fritts, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, E. G. B. Mann, Alfred Combs, W. G. Cram, C. J. Greene, J. S. Utley, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, Briscoe Carter, H. H. White, A. P. Lyon, J. H. Dickey, H. J. Wright, T. E. Sharp, Laurence Reynolds, J. R. Jones, W. D. Davis, C. B. Duncan, M. E. Lawson, C. L. McCausland, H. M. Smith, W. U. Carré, F. W. Brandon, W. P. Acker, R. C. Morehead, W. P. Jones, M. T. Plyler, J. G. Brown, J. H. Eakes, L. S. Ledbetter, W. W. Mitchell, J. H. Sherard, S. R. Hay, J. W. Marshall, G. S. Hardy, W. P. Leslie, J. F. Corbin, M. T. Haw, P. A. Price, Peter Stokes, Charlton Du Rant, T. D. Ellis, J. B. Wight, J. T. Pritchett, W. J.

*From day to day as alternates were seated in place of principals the membership of committees also varied by the substitution of alternates on committees.

Campbell, J. T. Blackwood, W. T. Wynn, G. W. Davis, J. W. Fitzgerald, F. S. Onderdonk, J. O. Willson, J. M. Way, J. C. Reed, J. C. Parker, W. J. Stewart, J. C. Norman, H. E. Draper, R. C. Lomax, E. K. McLarty, A. C. Reynolds, R. T. Webb, H. O. Thornburg.

3. REVISALS.

Bascom Anthony, Chairman; E. O. Watson, Secretary. W. M. Cox, J. T. Ellison, H. M. Canter, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, A. D. Porter, T. F. Temple, J. C. Hawk, Li Pah-Lieu, H. Marvin Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, N. L. Linebaugh, L. C. Kropp, I. S. Patterson, T. F. Alexander, F. W. Radetzky, Charles Grote, E. E. Wiley, B. F. Fritts, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, W. E. Arnold, George W. Winslow, W. G. Cram, J. S. Utley, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, Briscoe Carter, H. H. White, Sam M. Miller, Charles Williams, H. B. Johnston, F. R. Ogilvie, Laurence Reynolds, George H. Thompson, M. M. Satterfield, Paul H. Linn, Martin E. Lawson, C. L. McCausland, T. B. Reagan, H. M. Smith, O. R. Bilbro, J. D. Simpson, N. M. Rowe, F. S. H. Johnston, A. B. Priddy, M. Bradshaw, J. F. Bruton, H. M. Du Bose, T. H. Dorsey, R. P. Shuler, P. A. Martin, L. P. Shearer, J. F. Corbin, H. P. Crowe, P. A. Price, C. L. Smith, E. O. Watson, A. E. Goldfinch, Bascom Anthony, J. M. Rogers, J. E. McDonald, D. M. Ausmus, O. E. Goddard, F. S. Onderdonk, R. E. Stackhouse, H. N. Snyder, H. C. Sprinkle, A. C. Reynolds, J. W. Sims, M. A. Beeson, J. W. Pittman, O. F. Williams, H. E. Draper, Edmund W. Martin, S. L. Heisinger, C. W. Ray, J. G. McGowan, C. J. Greene, J. F. Callison, J. W. Hunt, G. W. Barcus, B. F. Lipscomb.

4. PUBLISHING INTERESTS.

W. D. Bradfield, Chairman; F. M. Daniel, Secretary. J. E. Northcutt, E. W. Thorpe, F. J. Prettyman, L. W. Davis, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, S. G. Thompson, F. T. Downs, J. C. Hawk, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, T. F. Brewer, V. B. Hays, J. P. Hilburn, J. P. Phillips, F. W. Radetzky, F. F. Erck, C. C. Weaver, H. L. Trollinger, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, E. G. B. Mann, W. W. Ball, W. G. Cram, A. C. Millar, J. S. Utley, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, H. W. Coleman, O. A. Wright, S. M. Miller, R. E. Cooper, C. A. Waterfield, F. R. Ogilvie, Laurence Reynolds, J. T. Leggett, M. M. Satterfield, P. H. Linn, J. A. Leavell, C. L. McCausland, H. M. Smith, W. U. Carré, L. C. Branscomb, F. B. Yielding, H. E. Wheeler, F. M. Daniel, T. N. Ivey, S. B. Underwood, C. C. Jarrell, J. M. Pound, R. A. Meek, J. M. Fant, E. L. Egger, R. C. Dial, E. E. Robinson, J. W. Woods, J. F. Corbin, W. F. McMurry, P. A. Price, A. J. Cauthen, A. E. Goldfinch, W. N. Ainsworth, J. M. Rogers, J. E. McDonald, D. L. Weems, W. B. Taylor, J. J. Gray, Jr., J. W. Mills, G. W. Glass, F. S. Onderdonk, R. E. Turnipseed, J. A. McCullough, G. H. Lambeth, W. R. Cato, J. W. Sims, J. C. Norman, W. D. Bradfield, J. S. McGee, H. M. Blair, J. B. Ivey, H. O. Thornburg.

5. EDUCATION.

H. N. Snyder, Chairman; H. H. Sherman, Secretary. Andrew Sledd, W. R. Chapman, H. H. Sherman, M. L. Walton, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, H. M. Dobbs, C. C. Cody, J. C. Hawk, Li Pah-Lieu, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, L. S. Barton, D. B. Taliaferro, J. P. Hilburn, S. D. Harris, F. W. Radetzky, F. F. Erck, C. C. Weaver, G. L. Hardwick, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, E. G. B. Mann, W. W. Ball, W. G. Cram, Stonewall Anderson, D. B. Niven, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, R. H. Wynn, R. E. Bobbitt, O. R. Kasey, J. H. Dickey, L. D. Hamilton, J. R. Pepper, Laurence Reynolds, A. F. Watkins, W. M. Buie, C. B. Duncan, J. A. Leavell, C. L. McCausland, T. B. Reagan, H. M. Smith, W. U. Carré, J. S. Chadwick, E. J. Garrison, B. L. Wilford, J. H. Reynolds, L. S. Massey, W. P. Few, C. O. Jones, A. Maupin, J. R. Countiss, J. H. Sherard, E. W. Alderson, R. S. Hyer, L. P. Shearer, E. W. Lindsay, J. F. Corbin, W. F. McMurry, P. A. Price, C. L. Smith, Peter Stokes, Charlton Du Rant, C. R. Jenkins, H. G. Moore, J. T. Pritchett, W. J. Campbell, W. B. Taylor, W. T. Wynn, J. E. Morgan, G. W. Glass, F. S. Onderdonk, J. O. Willson, H. N. Snyder, S. C. Hatcher, J. C. Parker, J. H. Barnhardt, F. M. Weaver, W. J. Stewart, M. A. Beeson, W. D. Bradfield, E. R. Reagan, R. T. Webb, J. F. Callison.

6. CHURCH EXTENSION.

W. F. McMurry, Chairman; J. M. Barcus, Secretary. E. A. Dannelly, J. T. Ellison, D. H. Kern, C. W. Ray, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, J. M. Barcus, J. M. Robertson, J. C. Hawk, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, N. L. Linebaugh, L. C. Kropp, I. C. Jenkins, T. F. Alexander, F. W. Radetzky, F. F. Erck, W. M. Morrell, E. S. Finney, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, B. C. Horton, W. W. Ball, W. G. Cram, C. J. Greene, D. B. Niven, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, F. N. Parker, R. O. Randle, A. R. Kasey, W. L. McNeal, W. W. Armstrong, N. R. Barham, Laurence Reynolds, J. T. Leggett, W. M. Buie, R. H. Cooper, Daniel Morton, C. L. McCausland, H. M. Smith, W. U. Carré, S. L. Dobbs, J. H. Wilson, F. S. H. Johnston, A. B. Priddy, J. H. Shore, R. N. Page, R. G. Smith, W. L. Cleveland, T. H. Dorsey, J. B. Streater, C. A. Spragins, D. B. Buttrill, A. L. Moore, J. S. Means, J. F. Corbin, W. F. McMurry, J. C. Brown, E. O. Watson, B. G. Gregg, C. R. Jenkins, R. F. Burden, J. F. Caskey, W. J. Campbell, D. M. Ausmus, J. T. Stratton, R. W. Adams, P. S. Garrison, F. S. Onderdonk, R. E. Stackhouse, H. N. Snyder, S. C. Hatcher, S. S. Scott, R. E. L. Morgan, T. F. Gafford, Thomas Gregory, J. S. McGee, J. E. Woosley, Dorman Thompson, U. V. W. Darlington, J. F. Callison.

7. MISSIONS.

P. S. Rader, Chairman; R. F. Burden, Secretary; J. J. Stowe, Assistant Secretary. J. E. Northcutt, E. M. Thorpe, J. H. Wells, F. B.

Thomas, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, W. H. Matthews, W. E. Williams, J. C. Hawk, W. H. Park, H. Marvin Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, J. M. Peterson, D. H. Linebaugh, M. H. Norton, A. W. McLeran, F. W. Radetzky, F. F. Erck, W. M. Morrell, E. S. Finney, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, H. C. Morrison, C. B. Van Arsdall, W. G. Cram, J. M. Workman, Carl Hollis, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, W. H. Coleman, W. S. Holmes, A. P. Lyon, W. L. McNeal, T. E. Sharp, H. J. Wright, Laurence Reynolds, A. F. Watkins, W. M. Buie, C. M. Aker, Daniel Morton, C. L. McCausland, T. B. Reagan, S. L. Dobbs, R. F. Lovelady, H. E. Wheeler, F. M. Daniel, M. T. Plyler, J. G. Brown, J. A. Sharp, E. W. Martin, W. W. Mitchell, J. B. Streater, Sam R. Hay, R. C. Dial, G. S. Hardy, W. P. Leslie, W. R. Thornton, S. L. Helsinger, J. F. Corbin, E. P. Crowe, S. F. Deneke, C. L. Smith, J. A. Cauthen, T. H. Tatum, J. M. Glenn, R. F. Burden, F. M. Burton, Perry S. Rader, J. J. Stowe, J. Taylor Stratton, J. W. Mills, H. L. Griffin, F. S. Onderdonk, R. E. Turnipseed, J. M. Way, George E. Booker, Shelby D. Scott, H. K. Boyer, Dorman Thompson, R. E. L. Morgan, T. F. Gafford, T. F. Sessions, R. C. Lomax, U. V. W. Darlington, J. F. Callison.

8. BOUNDARIES AND FINANCE.

F. P. Culver, Chairman; J. M. Glenn, Secretary. A. J. Lamar, L. L. Shertzer, F. J. Prettyman, E. C. Bare, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, F. P. Culver, J. H. Garner, J. C. Hawks, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, L. S. Barton, D. B. Taliaferro, I. S. Patterson, S. D. Harris, F. W. Radetzky, F. F. Erck, E. E. Wiley, R. L. Durham, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, W. E. Arnold, Alfred Combs, W. G. Cram, Stonewall Anderson, Carl Hallis, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, Briscoe Carter, R. O. Randle, R. E. Cooper, H. B. Johnston, J. D. Johnson, Laurence Reynolds, A. F. Watkins, C. W. Cochran, C. M. Aker, C. L. McCausland, H. M. Smith, W. U. Carré, J. D. Simpson, N. M. Rowe, B. L. Wilford, J. M. Williams, M. Bradshaw, J. F. Bruton, C. O. Jones, J. T. Duncan, J. R. Countiss, E. M. Fant, J. M. Moore, M. B. Sherwood, A. L. Moore, J. S. Means, J. F. Corbin, H. P. Crowe, S. F. Deneke, D. M. McLeod, T. H. Tatum, J. M. Glenn, Levi O'Steen, J. T. Pritchett, P. S. Rader, D. M. Ausmus, J. T. Stratton, H. D. Knickerbocker, T. S. Garrison, F. S. Onderdonk, J. A. McCullough, R. E. Stackhouse, G. E. Booker, G. N. Reed, W. J. Stewart, T. F. Gafford, H. E. Draper, E. R. Bryan, H. K. Boyer, F. M. Weaver, O. F. Williams.

9. TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

M. T. Haw, Chairman; C. C. Jarrell, Secretary. E. C. Moore, T. D. Samford, D. H. Kern, C. W. Ray, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, H. A. Boaz, Walter Crow, J. C. Hawk, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. W. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, T. F. Brewer, V. B. Hays, I. C. Jenkins, J. P. Phillips, F. W. Radetzky, F. F. Erck,

J. T. Guy, R. L. Durham, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, H. C. Morrison, G. B. Winslow, W. G. Cram, A. C. Millar, C. E. Hayes, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, F. N. Parker, O. A. Wright, A. R. Kasey, Charles Williams, N. R. Barham, H. B. Johnston, Laurence Reynolds, G. H. Thompson, C. W. Cochran, Daniel Morton, C. L. McCausland, H. M. Smith, W. U. Carré, G. R. Stuart, W. P. Acker, R. C. Morehead, W. P. Jones, L. S. Massey, S. B. Underwood, C. C. Jarrell, E. W. Martin, W. W. Mitchell, J. H. Sherard, C. A. Spragins, D. B. Buttrill, J. W. Hunt, W. P. Leslie, J. F. Corbin, M. T. Haw, J. C. Brown, E. O. Watson, Charlton Du Rant, T. D. Ellis, J. B. Wight, F. M. Burton, J. R. Brown, J. T. Blackwood, G. H. Armistead, H. D. Knickerbocker, J. T. Scott, F. S. Onderdonk, J. A. McCullough, J. O. Willson, J. C. Reed, W. R. Cato, J. W. Sims, J. C. Norman, Thomas Gregory, J. S. McGee, J. E. Woosley, J. B. Ivey, H. O. Thornburg.

10. SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Andrew Sledd, Chairman; A. D. Porter, Secretary; C. C. Grimes, Assistant Secretary. A. Sledd, J. T. Ellison, H. M. Canter, M. L. Walton, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, A. D. Porter, T. F. Temple, J. C. Hawk, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, N. L. Linebaugh, L. C. Kropp, M. H. Norton, S. D. Harris, F. W. Radetzky, F. F. Erck, J. T. Guy, F. A. Carter, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, B. C. Horton, Alfred Combs, W. G. Cram, J. M. Workman, C. E. Hayes, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, H. W. Coleman, W. S. Holmes, S. M. Miller, Charles Williams, L. D. Hamilton, J. R. Pepper, Laurence Reynolds, G. H. Thompson, C. W. Cochran, C. C. Grimes, P. M. Culver, C. L. McCausland, H. M. Smith, W. U. Carré, J. W. Johnson, T. C. Banks, G. G. Davidson, J. M. Williams, L. S. Massey, W. P. Few, W. P. King, Sam Tate, J. R. Countiss, J. G. McGowen, R. P. Shuler, P. A. Martin, J. W. Hunt, G. W. Backus, J. F. Corbin, M. T. Haw, S. F. Deneke, A. J. Cauthen, A. E. Goldfinch, J. A. Thomas, J. H. Therrell, J. M. Burton, D. L. Weems, E. B. Chappell, G. H. Armistead, J. Kilgore, J. T. Scott, F. S. Onderdonk, J. M. Way, J. O. Willson, R. T. Waterfield, S. W. Ames, R. E. L. Morgan, T. F. Gafford, T. F. Sessions, J. W. Pittman, H. C. Sprinkle, F. H. Lambeth, U. V. W. Darlington.

11. EPWORTH LEAGUES.

E. L. Egger, Chairman; Robert O. Randle, Secretary. A. Sledd, W. R. Chapman, H. M. Canter, E. C. Bare, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, S. G. Thompson, F. F. Downs, J. C. Hawk, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, J. M. Peterson, D. H. Linebaugh, M. H. Norton, T. F. Alexander, F. W. Radetzky, F. F. Erck, J. A. Burrow, H. L. Trollinger, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, H. C. Morrison, G. B. Winslow, W. G. Cram, J. M. Workman, Carl Hallis, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, R. H. Wynn, R. O. Randle, A. P. Lyon, J. H. Dickey, W. W. Armstrong,

N. R. Barham, Laurence Reynolds, J. R. Jones, W. D. Davis, R. H. Cooper, George Pohlman, C. L. McCausland, H. M. Smith, W. U. Carré, L. C. Branscomb, J. H. Wilson, R. C. Morehead, W. P. Jones, J. H. Shore, J. G. Brown, H. M. Du Bose, J. T. Duncan, T. H. Dorsey, J. B. Streater, E. L. Egger, J. W. Marshall, A. L. Moore, J. S. Means, J. F. Corbin, M. T. Haw, S. F. Deneke, Peter Stokes, S. G. Gregg, J. A. Thomas, Levi O'Steen, J. F. Caskey, D. L. Weems, J. J. Stowe, G. H. Armistead, G. W. Davis, F. S. Onderdonk, J. M. Way, R. E. Stackhouse, R. T. Waterfield, S. W. Ames, W. J. Stewart, J. C. Norman, T. F. Sessions, J. W. Pittman, E. K. McLarty, F. A. Lambeth, R. T. Webb, H. O. Thornburg.

12. CHURCH RELATIONS AND BIBLE CAUSE.

James Cannon, Jr., Chairman; R. H. Wynn, Secretary. E. C. Moore, T. D. Samford, H. H. Sherman, F. B. Thomas, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, H. M. Dobbs, C. C. Cody, J. C. Hawk, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. R. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, L. S. Barton, D. H. Linebaugh, I. S. Patterson, J. P. Phillips, F. W. Radetzky, F. F. Erck, J. W. Perry, G. L. Hardwick, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, W. E. Arnold, C. B. Van Arsdall, W. G. Cram, Stonewall Anderson, C. E. Hayes, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, R. H. Wynn, H. H. White, F. M. Thomas, Charles Williams, C. A. Waterfield, J. D. Johnston, Laurence Reynolds, J. R. Jones, M. M. Satterfield, C. M. Aker, George Pohlman, C. L. McCausland, H. M. Smith, W. U. Carré, G. R. Stuart, E. J. Garrison, H. E. Wheeler, J. H. Reynolds, M. T. Plyler, S. B. Underwood, J. H. Eakes, John S. Candler, R. A. Meek, J. G. McGowen, E. W. Alderson, R. S. Hyer, G. S. Hardy, W. P. Leslie, J. F. Corbin, H. P. Crowe, J. C. Browne, D. M. McLeod, B. C. Gregg, Bascom Anthony, J. B. Wight, J. E. McDonald, J. J. Stowe, R. L. Peck, O. E. Goddard, W. L. Dean, F. S. Onderdonk, H. N. Snyder, R. E. Turnipseed, James Cannon, Jr., Frank Talbott, J. W. Sims, M. A. Beeson, W. D. Bradfield, R. C. Lomax, J. H. Barnhardt, C. H. Ireland, O. F. Williams.

13. LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

W. Erskine Williams, Chairman; W. W. Ball, Secretary. J. E. Northcutt, L. L. Shertzer, H. H. Sherman, F. B. Thomas, Paul Buyers, L. B. Newberry, J. M. Barcus, J. C. Hawk, Li Pah-Lieu, H. M. Law, A. K. Higgs, E. E. Clements, T. S. Wheeler, J. A. Killian, J. H. Dills, G. R. Hodgins, T. F. Brewer, V. B. Hays, I. S. Patterson, A. W. McLeran, F. W. Radetzky, Charles Grote, E. E. Wiley, B. F. Fritts, J. C. Jones, S. W. Barnes, J. C. C. Newton, H. C. Morrison, W. G. Cram, J. M. Workman, J. S. Utley, C. C. Selecman, A. H. Davidson, Briscoe Carter, W. S. Holmes, F. M. Thomas, Charles Williams, W. W. Armstrong, J. D. Johnson, Laurence Reynolds, J. R. Jones, M. M. Satterfield, R. H. Cooper, Paul M. Culver, C. L. McCausland, H. M. Smith, O. R. Bilbro, F. W. Brandon, F. B. Yielding, F. S. H. Johnston, F. M. Daniel, J. H. Shore, L. G. Brown, W. P. King, Jere M. Pound, T. H. Dorsey, J. H.

Sherard, C. A. Spragins, R. C. Dial, J. W. Hunt, W. P. Leslie, L. P. Shearer, S. L. Helsinger, H. P. Crowe, S. F. Deneke, C. L. Smith, Peter Stokes, T. H. Tatum, T. D. Ellis, H. G. Moore, J. F. Caskey, Perry S. Rader, J. J. Stowe, J. J. Gray, Jr., G. W. Davis, H. L. Griffin, F. S. Onderdonk, D. W. Carter, R. E. Turnipseed, J. A. McCullough, G. H. Lambeth, John P. Pettyjohn, E. K. McLarty, J. B. Ivey, W. J. Stewart, T. F. Gafford, Thomas Gregory, J. S. McGee, U. V. W. Darlington, W. Dixon Smith.

VII. ADDRESSES OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

ADDRESS OF DR. JOHN G. TASKER, FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

Bishop Hendrix, Members of the General Conference, and Comrades in Arms: Your cordial welcome is, I know, extended to me as the representative of the Church whose greetings it is my privilege to bring; those greetings from your British brothers are heartfelt, and your reception of their bearer has been most gracious.

First of all, I am here to lay personal emphasis upon the message sent to you from our Conference: "We rejoice that the whole Anglo-Saxon world is united in this great struggle." Tennyson had the poet's vision of such a day as this when he addressed America as "Gigantic daughter of the West!" and said:

We know thee most, we love thee best,
For art not thou of British blood?
Should war's mad blast again be blown,
Permit not thou the tyrant powers
To fight thy mother here alone,
But let thy broadsides man with ours.

That "mad blast" has been blown; across the sea that divides, but cannot divorce, you have heard it, and because your foes and ours are one, you are adding your giant strength to our by no means "contemptible" resistance to these tyrant and unholy powers.

Our common spiritual ancestry welds more closely the link which binds us together as English-speaking peoples. No student of our history will deny that our common Methodism has cherished the ideals for which we are now contending, and for which it is my faith that we shall continue to fight, in indissoluble alliance, when this calamity is overpast. The most recent Church history, published in England, comes from Oxford, Wesley's University. It is written jointly by an Anglican scholar, Dr. Carlyle, and a Congregational professor, Dr. Bartlet. Their estimate of the influence of the Methodist movement is that "it emancipated the individual, that it represented the principle of equality, and taught men the meaning of brotherhood." These are great words in your history and in ours. But unless all that they mean is to perish from the earth, our swords must not be sheathed until the tyranny of fraud and wrong, of force and frightfulness has been overthrown.

The State in which your Conference is held suggests many historical reminiscences. But I refrain, because there are time limits that cannot be abolished. Moreover, the record of your proceedings shows that more than one bishop would probably say: "He added nothing unto me." But I have come from the Birmingham of the Old World

almost to the Birmingham of the West. Indeed, I arrived on Saturday by the Birmingham Special. In the dining hall of our Birmingham College there hangs an excellent portrait of your Joshua, Francis Asbury. He was born within two miles of my home, and, with the American consul presiding, we duly celebrated his centenary two years ago. Just before I left England a party of American soldiers were conducted to Aston Hall, quite near where I live, and the scene of Washington Irving's famous story of "Bracebridge Hall." It is for the future good of our nations that these associations should be revived.

But Birmingham honored itself about thirty years ago by inviting your great ambassador, James Russell Lowell, to deliver the Presidential Address to its Literary Institute. That address has a message for us to-day. It demonstrates our essential agreement on the principles of government notwithstanding surface differences. Lowell said: "The acorn from which Democracy sprang was ripened on the British oak. England may be called a monarchy with democratic tendencies; the United States a democracy with conservative instincts."

I have noted the addition which your bishops have made to President Wilson's striking sentence about making the world safe for democracy. It is, as you rightly urge, equally important to make democracy safe for the world. To blend these two ideals and to make them real in the life of the Church, the nation, and the world is the sacred task to which every Christian is called who would serve the present age. The lesson of the Cross of Christ has not been rightly learned unless it has taught us to see in every man a "brother for whom Christ died" and in social, political, and international relations to "look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

The entrance of your peace-loving nation into this war was an anticipation of the verdict of history as to the righteousness of the Allies' cause, and that judgment has been confirmed by the records as they leap to light. It was also a guarantee of the ultimate casting out of the evil spirit that has so long been allowed grievously to torment humanity, and that must be exercised if the nations are to live, and not merely to live and let live, but to live and help to live.

As I have read your President's speeches, I have often been reminded of his own lucid description of Wesley: "He was a spiritual statesman, a politician of God, speaking the policy of a kingdom unseen but real, and destined to prevail over all kingdoms else." May there be given to the State and to the Church, on both sides of the Atlantic, leaders worthy to be called "spiritual statesmen, politicians of God"!

God grant us wisdom in these coming days,
And eyes unsealed, that we clear visions see
Of that new world that he would have us build.

Germany's teachers have led her astray by their arrogant boasting

that the Teuton is the super-man; by their methods of warfare they have laid themselves open to the retort that the Teuton is the super-brute. In the light of what Major Gordon said last Monday, remember that the ninety-three professors said: "Everything that Germany does must be good. German armies are guilty of no undisciplined cruelty." That is indeed the chief condemnation, that the cruelty is the disciplined carrying-out of the high command's policy of frightfulness. Yet they assert that "but for German militarism German kultur would long since have been wiped off the face of the earth." One at least of their own countrymen has had the courage to say: "Even though we were able to emerge victoriously from this war, this sentence would proclaim us utterly vanquished. It is the Sedan of the German spirit." But in our weariness of the frenzied talk about the super-man and the super-nation, let us not forget that there is a super-kingdom and that its extension should be the supreme interest of all Christian peoples. To this kingdom there are no frontiers; its subjects think internationally, because they think imperially.

As the German hosts were mobilizing for this war, I heard Bishop Hendrix say in Constance: "If this war obtains, there must never be another." The Christian Churches must, with no uncertain voice, insist that there must be a league of nations to curb aggressive militarism, so that never again shall it give effect to its detestable theory that war is inevitable. The determination to perfect international machinery for this purpose is a hopeful sign in the present situation, and it is not to be confounded with war-weariness. In this holy crusade against war, America and Great Britain—the two peace-loving countries who keep the gates of the trade of the world—must unite and bend all their endeavors to the building of a better order of the world—

When we shall love each other fervently,
The more for brother-love of all mankind.

Now that the war has demonstrated not only the unity of the British Empire, but also the unity of the English-speaking peoples, one does not need to be a prophet to see that a new day is being ushered in by this awful rose of dawn. The Australian Methodist Conference, in expressing its appreciation of the services rendered by our chaplains to Methodist Anzacs, said that "practical sympathy of this kind will cement the cordial relations now existing between British and Australian Methodism." The energetic Secretary of our Army and Navy Board, the Rev. J. H. Bateson, is equally anxious that our chaplains, of whom we have upwards of two hundred and fifty, should, in like manner, minister to American troops whenever one of your own chaplains is not accessible. Notwithstanding your excellent arrangements for chaplaincies, the splendid resolve of your government, permitting your men to be brigaded with ours, makes this arrangement highly desirable.

I have been asked how many Wesleyans are in the King's forces. My figures will be an under-statement, because they are last year's. In the Royal Army and Navy there are quite six thousand officers and twenty thousand non-commissioned officers and men. We have more than sixty homes for soldiers and sailors, and eighty-seven thousand men slept in them last year. One of the students of my college, now a chaplain, tells of a party of American soldiers who gave an admirable concert in our Home at Rowen. One of them remarked in the darkened street as they waited for a car to take them back to camp: "I have never felt so full up as in this Home. It is the first house I have been into in France since leaving home." That is exactly what these clubs are intended to be for your boys as well as ours: a home away from home.

Our Church has compiled two rolls of honor: More than eight hundred distinctions have been won; more than one hundred, including one nurse, have been mentioned in dispatches. More than fifty foreign orders, more than four hundred military crosses or medals, and eight Victoria crosses. There have been three war conferences, and the most impressive hour at each has been the memorial service for the gallant dead. At the last Conference the roll presented brought the number of our losses up to 747 officers and 13,281 men. In our Israel many homes are desolate; fathers and mothers saying, as one noble woman said: "My heart is broken, but not my spirit." In Exeter Hall, Ambassador Lowell, at the memorial service for General Garfield, spoke of Americans and Englishmen grasping hands across a recent grave. O the pathos of that hand-clasping! already it has begun again. "It is something," as Lowell said—and indeed that something means blessing beyond our thought for the future of humanity—"it is something when two great nations have looked at each other kindly through their tears."

As a chaplain was crossing the Channel, he entered into conversation with a sergeant returning to the front. The chaplain spoke of the awful waste of the war. The sergeant did not immediately reply, but after a pause he said: "Was waste the right word, sir?" "Do you know a better?" the chaplain asked. "I think I do," was the reply, "I should not call it waste, but sacrifice. If I never see my home again, I shall not have wasted my life, but sacrificed it for my children, that theirs may be a better world than this." When some of the stars on your service flags turn to gold, remember that what would otherwise be tragic waste becomes sublime sacrifice, if we are true to the great ideals for which our sons and brothers have counted not their lives dear unto them.

To these the vision came
That they should lay their lives down for their friends;
And shall not we, surviving, do the same?
For selfishness and malice make amends,
To live for others when peace comes again,
As these men died—or have they died in vain?

For the Churches these are times of stress and strain. In England we are trying to prepare ourselves for the greater responsibilities of the near future by zealously buying up every special opportunity for service which the war presents and by calling our people to spiritual advance. In your plans for your Missionary Centenary, in the far-seeing policy which has prompted you to devise liberal things for Christian education and the training of students for the ministry, you are attempting great things for God, and you may expect great things from God.

As the representative of British Methodism it has been my privilege to note how rapid has been the growth and how abundant has been the fruit borne by this branch of the Methodist vine. George Meredith, writing to Lord Morley in 1870, said: "This war irritates me; gazing on an old tree is my febrifuge." If the Franco-Prussian war irritated him, what would he have said of this dire world conflict? But you and I may allay the fever of our minds by gazing upon an old tree. Your own Church has weathered a century's storms; its branches run over the wall, and Japan and Korea gather the fruit they bear. As to the Christian Church, described by some as a cumberer of the ground, fit only to be hewn down and cast into this furnace of fire, have you and I not cause to cry—

Woodman, spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now?

On that old tree, which many centuries' tempests have striven to rend, but striven in vain, there still grow the leaves which are for the healing of the nations, and its branches shall yet provide a sheltering home for all peoples.

ADDRESS OF REV. L. CURTIS, D.D., FRATERNAL DELEGATE
FROM THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

Mr. President, Honored Fathers, and Brethren: By appointment of the General Conference of the Methodist Church which met in Ottawa in 1914, I have the privilege and honor of bearing to you the fraternal greetings of your Methodist brethren in the northern half of this Continent. And if it were necessary, as I am sure it is not, I would venture to say that the General Conference would deprecate any idea of having these greetings regarded as merely formal. This they certainly are not. Indeed, my fear is that I may not succeed in conveying to you an adequate expression of the high regard, profound respect, and great love cherished by the Canadian Methodist Church for her sister Church in the South. The fraternal messengers whom from time to time you have sent to us have acted as good conductors in communicating the electric force of your affection, and our hearts

have responded in no uncertain manner. Of this, I doubt not, you have often been assured by the distinguished men who have preceded me in this important office. These interchanges of fraternal greetings are the outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace of brotherly love, which binds together in a spirit of unity the various branches of our Methodist family, and helps to give effect to the desire of John Wesley, as indicated in his last letter to America written twenty-nine days before his death, in which he said: "Lose no opportunity of declaring to all men that the Methodists are one people in all the world, and that it is their full determination so to continue." It is of course evident that we cannot all be one in corporate organization. We have been busy growing and extending our borders since Wesley's death; but are we not nevertheless one people—one in experience, in faith, in purpose, in hope, in love? And these are the things that constitute true unity.

For the spiritual illumination of Methodism our people turn with grateful hearts to the Motherland and the Rectory of Epworth. To the same country we are under obligation for the early workers, who laid broad and deep the foundations of our vast religious edifice. How can we ever repay such service as was rendered by Bishop Asbury, Dr. Coke, George Whitefield, Lawrence Coughlan, and other Methodist pioneers to this side of the Atlantic?

It may seem a far call to-day, but still Canada does not forget the visits of William Black and others to your early Conferences, as far back as 1784 and 1792, in search of men to proclaim the Word of Life to the scattered settlements in Canada, nor how readily your fathers, despite the many needs and open doors of your own growing communities, sent part of your too limited supply. And the heart of Methodism is not less generous to-day as it reflects the infinite generosity of the heart of God, who so loved the world that he gave. And you did not greatly suffer by your brotherly kindness. There is that which giveth and yet increaseth. You have been giving and increasing on a large scale. Indeed, in looking over this great Conference of ministers and laymen one's imagination is stirred with the thought of representative vastness. From the top of Signal Hill, which guards my home town of St. John's, Newfoundland, from the sweep of the ocean billows, I sometimes stand and gaze upon the surface of the wide Atlantic; and whether lashed into raging foam by the fierce tornado or lying in calm repose, there is always the suggestion of vastness, as one remembers that in distant continents the shores of Britain, France, and Western Africa are washed by the same mighty waters. A similar emotion moved me as by the pyramids of Egypt I looked over the inscrutable Sahara, bounded on the east by the Nile valley, on the south by the Sudan, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean—a vast stretch of three and a half or four million square miles, ridge after ridge of sand. And again at the "Great Divide," on the stupendous range of the Canadian mountains, looking westward

toward the Pacific and eastward toward the Atlantic, with the intervening mountains and valleys, prairies, lakes, towns, farms, and forests, there was the indescribable emotion of vastness. And so to-day, looking into your faces, I think of what you represent in ministers and Churches, members and adherents—a mighty organization working in the interests of the kingdom of God. And then I think of the other Methodisms of this land, totaling altogether more than 7,782,000 in membership, with an array of religious, educational, and philanthropic institutions stretching on and on until the imagination wearies in the attempt to comprehend the full extent. But it is only when one thinks of the invisible and yet all-pervasive spiritual influences exerted by your Methodism, subtle as electricity and more potent, whose source is the throne of the universe and the full compass of whose operations through consecrated men and women knows no limit, that one is awed and overwhelmed in its contemplation. Limited to the Methodism of this country alone, how true the words:

Like a mighty army moves the Church of God!

And then as I turn back to 1766, when that little group assembled in the home of Philip Embury, in New York, to worship God, and became enrolled in a class of five—one of the first, if not the first Methodist organization in this land—the question arises as to whether the world ever witnessed any spiritual growth so wonderful, not excepting apostolic times. And yet this is but one stream of several, the largest truly, but still only one, that had its source in the Holy Club of Oxford. In Canadian Methodism conditions have not enabled us to develop such gigantic dimensions as you have achieved here, though even there we have a goodly heritage. As you know, all divisions have long since been healed, and we have become one organization throughout the length and breadth of Canada and Newfoundland. Our statistics seem small in comparison with yours; but, having half a continent to occupy, we are potentially strong, and have faith in the to-morrows. We have, however, rolled up a Church membership of over 383,000 and a Sunday school force of more than 451,000. For Home and Foreign Missions, including the General Society and the Woman's Missionary Society, we contributed last year nearly \$868,000, and for all Church purposes nearly \$6,000,000. Our Church property in 1914 was valued at nearly \$42,000,000. Our foreign mission fields are found in the Empire of Japan, where our United Church is winning her way, and in China, where we have a great and effectual door for all the workers and funds at our disposal. Our educational institutions dot the Dominion from St. John's in the east to Vancouver on the Pacific Coast in the west, and our resolve is to spare no effort of consecrated talent and consecrated wealth to build up a high grade of scholarship in the pulpit to keep pace with the advance of intelligence in the pew.

Internally the Church is at present enjoying a good degree of tran-

quillity. Whatever unrest may at one time have been experienced over higher criticism and kindred subjects has largely if not entirely subsided. In so far as new light has been cast upon the Holy Scriptures it is cordially welcomed by all, but undemonstrated assumptions damaging to the authority of the sacred writings find little encouragement among our people. "No man having drunk old wine, straightway desireth new: for he saith, The old is better."

For some time the extent of the pastoral term has been a live subject in our General Conferences. We have moved from a three-year term through a three-year with a possible fourth- or fifth-year to a fixed four-year term, as at present in vogue; but still many are not altogether satisfied. And as there has been a quadrennial debate with considerable difference of opinion and conflicting claims respecting the mind of the Church, the last General Conference referred the matter to the Quarterly Official Boards of the entire Connection. Upon evidence thus elicited it is expected that the General Conference of October next will base its legislation for the future.

In her desire to overcome the various forms of social evil in her midst the Church is waging relentless warfare. Some of these evils are exceedingly insidious and yet most persistent. The white slave traffic in particular renders eternal vigilance an absolute necessity. This is a hydra-headed monster, which lives, moves, and has its being among the scum and filth of the morally degenerate. With an ingenuity worthy of the Prince of the Power of the Air, those engaged in the monstrous traffic pursue their diabolical profession. Its existence in our midst challenges all that is best in the nation to unceasing hostility. The cries and groans of enslaved womanhood appeal to the Church with irresistible force; and all that is manly, not to mention virtuous, may be trusted to respond to that appeal. To this momentous task our Church in Canada is pledged uncompromisingly, and hitherto she has led the van in the offensive for the overthrow of the whole horrible business.

Upon your persistence in suppressing the liquor traffic in your different States, we extend whole-hearted congratulations. The success of your efforts has been to us an inspiration and an example in the accomplishment of the seemingly impossible. You will be glad to know that we also can record progress. Since January 1, 1917, the Dominion of Newfoundland has been bone-dry, as no kind of beverage with over two per centum of alcohol may be imported, manufactured, or sold, and the law has thus far been pretty rigidly enforced. The result is a sober people with increased prosperity, and the inmates in the penitentiary already reduced by half. In the Dominion of Canada every Province except Quebec has prohibited the liquor traffic, and Quebec goes dry on May 1, 1919. Surely for this we may well thank and praise the name of the Lord. God forbid that ever again these fair portions of the earth should be defiled and part of their manhood destroyed by the return of the liquor traffic.

During the present year our Church has lost some of her outstanding leaders. Among them may be mentioned Dr. Carman, for so many years our General Superintendent, a man small of stature, but mighty in zeal, moral courage, and devotion to God; and Dr. Burwash, ex-Chancellor of Victoria University. Each in his own sphere, during a long life, rendered exceptionally effective service to the Methodist Church and the kingdom of God, and both are sincerely mourned by the Church they so faithfully served. Great and good men, they have passed within the unseen Holy, into the more immediate presence of their exalted Saviour and Lord.

In the great struggle to make the world safe for democracy our Church, we think, has taken a worthy part. Up to May of 1917 some 394 Methodist ministers and probationers of Canada and Newfoundland had joined the ranks—a few as chaplains, but most of them in other forms of activity. At that time eighteen were reported as having died in the service of their King. That number would of course be greatly increased as a result of the fighting of the past year. Hundreds of our parsonages also have given of their best to the struggle, and not a few of these noble boys have, as they say in the army, “gone west.” God is wonderfully sustaining the bereaved ones at home and comforting them with the assurance that their boys died in a righteous cause.

It was with a sense of supreme satisfaction that we welcomed your powerful nation as an ally in the conflict. We knew that the heart of your great, generous, free, liberty-loving President and people was with us all the time, and in that fact we found unspeakable encouragement. But we could not avoid the feeling that, in a mighty contest between autocracy and democracy, between militarism and the principles of the Prince of Peace, between ideals of world domination and those of universal justice, between the rule of might and the rule of right in the earth, the greatest Republic in the world should not be a mere spectator, however sympathetic toward the nations defending every principle to which you stood committed. Evidently some of your young men shared that feeling, as evidenced by the fact that in a few months twenty thousand of them are said to have crossed the border line and joined the Canadian forces. At last the psychological moment dawned, the hour of destiny struck perchance the knell of doom for the throne of the German Kaiser, and you could hold aloof no longer; and so, on April 6, 1917, one of the momentous days of history, the decision was reached, and you took the plunge to save the world for liberty, or die in the attempt.

We trust that the brotherhood in arms which you have entered may not be deemed unworthy of you. The French have won undying glory in defending their homes and country; and their determination to protect their capital at all costs, crystallized in the classic rallying cry at Verdun, “*They shall not pass,*” was gloriously vindicated. Citizens of Great Britain never fought more bravely or died more hero-

ically than in this war, and the taunts that Britons were decadent have been demonstrated despicably false. The men from all the external parts of the Empire also have won for themselves immortal fame; but, representing as I do the Dominions to the North, you will, I hope, pardon a passing tribute to our valiant men.

Canadians have proved their mettle in every battle in which they have met the enemy, and have done their share in shattering the German idea that British overseas levies may be regarded as negligible. Those magnificent troops already have many glorious achievements to their credit, and Canada's Act of Sacrifice on December 17, 1917, in backing up her union government, was her deed of consecration to the cause for which her soldiers fight and die. Of the spirit of those troops a single illustration must suffice: At Ypres, when for the first time and unexpectedly they were subjected to poisonous gas, a number were overcome and obliged to fall out, and consequently they were uncertain as to the result of the German assault. Their chaplain came upon them suffocated, coughing, panting, dying from the effects of that new form of German kultur. What was their first inquiry? Was it of relief for their suffering? Their chances of life? How long the agony would continue? How near was death? Nothing of the sort. Their one question, asked amidst unutterable suffering, was: "Did the Huns break through?" Huns break through? Such a spirit is unconquerable, and Canada will never cease to be proud of her soldier sons. Of the members of the Newfoundland regiment I shall only say that their prowess has raised their island home from a Colony to a Dominion, and His Majesty the King has conferred upon the regiment as a prefix the honorable distinction of "Royal," so that it is now known as the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. Such is the character of the men with whom your brave soldiers will fight; and no welcome is regarded as too cordial or enthusiastic for the gallant army of your mighty republic already on the field or arriving just in time to deliver the decisive blow and win the final victory. That their blood mingled with that of Britons on the plains of France and Flanders will have the effect of still further cementing these two nations, there can be no doubt. May I add a word or two about our fears and failings? I am sure you will bear with me. And to begin with the ministry; I shall be glad to know that I am mistaken, but I fear that some of our pulpits in Canada and in Newfoundland to-day are not so dominated by the evangelistic note or so urgent in the direct appeal for decisions for Christ as in former days. In this respect our fathers were practically irresistible, but are we? It is true that a goodly number of our toilers are adhering to the time-honored methods of winning men for Jesus, with encouraging results. But not a few have thrown these old methods to the scrap heap, *without having discovered others to take their place.* This cannot be regarded as other than extremely serious. And then it is to be feared that some of our institutions, as the prayer meeting and the class

meeting, which all through our history were a source of inspiration, life, and power, are losing their hold upon large sections of our people. And while the doctrine of entire sanctification is in our standards and in some of our sermons, I am not at all sure that it is sufficiently prominent in either our preaching or in the experience of our people to enable Methodism to accomplish its high mission, as declared by John Wesley, of spreading scriptural holiness throughout the land. And what is perhaps still worse, symptoms of the incipient disease of respectability are sometimes in evidence, with a tendency to indifference concerning aggressive Christian work. The consequence is that in too many places the Church may be regarded as an army of occupation, rather than a victorious army ever on the offensive winning new territory for Jesus Christ. This would afford cause for earnest consideration in normal circumstances, but conditions to-day are not normal. In this world struggle the Church owes a duty to the nation which may well tax her resources to the utmost. And then there is the work of reconstruction after the war. The war-worn soldiers will be returning home—some of them with broken bodies and shattered nerves, others with hardened consciences and bankrupt of morals. If any of us have hoped for a spiritual revival on a large scale at the front, I fear we are doomed to disappointment. Whatever may happen in limited areas and while glorying in the moral fiber of many of our men, it were fatuous to regard the training camp and the battle field as a school of saints. Never, therefore, was a vigorous spiritual life in the Church more in demand than to-day. And it will come; it must come. Methodism had its birth in a revival, and its entire history has been a record of the manifestations of the mighty power of God. And, despite occasional lapses, it will be true to its glorious past; and I venture to express the hope that its golden days are yet to come. If new evidence of this were needed, it is amply provided in your prodigious centennial schemes for missionary enterprises at home and abroad. We hope to follow, though not with even steps. But what is especially needed is the fire from on high to burn up our selfishness and our sins, and to purify our hearts. The Church must regain her power with God in prayer, and then shall she have power in dealing with men. She must realize the futility of all merely formal or routine service and go to work with grim determination, in obedience to her Divine Master and Lord, to disciple the nations. When the Church at home puts her heart and courage and means and life and blood into the struggle against the forces of darkness, as the soldiers of our nations at the front are doing against the forces of Germany, she shall deserve and achieve victory on a large scale—and not till then. O that the entire Church may obtain a clearer vision of the Christ, as at Calvary for the world he hung a-dying. O for the spirit of Tholuck when he cried out: "I have but one passion—the Christ, the Christ." O for the zeal of a Francis Xavier, who, when he beheld a fearful vision of the perils

and privations before him as the price of winning islands and empires for Christ, could only say: "Yet more, O my God, yet more." O for the self-sacrificing spirit of John Knox, who, pleading before God during the long hours of winter nights, refused the comforts of his bed because his country was unsaved, but cried out: "O God, give me Scotland or I die." O for the ambition to win men for Christ experienced by John Wesley, whose long life knew no cessation in soul-saving and whose parish was the world. O for the mind of Christ, who in his high-priestly prayer said: "For their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also may be sanctified in truth." This spirit impregnating the Church to-day would make her irresistible, overcoming all her enemies. This spirit widely diffused would hasten the day foreseen by Tennyson, as he sang of the time

When the war drum throbbed no longer,
And the battle flag was furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

This spirit would soon bring the world in subjection to Christ, and enable Americans, Britons, French, Italians, Russians, Japanese, Chinese, Germans, Austrians, and Turks, as one redeemed, united brotherhood, to join in the song:

All hail the power of Jesus's name!
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown him Lord of all.

For his kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion endureth throughout all generations.

ADDRESS OF REV. C. C. NEAL, FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Venerable Fathers and Esteemed Brethren: It is with the fullest assurance of a favorable hearing that I appear before you at this hour. My message is that of an envoy fresh from the vanguard of the far-flung battle lines of the King of kings. His armies, militant and triumphant, terrestrial and celestial, are like the sands of the sea or the stars of the heaven for multitude. These armies encircle all globes, fill all spheres, and ramify the nations of the earth. I bring you tidings from a small division occupying an important sector of the grand army. Christianity was born to rebuke the Mosaic formalities that had become empty and obsolete and which needed to be recharged and surcharged with dynamic force such as Pentecost afforded and such witnessing power as is recorded in the Acts of the Apostles. When Roman Catholic ceremonies and celebrations, because of the absence of proper force, decreased in intrinsic value and became unusable in the destruction of Satanic bulwarks, Protestant-

ism became aristocratic, over dogmatic, and less theocratic Methodism was called from the womb of immortality to make all the ages illustrious with the splendor of her deeds, the songs of her heroes, that prince of saints, John Wesley, with the aid of his brother, the Asaph of the ages, set forth the principles of Hebraism, Judaism, and Christianity, as are found in the Ten Commandments and in the Golden Rule, and compressed these into a few lines and called them the foundation of Methodism. The polity of Methodism grew out of the exigencies of the times through which it has passed. It is so simple that it can be stated in four words—namely, democracy, brotherhood, and service without ostentation. In theology Methodism is as broad as the expanse, as deep as the lowest depths, as high as the comprehensions of men, and yet so simple that he who runs may read. Hear them. The universality of sin, redemption and justification by faith, acceptance of the Holy Spirit as teacher and guide, adoption and perseverance unto full salvation. There is nowhere else on the globe that my race could have enjoyed the helpful influences of the white race as we have through Methodism. The South is the natural home of the negro. Here alone he lives his natural life; here he sings his siren songs while he makes cotton king and fills the land with plenty; here his brawny arm threads the country with a network of railroads; here he develops in literature, art, science, and oratory. If you want to hear a real orator, listen to a Southern negro speak. If you want to hear real music, listen as the Southern negro sings. If you want to see a real scholar, find a Southern negro that can learn. It was this same spirit of helpfulness that caused you to consider and favorably act upon the request of representatives of our membership desiring a separate organization for the colored members. We were patient and waited your godly action; we received our credentials from you as you received yours from Wesley, and Wesley received his from the apostolic fathers. You started us out with about sixty thousand members, a few church houses in which to worship, and a few unlearned ministers to lead us. But, brethren, with true Wesleyan courage and fortitude we have pressed on until to-day we have not only carried out the injunction of him who said, "Occupy until I come"; but we have enlarged the place of our tent and stretched forth the curtains of our habitation, lengthened our cords, and strengthened our stakes so that, instead of our Church being confined strictly to Southern territory as at the beginning, it to-day unfurls its banner from overfrozen lakes on the North along the seaboard to the soft savannas and the regions of the palms and perennial flowers, and from the rough-rolling Atlantic on the east to the balmy, fruit-laden Pacific on the west. And instead of a few thousand members, few church houses, no schools in which to educate our ministers, we come to tell you that we have three hundred thousand members, more than five thousand preachers, seven general officers, three Church papers, and a half million followers. We have not only multi-

plied in numerical strength and in material development, but also in the spirit of appreciation of your help. There is every reason why you should stand by our Church; if for any one reason more than the other it is that we have been your best advertisement. Our strong leaders have always made it a point to call attention to the heroic deeds of your brave sons; and while some may take occasion to call attention to instances of outbursts of hate in the South, the heroes of Colored Methodism will spend their time in calling attention to instances of special interest manifested, special sacrifices made in our behalf. Wherever there is a Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, whether in Albany, Ga., or Detroit, Mich., if one mentions William Lloyd Garrison, we mention Bishop Atticus G. Haygood; if they mention John Brown, with his underground railroad, we will tell them of George Williams Walker, of richest Southern blood, who spent his life in the effort to educate the sons of the ex-slaves. We believe that it costs as much to write "Our Brother in Black" as it did to write "Uncle Tom's Cabin." So we say that if the negro will emigrate to the North and you want him to keep his Southern religion and his Southern traits of character until he gets back (for he is sure coming), send the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church has seven active bishops who superintend the seven episcopal districts. The work done by them is well-nigh miraculous, incessant in labors, constant in prayer, serving the Lord.

Publishing Department.—Our oldest department is the Publishing Department, located at Jackson, Tenn. It is comprised of buildings and equipment valued at about forty thousand dollars. From it we publish three papers known as the *Christian Index*, the *Eastern Index*, and the *Western Index*. Books, tracts, periodicals, and Sunday school literature are among the output from this plant. The last General Conference decided that it would be better if the Publishing Department be moved to a larger city. Birmingham, Memphis, and Nashville are among the places nominated as the seat of this department. The division of this department into two other departments has just been made—Book Agency and Sunday School Department.

Epworth League.—The Epworth League is one of the most important departments for the development of the young people in Church activities. It has been in operation through a secretary for sixteen years; but for some unknown reason the young manhood and womanhood of the Church have not responded as we think they should, but we still hope that success will come to the department.

Church Extension.—In this department we have done exceedingly well. Our General Secretary, Rev. Rufus Stout, has performed tasks next to impossible. We doubt very much if we have another man that could have performed the tasks which he has so gloriously performed, besides bringing to us the largest influence we have ever enjoyed. We mention here two instances. He went into the city of

Winston-Salem, N. C., built and paid for two Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches at a cost of more than \$25,000, besides a \$10,000 church in Waco, Tex., a \$5,000 church in Jonesboro, Ark., a \$3,000 church in Luxora, Ark., and work of equal proportions at other places.

Missionary Department.—Our Missionary Department has been quite active. Our men and women as well as our ministers and presiding elders and bishops have been very zealous. Through their planning more than \$50,000 a year has been raised for missions, with which churches have been built, Church debts liquidated, and hitherto unoccupied territory put to profitable use. Here our women have walked side by side with the men in order that the Church might be established and better and more comfortable church worship might obtain.

Last, but not least, is our Education Department. It is only four years old. It has for its secretary the gifted and scholarly James Albert Bray, who started out four years ago with nothing but a name, and succeeded in stimulating both our people and yours to larger educational efforts.

We consider the work of Booker T. Washington in founding Tuskegee Institute among the wonderful achievements of the century.

We ask you to help us found a second greater Tuskegee in honor of Bishop Haygood and Booker T. Washington, which is throughout all time to bear the name of Haygood; and that Washington, the founder of Tuskegee, shall be ever remembered in the main building, to be called in his name. Let this school be built so large, let this building be so substantial that even Time with its ravaging influences will be powerless to erase these names from the minds of the generations yet to come. We have made the beginning. Though the youngest of Methodist daughters, we have undertaken the second biggest proposition in all the world. The first and biggest proposition is that of soul-saving; the second and nearest to it is material well-being such as is found alone in industrial culture. First, we have located our school in the heart of the Southwest, in the rich valley of the Arkansas River, a tributary of the Mississippi. We have nearly four hundred acres of wooded land, nearly a hundred of which are under cultivation. We have secured the interest of the local community; we are rapidly enlisting the aid of the best people of the great State of Arkansas. We do not hope to be looked upon as barons or kings of industry or to form any dukedoms or earldoms in Methodism, but we believe that we have handled well that with which we have been intrusted. We feel that our credit with you at this time ought to be almost gilt-edge and that the request that we make for a yearly appropriation to establish a great industrial school in the State of Arkansas, near the city of Pine Bluff, in honor of Bishop Atticus G. Haygood and Booker T. Washington should be granted.

Again, in the name of seven bishops, seven general officers, five thousand preachers, three hundred thousand members, and a half million followers, I greet you.

ADDRESS OF REV. W. J. WALLS, FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM
THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

Bishops, Fathers, and Brethren of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South: The only cue I find to that flexible judgment which prompted the Board of Bishops in making me their selection to convey to you this message is that I attended your General Conference eight years ago in the beautiful city of Asheville in company with our bright and able Bishop George C. Clement, then editor of the *Star of Zion*, who bore you our fraternal greetings there and received such marked courtesy as to occasion our universal appreciation.

These are tragic hours. We live at the end of an age and kindle our eyes at the dawn of a new civilization. The stakes of democracy are being widened and liberty strengthened to include the world. Sorrow has gripped the universal heart and the nations are on the anxious seat. He who essays to engage the ears of serious men in such a time as this must go to his task in a grave mood and speak, though sure, with conscious diffidence.

I congratulate you upon the progress you have made for Methodism and Christianity in these eight eventful years, when the greatest questions of the Christian centuries have surged upon us for settlement. Your increase of many hundreds of thousands in the senior and junior Church has been phenomenal and characteristic of our rapid-growing South. Your missionaries have pushed their hearts and hands into civilized lands in increasing numbers and planted Christianity and Dixie's philanthropy at the hearthstones of countless thousands. The most convulsing campaigning for education in America and with the huge and perpetuating results in the last four years has been yours in the establishment of Emory and the rehabilitation of the Southern Methodist universities. We further felicitate you upon the permanent progress toward organic Church union and coöperative efficiency between the two great branches of American Methodism. I think that in many respects the most significant and practical showing the Church is making in regulating Christian governments and in directing the morals of men is to be found in the rising tide of prohibition and temperance reform. In America the South easily takes lead in this measure; and Southern Methodism, scarcely equaled, is certainly not one whit behind the chief of the apostles in the contribution of that sentiment and statesmanship which ushers in this new day for God and home and native land.

THE NEGRO CHURCH.

You will permit me a word for the negro Church. When more than a hundred years ago the negro began to unite his numbers and give form to a Church organization of which he was to be the arbiter, there was much misgiving concerning the wisdom and durability of

the project. Stormy and tedious days have marked the painful progress of these years. While we confess our many faults and failures, the wonder is that they are not more, and that we have made the progress we have. It is interesting to imagine what would have been the negro's condition without his Church. About one-half of the entire colored race in the United States is in the registered membership of the Church. In American Christianity this is a unique proportion. Scores of schools dotting the Southland, built under the direction and by the foresight of these Churches, attest his faith in the power of Christian education to aid in the solving of all the ills of humanity. The finest building in his neighborhood, like the temple of Solomon among the chosen people, is the negro Church, and this property has a valuation of between forty-five and fifty million dollars. In gratitude I remark that we could not have accomplished this without the aid of our white brother.

The negro Church is the fittest expedient for the time. While we court and cherish the sympathetic interest and utmost friendliness of our white brethren, still we recognize the separation of the Church into races as not only instinctive, but a wise expedient, and we have no disposition on our part to disturb it. The Church and school are our social center. In the distinctive negro institution he has an opportunity to develop his own talent and make leaders, free from the hampering dominancy of the superior numbers and wider culture of his more fortunate white fellow citizens. We have our own ministers, teachers, physicians, and artisans as a result of this coördinated distinction. We only desire that the system be one for both and that the public philanthropy and taxes used to support public institutions be prorated, not by the smallest taxpayer and the poorest member of the body politic, but give the negro his proportionate share for his numbers in equal amount to the most favored element, who feeds from the common hopper of public funds. For the man lowest down needs more, and certainly no less, to help his enlightenment and uplift, through school and Church and institutions of charity, than the man of the highest and wealthiest class who strives to lift his people to standards higher still. It is doubtful if the modern negro preaching equals in power and effectiveness that of the fathers who, under the spell of melodious strains of plantation songs, poured forth crude but saving theology into eager ears and anxious hearts until multitudes fell as dead men and cried: "What shall we do to be saved?" True, they dealt in the extreme psychology which produced minutes of trance and prophetic ecstasy, but they never quite lost a sense of practical Christianity in their highest moments.

In view of the splendid success the negro has accomplished in evangelizing his race through his Church and the fact that he has by this meager strength and paucity of means saved the race entirely from producing infidels, anarchists, and traitors, I ask that you do now begin to help him in a special way as he faces new and untried

problems. When this war is ended and it becomes his lot to deal with the awakened minds and stimulated souls of the black wing of America's army, when it returns from victory over the sea, he must have more than a single-celled Church to command the social side of this people in the new civilization. Our number of prepared preachers and teachers must be increased to stem the dangerous tendency to worldliness, due to lax religious culture in the public schools and the contagious brood of the underworld that rises up everywhere about us to imperil the future of our youth. These and other unmentioned conditions make imperative the need of a great training school in the heart of the South to fit laymen and women to command the social, recreational, manual, and thrift departments of neighborhood Churches to meet and hold these shifting millions, who constitute nearly one-third of the South's inhabitants. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, which I have the honor to represent, is the oldest of America's colored Churches. It was begun in New York City in 1796 in a carpenter shop. Its members were set apart from the old John Street Methodist Church, and the first ministers were ordained by elders of the New York Conference. Its origin was humble and, similar to the Saviour's birth, was in a building once used for a stable. We have now five hundred thousand members in all parts of the United States, Canada, South America, and Africa, under the direction of ten effective bishops and nearly three thousand ministers. We have eleven schools of high grade and several parochial schools. Livingstone College and Hood Theological Seminary, at Salisbury, N. C., is the leading institution. This was founded by the immortal educator and imperial orator, Dr. Joseph C. Price; and the name of Bishop J. W. Hood, that leader of men, is the inspired name of the theological school. I am glad to report that this man, who will be remembered as our greatest constructive genius, is waiting, in watchful repose and on the mountain top of a victorious faith, with his head still clear and heart warm, at his home in Fayetteville, N. C.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church has financial, educational, publication, missionary, Sunday school, and Christian Endeavor departments. We publish our own Sunday school literature and newspapers. Our people are growing in the conviction that honesty, sobriety, and industry, with intelligence and firm character, are the essential passport to citizenship and a place in the brotherhood of man.

THE REDEMPTION OF AFRICA.

Our Church is greatly concerned over its duty to the Ethiopian's fatherland. We have given our women general official recognition over a department that has the redemption of Africa for its purpose. They raise from six to ten thousand dollars each year to supplement the *pro rata* of the General Fund for this cause. We have two Conferences and two schools, 6,631 members and 431 preachers, on the eastern and western coasts of this dark land whose awakening souls

are coming out to meet the dawn of day. Now it is needless to say more than that Africa in America feels sure that she is providentially and environmentally being furnished to do an important part to redeem Africa beyond the seas to the true and triune God.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.

It is but wise to observe that our race is directly in need of the blessings that will follow in the wake of retiring King Alcohol and his army of wreckage and ruin. We are ready for a straight vote and a praying fight to save both our tanned-skin brother of the equator and the sons of men bleached at the poles by putting rum on the bum in America forever.

CHURCH UNITY.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church favors union in the Christian Church, but she is no impractical dreamer in this matter. We confess that the time is not ripe for a union of American Methodism and the Christian Church of the world, due to the clumsiness of disharmonious rules of faith and unadjusted suspicions of race proximities, yet we feel that a basis of federated and cooperative purpose should be had for all branches of American Methodism. She is already taking a wise step in coordinating her power and resource in the great drive for missions in the celebration of the Asbury Centennial. The colored branches of the Church hail this as an opportunity to tighten the lines and utilize her membership in a substantial way for the kingdom and Methodism. Eight years ago our delegate in your General Conference announced to you our traditional and unequivocal commitment to the union of the negro Methodist Churches in America. In February a tricouncil of the bishops of the A. M. E., A. M. E. Zion, and C. M. E. Churches was held in Louisville, Ky. A commission of three bishops, three ministers, and three laymen, including one general officer from each of the three Churches, was appointed on organic unity. They also agreed upon a common hymnal and the interchanging of pastors as a program of cooperation. The commission met in Birmingham, Ala., in April and agreed upon a plan of organic union which will be submitted to the General Conferences for passage. The first to meet is the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, at Chicago, and I have learned from authentic sources that they in their General Conference last Friday adopted the commission's plan for organic union of negro Methodism by a vote of 304 to 48. I predict that by 1925 you will see this union consummated into the most powerful negro organization in the world.

GENERAL STATEMENT ON COLORED MAN AND THE COUNTRY.

From the ruin of the unhappy sixties, that left the colored man a citizen and freed our civilization, both North and South, so that in the new light of to-day neither race would have it as it was before, this country has risen like a phoenix from its ashes.

The Northerner tells in masterful lines how his armies returned marching under Old Glory streaming with exulting tears while a vindicated republic showered them with kisses and flooded them with eulogy and song. The Southerner paints with ardent genius the return of the uncrushed braves of Lee's army, who after the tearful embrace of loving hearts went to work to retrieve their wasted fortune, that is now the object of the world's admiring wonder. I tell you to-day of another army whose story seemed not to get into your schoolbooks. It is the army of sable neighbors, the trusted heroes, whose patient fidelity nursed your children, guarded your women, tilled your fields, and who were too honest to confiscate and too humane to kill, even for the breaking of their own shackles. And while your fathers marched in a raging storm of fire and blood to seal your creed of government with their lives, some of them marched as bodyguards with their masters to the bloody scenes; and when the master fell in battle, he bore his body from the field in a storm of bullets, received his farewell message to loved ones at home, buried him in Virginia shades, and bore his trophies with his message home to his wife and children. When his freedom came it found him homeless and quittanceless, ignorant and improvident, somewhat a care to you at times; but no grander spectacle is in human history than this marching multitude starting out with their former masters to help fell new forests, rebuild cities, tunnel mountains, and bridge rivers. He has learned to make tools and engines, paintings and books, purchase farms and build houses, make discoveries, and fight battles in private's garb and officer's togs, and still walks by your side to do his bit in making the wilderness to blossom with white bursting cotton and factory wheels to hum with the music of a new prosperity.

What has been termed the race problem has been dispersed to other parallels, due to new openings for higher wage made by the war. This gives all sections a chance to share the responsibility of bringing to a higher level this unresentful, most peaceful, law-abiding people in the world and makes room for deserving ones behind. We delight in the knowledge that in this land of the free the people have the right to pitch their tents under all skies and seek their bread in all climes, but the fact remains that the South of right and natural environment is the negro's home. Here is our best field for industrial skill and agricultural development, and we may buy the surplus land. It is a little frank, but it is nevertheless true, that the negro will be more content where he is protected in his rights under the statutes to vote. Let the South continue the program begun in Louisville, Atlanta, and other sections to give equal accommodations in schools and to pay a wage commensurate with our toils and necessities. Let the white Church and the negro Church get closer together in teaching their people to respect the rights of each other. Let the courts give the colored man justice, which, to quote the *Louisville Evening Post*, "he does not always get." When a criminal is found among us,

let us teach that he is not to be spared because he is a negro, nor mobbed because he is black. But deal with him as with any other fallen member of the human race. Let white men and black men alike unite hands in weeding the criminal out from society, because he is dangerous to us all, and this done by due process of law will save the negro from the disgraceful suspicion of shielding his criminals and save the nation from the peril and burning shame of the sway of the mob. For the future's sake let us earnestly work and fervently pray that, while we are putting over the fight to land the Kaiser in jail and place German brutality in the chains of eternal doom, lynching with all nameless provocations will forever disappear from this land. This done, restless race migration will settle down like waves stealing back to placid music in the wake of a departed summer storm.

Henry W. Grady said in 1885, in writing to the *Century Magazine*, "We stand on the platform of equal accommodations for each race, but separate;" and J. C. Price said before the Church Congress at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1888: "Race feeling, like family feeling, is of divine origin. The social idea is to be entirely excluded from consideration. It is regulated by taste, condition, either by racial or family affinities, and there it must remain forever."

Here is the typical word from an ideal thinker of each race. Sometimes in the sheerest and haziest imagination of the unreasoning, fear is expressed that a new strain of the intelligent negro is arising who would discard the lines that bound the races, and thus advice is given out that he must be curbed. The truth is that the intelligent, self-respecting negro is proud of his own people and the history they are beginning to make and the prospects of the future; and if we had the choice of our remaking, like Booker Washington, we would say: "Make us again an American negro."

It is the ignorant and irresponsible of either race that precipitates disorders and unpleasant happenings among us, but between the better classes there is no race problem. We would not change our color, but would change poverty to possession, change unreliableness to integrity, change sin of all kinds to character, change indolence to industry and prodigality to thrift, and by this means dignify the color, and then the world will surely learn to write negro with a capital "N."

The Associated Press would do us and the country a needed blessing if it would advertise less the unpleasant outbreaks and say more about the peaceful, prosperous people who side by side are making this Southland a most glorious spot in this earth for habitation.

We in this country are two separate peoples; but in the essentials of public safety, patriotism, and economy we are brothers. The bones of both our ancestors bleach beneath these sunny skies. Here is our lot cast together in this most glorious land, sanctified by their blood and tears. You are our friends, and we are yours, ever ready to lay down our lives together against a foreign foe who would dare dis-

turb the gates of our national solidarity. We thank God for our fruitful fields and teeming centers where brothers dwell. We will ask for a chance to earn a living and to improve our status in neighborhood and government, and to interlace our civil, commercial, and religious life together; and we will fear no race wars in this land, for we are brothers.

On the side of chastised democracy and liberty washed in blood the negro lives or dies; and while freedom's civilization trembles in the balance, let no man doubt us in the fray, for we are your brothers against international desperadoes. The Church of God is in our midst with the influence of the King eternal, invisible, and immortal, radiating from the indiscriminating cross of Calvary. Before this love and brotherhood, as declared by Dr. Chapin, "the most gigantic iniquity of earth shall strike at last its head against the beam of God's providence and go down."

FINAL TRIUMPH OF THE CHURCH.

"Jesus has failed, and the Church is impotent to bring peace," is the rave of agnostics and skeptics; to all of which we answer that God's hand is in human history to-day, no less than in the great eras of the past. In the Christian Church is the seed from which all great revolutions of thought and governmental policies have sprung. In this seething time skeptical slurs against the Church serve but to quicken her energies and determination to march with the Almighty through the smoke of battle and tutor her members to serve him in his new earth, which will be ours when he has purged it. Beginning at the dawn of modern civilization, we note the grand achievements of her living, moving idea.

Far from being defeated, the Church now comes into her own. Her prospect for service and rule both in the hearts and in the dominions of men is more strengthened than ever before in her history. The world now lies wounded and bleeding at the feet of her cherished idols, old civilizations have gone to smash, oligarchy and kingly absolutism are on the run. Race antagonism and conniving diplomacy have met their fate in the craze for preferment and power. When the engines of carnage on land, the sea wasps that stain the water mains with the blood of the innocent, and the ships of death that sail the midnight skies and terrify civilians and kill women and babes clinging to their breasts have spent their venom and hate, Jesus Christ, with his Church, shall emerge from the din and whirl, unscathed, but better revealed; and the nations in sorrow will turn to him for help. Before the mercy seat races and sects will bow at the war's end and own him as our peacemaker and Lord. Exhausted combatants shall yet make friends at the Saviour's feet. The Church must now begin to rule. Under her rule, the man lowest down will be raised to nobleness of life and bread will be put into erstwhile hungry mouths. Under her rule, war-torn Europe shall reconstruct her legal codes and

threadbare theologies to square with Christ's message in the Sermon on the Mount; under her rule, sorrow-stricken hearts shall turn to new fields in which a richer spiritual power shall carry the kingdom to hearts who never heard the message of Christian love before. The Church shall lead the repentant nations ere long in a great spiritual awakening, and the world will have a revival.

"Then the kingdom of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever and ever."

ADDRESS OF DR. WALLACE MacMULLEN, FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dear Fathers and Brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South: The illness of Dr. William V. Kelley, our appointed representative, is a great grief to us, as it is to you. He is resting at Clifton Springs, prostrated, but improved since his attack on the train. Dr. Kelley, our literary Nestor, our master of English undefiled, one of our wise, far-seeing statesmen, one of our rare saintly spirits, who has worn all his years the white flower of a blameless life, a fine and polished Christian gentleman, bright with the culture of men and God, to some of us a refuge and inspiration, a holy challenge, so that the thought of him doth breed in us perpetual benediction—may God bring him speedily back to health! That I should be here, chosen to stand where he was to stand, is to me an immense and undreamed-of honor. In bringing to you, as I do, the loving greetings of our Church I am thinking of the new opportunity before us made plain by the new life of the present crises and of our fitness to meet them. We are at war, and our enemies have dreamed a dream of conquest, of political and material empire, not novel, not new, an old dream revised. We are dreaming a dream not material, but spiritual. Slowly out of our protest, out of our resistance to their dream and their ruthless, horrible attempt to make it come true, we are growing a program which is spiritual, fighting for imperishable moral treasures, for the liberties of men everywhere, for the honor of nations in their dealings with other nations, for the ultimate worth of the individual for whom States exist and for whom Christ died, for the splendor of God. These have been our hopes, sometimes bright, sometimes dim. We must forge, we are forging our hopes into a purpose rigid, unyielding, final. We have a pathetic wish, and more or less clear intention, to have a league of nations with an efficient world court and a pooling of national military forces to make operative the decrees of such court. We must have more—a league of human instinct, a pooling of our best human ideals, social and spiritual as well as political, a fusing of our highest, deepest, hottest, purest desires into a passion to brother all the sons of earth and make them sons of God. That is our need, to be not negative but positive, to be morally aggressive.

There is a new sense of God at the front, where men meet death and smile in his face. That revived sense of God is indubitable, the new mysticism, new certainty about immortality and God. There has come unquestionably a new religious sensitiveness, which, though not always definitely Christian, can be easily linked with its Christian forces and related to a Christian program by a Church alive and alert to her mission. And here at home, behind the lines, where our young men troop to the colors, long files of them in khaki or in blue, thousands of them, millions of them, to fight with Christ for the redemption of the world, and mothers hide their agony and smile as they say good-by to their boys, and business men leave responsible business posts and give themselves without remuneration to government service, and seventeen millions of subscribers buy liberty bonds, and streams of gold flow into the coffers of the Red Cross and into the treasuries of the War Work Councils of the Churches and the Y. M. C. A.—here at home we have been, and will be to a far greater degree, shaken out of ourselves and given a new and sure grip on ultimate values, and made aware of God. That is one of the factors in our opportunity. The spiritual instinct thus stirred is indestructible. If it could have been killed by disaster, it would have been dead long ago. It is part of our native equipment, a spark of the authentic fire of God. The instinct of worship persists even in the welter of a world war. Fortresses of concrete and steel may prove vain defenses against the terrible rending power of high explosives, but we have our spiritual forces out of which the soul cannot be blasted by any chemical earthquake which science may let loose, and our moral ideas as well as our spiritual instincts are among the unchangeable things in us. These fundamentals are threatened by the way, but not destroyed; nor will they be permanently damaged. Into a civilization of mechanical efficiency and material advance, an age in which there were innumerable pleasures and few satisfactions, an age in which the soul was not too much in evidence—into such an age came the war, with an imperial nation fitting its denial of international morality into its political philosophy and shouting to the world: "Might makes right." Thank God, the world's conscience awoke, and the world has thundered back its denial of that horrible dictum. It has insisted, it is insisting, it will insist that truth, honor, and chivalry are not to be stamped out by brutal force. We are giving ourselves in clear vision and burning passion and uttermost sacrifice to the final defeat of that horrible lie. We are insisting by war, since there is no other way, that law and liberty, justice and brotherhood, are not delirious dreams. We have yielded to the tragic necessity of fighting even unto death to make this world safe for democracy, fit for free souls to live in. And men, even as they fight, are saying through set teeth: "Never again." The allied nations are saying it: "Never again." This menace must be ended once for all, and those who look through the mist at the fighters and pray for them and work for them are saying in their hearts: "O God,

never again." Human science and skill must not again be used to put the light out of human eyes and still the song of human hearts. This earth of which the angels sang, and on which the cross was raised, must not again be made a shambles.

Now this world, this new world, with the crust of its materialistic contentment broken, with its new sense dim, but real, of eternal verities, means new opportunity and a new call for the Church. To use George Wharton Pepper's figure, the world in its belief in God is like a man with an unopened telegram in his hand. He knows it is important, but is afraid to open it. The Church must open the world's instinctive belief and show the meaning of God. We Methodists have some fitness for that task. We have always insisted upon God, who is the champion of righteousness. Among our first bits of emphasis was that upon righteous life as a sign of religion and the protest against profligacy and profanity, the plea for honesty, sobriety, for clean speech and kind deeds. And so we but speak out of our ancient habits of thought and life when we say that the God for whom men are hungry is on the side of righteousness and truth and justice, that he is not neutral. He takes sides morally. If we cannot be sure of an alliance between our conscience and our God, then we are doomed to bedlam, and the sanctions of all moral law are loosened, and beneath the feet of our holiest instincts is an eternal void. An impartial God! We always said that when God wanted to bless men with the treasures of his grace he did not set on foot by means of arbitrary choice a selective draft. He had no elected favorites. He was not willing that any should perish. He called to the ends of the earth to look and to be saved. We are prepared by our training to say that God is not a German God, nor a French God, nor an American God, but the God of the whole earth. He is a verifiable God, for knowledge of whom men are not dependent upon tradition or argument, but upon immediate revelation. There is a transaction in which God and the soul come face to face and the soul is mastered. Our ecclesiastical father had his heartstrings strangely warmed, and so have millions since. There have been flashes struck from midnight. God has glowed above with scarce an intervention, pressing close and palpitatingly his soul over ours—that verifiable God whom we can with confidence declare unto men.

And we are fitted to underwrite the new emphasis on humanity. The world is declaring the imperishable splendor of human nature. Its need is clear enough, but its glory also. The fiber of human souls has not been rotted by the soft days of peace. The old unyielding tissue is there, the old capacity for sacrifice, the old accommodations for God. It is not the perquisite of any class or nation. It is the glory of the race. From every rank and station and place they crowd into the competition to sacrifice self for the life of the world. Men are alike in moral needs and moral capacity. We have always known it. We have gone to the collieries and the mines, to factories and

workshops, to the outcasts of India, the forests of Africa, the pur-lieus as to palaces in our search for those for whom Christ died. And so when Germany chooses hatred as a theme for her elective platforms and as an item in the curricula of her schools; when most of the nations of the world are in league against her to overthrow her mad, inhuman program, and, please God, curb her inhuman temper; when by the very alignment of the contending forces and by the necessities of the case controversy there must be for the unity of humanity as uncompromising as any that Athanasius waged for the unity of Deity—we are prepared by all our training to cheer at the revelation of human greatness which has come to join in the assertion of the essential oneness of men, to repeat again and yet again that Calvary is God, a eulogy on man's dignity, written in the life crimson of his own Son.

And now we are banded together in aggressive unity for a new and extraordinary advance in our world business, not so much extraordinary in itself, but extraordinary by contrast with what we are now doing. There is really no good chance for debate about the timeliness of our Centenary Movement into which you have so splendidly come with your call for \$35,000,000. We are simply listening to the challenge flung to the Church by the Lord of hosts, listening to the agonized plea from the life of an almost breathless and terribly-smitten world. We must answer. The vision has come. If we are disobedient to it, we cannot as Methodists live in good conscience before God again. Financial conditions are not the only items which determine timeliness. When faith makes a great venture—and it is of the very nature of grace to do that—the daring itself is proof of spiritual timeliness. There is the most perfect harmony between our Centenary plan, the needs of the world, and the will of God. They are plans which are involved in our patriotism for God's kingdom.

And we are together in this high adventure for the capture of our dear land for God, and for the salvation of the lands that still lie in the shadow of death. I am deeply persuaded that in this joint movement we are obedient to God, to his voice in his Son and in history; and if we do not obey God, we are not even polite. Obedience is a courtesy due to kings. Genuflections, postures, fair words, musical praises are not any of them the soul of good manners toward God. The Church must obey. Dim aisles and fretted vaults, the deep and splendid speech of great organs and trained voices, the order and rhythm of solemn ritual—these are not religion. These are the artistic accompaniments to religion, helps to some of religion's moves. But religion is obedience. The psychological center of a man is his moral will. If God be enthroned there, all other provinces will come into subjection. If he be denied place there, all other apparent devotion is a pretense. The Church must pray and praise and give; but beyond all, must obey always, even in hours when prayer is crowded out and praise is out of place and giving is uncalled for—must obey in all her activities, in every realm of her enterprise. Paul was glad to be

known as Christ's slave, wore the fetters of God with laughing delight, stretched out all the forces of his soul for Christ's control. That is our attitude as Churches, must be our attitude. And when He calls, as he does now, in behalf of all the sons of men, we have no option as to our action; we must obey, and we have promised that we will obey. Thank God, we are together in it; our common task will make immense contributions to our common life. Ruskin once said: "When men agree as to something that needs to be done (and who but fools could not thus agree?), and then get shoulder to shoulder in a side-by-side push to get it done, all goes well; but if they stop pushing and get to talking, they mistake their pugnacity for piety, and it is all over." The task can be done. We have the reserve in men and money to carry to glorious victory this great offensive against the strongholds of sin. Our money resources cannot be questioned. One hundred and fifteen million dollars in five years—why not? If we have fifteen billions of dollars, that is six per cent of the wealth of the land; why not the program? It is vastly less than one per cent for the whole period, less than one-fifth of one per cent for one year. Is that too much?

The first and constant need is prayer. George Gordon said rightly: "There are excluded truths of God lying offshore. The shallows do not allow them to come into our conviction and experience. The flood-tide of the Spirit is the only hope of the believer." And there are not only excluded truths lying offshore, but excluded virtues. The Spirit's flood is what we need to submerge all the shallows of our religious life. Then generosity, the hilarious giving which God loves, and charity and patience and love's passion will come floating into our Church habits. I feel that that spiritual high tide is coming. A new exaltation of Christ, a new use of the grace of the Spirit, a new prostration in prayer, a new and glad abandon to the will of God will bring it. May it come soon!

Brethren, we are one in our Centenary enterprise, one in forms of worship, one in possession of certain treasures of truth for which we have stood as sponsors through the years, one as holders of a glorious spiritual tradition, one now in the new fellowship of sacrifice for the liberties of the world. Since these things are true, since we are one in fundamental verities, in spiritual passion, in world purpose, in flaming zeal, we ought to be ecclesiastically one. May I say that without damaging the proprieties of the occasion? We ought to be together. Joseph Cook once said that the word "ought" outweighed everything but God; and the reason for its weight is that God is in it. Here, as always, duty is the stern daughter of his voice; and if we wait patiently for him, we will be helped to see that there is no adequate reason for its nonperformance.

God bless you greatly during the coming quadrennium. May you, in your leadership and in all your life, be under the Spirit's spell!

VIII. ADDRESSES OF INVITED VISITORS.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR CHARLES W. GORDON, CHAPLAIN OF THE FORTY-THIRD BATTALION, CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Brethren: I consider it a great honor to be permitted to break in upon your rush of business and to say a few words to you; an honor because of the great body of Americans that you represent, and an honor, too, and a privilege because of those whom I am permitted to represent before you. I thank you for your consideration and for your welcome. I accept the welcome not only in behalf of myself, but on behalf of my comrades and yours who are now in the front line.

When this war broke out there were those—and they were not a few—who said in tones of lamentation that this great and terrible war signalized the collapse of Christianity and of religion. The newspapers and magazine press made a good deal of it. I do not hear that now at all, because we know that, far from signalizing the collapse of Christianity, in one very real sense this war is the justification of Christianity and of Christian teachings. Had we been barbarians, indifferent to the high claims of righteousness, we possibly should not have been in the war. The reason why you are in the war and why we are in the war is that our people have been instructed in and have become devoted to certain great ideals. We think more of them than we do of property or, indeed, of our lives. We would never have got our army had it not been for our Churches. Our soldiers were trained in our Christian Churches. They were brought up in our Sunday schools. That is the kind of men they are. When war was suddenly thrust upon us, every pulpit became a recruiting station, every minister a recruiting officer.

The Church in Canada was the leader of the nation in the making of the army, and in the steadying and inspiring of the people that stood behind the army. When these boys went to the front they did not drop their religion; they did not forget their training. I am often asked, when I come back: "How are the boys getting on?" I am always glad to speak what I know to be the truth concerning them—that, while we do not pose them as spectacular saints (I use the word not in the best sense, I fear), yet they are really religious. Deep down in their hearts there are the great convictions, and to those that have fully proved to be worth while they are clinging still. Others they may have to reject.

If I had time, I should like to speak to you on the theme "The Relation of Religion to the War—The Church and the War." May I say something to you about a bit of my own experience—that is, about the work of the chaplain at the front? When we Canadians went across we found ourselves linked up with the British army and their

traditions; and their traditions are not always ours. The British chaplain had a relation to his battalion and brigade not quite the same as we had. So I am speaking now only of the Canadian and the Canadian chaplain and the Canadian battalion and brigade. The chaplain was wont to be considered in ordinary peace times a somewhat ornamental attachment to the battalion—useful to dress out the left flank of a parade. In his parade service he was expected to give a short ten minutes' talk or address. His duty was to officiate at the burial of the dead and to attend the wounded and the sick. But I think we have discovered that the chaplain is really a part of the constructive force of the army. I venture to say that if you went along our front line and approached any commanding officer in a battalion, and suggested that you would like to take his chaplain away, you would immediately find your suggestion opposed; because the Chaplain Service has won for itself an assured, an important place in the army, and stands, I think I may say modestly, second to none among the different services that go to make up our forces. Of course the chaplain is a man, and a great deal depends upon how he conceives and exercises the functions of his office; but if he is a simple-minded and earnest man, who realizes his business, and if he is in earnest with his job, it seems to me he has an opportunity never before given to the preacher of the gospel. I spoke about the formal service of the burial of the dead. I think that is important, although it is not of first importance. Very often we have not time nor the opportunity to bury the dead; and multitudes of our dead have been buried without any chaplain's service, though I suppose almost always some comrade says a prayer over his friend before he is covered in. But even that bit of work, though not the most important, is worth while.

I shall never forget one day, when I went out to my first burying party in the Ypres salient. The machine guns were rather bad, though I did not then realize that I was actually in much danger. In my company was a Roman Catholic lieutenant who was not a religious man, and who had not very much use for me before that. He was present when I buried one of his men. Some days after, I came across a group of officers who were talking about the campaign and its dangers, and this Roman Catholic lieutenant said to his comrades: "If I go 'west,' I want the padre here to plant me; and if he has the service just as he had it over —, I think that will do for me."

One thing in our experience really brings us not only comfort, but a new realization of the realities of our faith. That is this, that in the presence of the shell all the unnecessary things are blown away and you come to the bare bones of your faith, that you must cling to with both hands. All denominational distinctions are abandoned, obliterated. That to you may not mean very much; but to us in Canada, with our conservative ways, it is an immense thing. I will not say that we have not our distinction between Protestants and Catholics and Anglicans. We do preserve those distinctions. But in the front line

we have only two distinctions. The Roman Catholic must have his confession and his mass, his service by his priest. All Protestants go together. And yet even that line is often obliterated. The priest and I often did each other's work.

I remember very well one time, when we were having rather a bad time with the wounded coming in thickly, I came across a chap who looked to me as if he were going out. I said: "Donnelly, would you like to have a little prayer?" He said: "Yes, but I am not of your religion." "Are you a Roman Catholic?" "Yes, sir." There was no priest near, so I said to him: "Well, you know it is the same God, the same Father in heaven, and the same Saviour. I guess I will be all right." He said: "Yes, sir." I looked around among the signal men and headquarters men to see if I could find a cross, because I knew how much that symbol means to the people of the Roman Catholic faith. I could not find a cross anywhere. The boy was growing very weak, so finally I went to a little bush standing near by and cut two pieces of stick, tied them together in the form of a cross with a bit of binder twine, and went back to the boy. I called his name, and held up the cross before him. He opened his eyes. Now, you have heard about the light that comes to the face of a dying man, and perhaps you have not believed much in it. I had never seen this before. On his face there came a real light and a smile that broke like the sun through a cloud. "I see it; I see it," he cried, and he made a motion with his lips. I laid the cross down on his lips, and he kissed it and went to sleep. I saw that day, brethren, that, after all, religion is a very simple thing, and that if we can get a man in his misery to seek with his eyes the face of his Father in heaven, I do not care what else is true or untrue about him, I think he is all right; for I cannot believe that the Father will turn his eyes away from any poor soul in that case.

One of the comforting things, I say, in our work is that when you bear heavily down upon God you find he is always there and he does not forsake you. But our duty in the front line is not to prepare men to die. We could not maintain our standing with the officers of our army nor with our men if our duty was only to prepare men for death. I want to say this to you, that the chaplain's business is the same as that of the corps commander, the brigadier, the battalion and platoon commander; and his main business is to make his men into better fighting men. I wonder if you get that. I am not irreligious when I say that. I was concerned that those Highlanders of mine, when they went up to the front lines—because that is what they were there for—should show such a front, such a courage, and such a devotion to duty as would carry them through any kind of danger, any kind of death, and win the thing that we are out there to win. I do not know how you feel about it, but I have made religion on its practical side, as on its creedal side, into a very simple thing. The

man who holds to God, I will take my chances with; the man who does his duty, I will take my chances with.

My business as chaplain was to help to make a man a better fighter, to put into his heart the things that would take his fears away. God knows those fears are appalling. Any soldier who comes back to you here and says that he was not afraid is either a liar or a fool, one or the other. So I say that my business was to fill a man up with great big thoughts, and give him the sense that he was working with and for God, that God was somewhere around him, closer than the sergeant major, and that nothing mattered so long as he kept things right between him and God. That is why, sir, the overseas Canadian commander wants to have his chaplain; because his chaplain works with him, supports him, and helps to tone up his men.

Brethren, when I go home, a great many young ministers come to me and say: "O, I wish I could go out there; it does not seem right to be staying at home. I would like to go to the front." That is the way they all feel. They would like to go out in a fighting corps or in the Chaplains' Corps. I have always said this to them: that there is only one kind of chaplain, but two kinds of armies. There is the army in the front line, with its chaplain there. His great business is to make that first line the greatest fighting machine that can be made of it. Then there is another army at the base, with its chaplain, and he has a great business there. General Joffre said that the war was to be won, not by the front line men, but by the army at the base. I believe that is true, especially in France and in Britain. If the people of France had not thrown themselves away, thrown their possessions away, thrown their lives away; if those women of France had not pushed their men out to the front, and taken their men's places at home, France would never be holding her line to-day. If the women of Britain had not pushed their men out to the front and rushed in millions to supply their places in factories and machine shops, Britain would never be holding her lines to-day. Her armies would have been wiped out two years ago. So I say that the business of the chaplain at home is to keep the heart of the nation beating steady, quiet, strong, and resolved, in tune with the mighty heartbeat that comes from above. That is what you must do, brethren, if this nation is going to be worthy of its traditions—and there is no "if" about that either.

I would like to take an hour to tell you what we Canadians think of your Americans now. I will just say this: Once we called you cousins; then there was a time, a bad black time, when we were ashamed to call you anything; but now we call you brothers. I will say to you ministers that you have the big job of the war. Now, believe me, I am speaking seriously and earnestly; and if I had a thousand generals and colonels around me here, I would pick out the ministers and say to them: "Brethren, you have the big job of the war." Why? The financial men will get the money. That is important, but not the big-

gest thing. The military machine will get the fighting men and their equipment. That is important, but not the biggest thing. But you? You have got the heart of the nation in your hands. What are you going to do with it? I will tell you. You are going to hold it up high and prepare it for sacrifice, so that the women will keep sending their sons away willingly and not break them down with lamentations and tears. You are going to teach all men the old, old doctrine that the pathway to glory is the path of the cross. That is what must be put into the heart of this nation. Now, sir, I have overstepped my time. [Cries of "Go on! go on!"] I wish I had an hour or so. But may I say just this to you, brethren, with reference to one of the great by-products of the war? When the war is over—and I will tell you when it is going to be over, too, if you like—

[Delegates: "Tell us! tell us!"]

The war will be over when two million Americans get over there and give us an exhibition of the real American punch. Then, when that American punch has gotten in upon the wicked, dark heart of Germany, the war will be over. And, brethren, that heart is darker than you know and more wicked than you know and more irreligious than you know; and all its wickedness is a part of its system. Do not discount any atrocity stories, for they are all true. And more than that, they are a part of the organization and discipline set forth by their high command. Frightfulness is a logical result of their military training, the outpouring of the military machine. I say, when that American punch lands on the black, wicked heart of Germany and shatters that military power, then the sky will be clear, and then that dark cloud that has hung upon the horizon as long as I can remember, and darkened the world's sky, will have been dissipated, the sun will be shining, and peace will come again. Why? Because righteousness will have been established in the world and the reign of brutalizing force will be forever broken. [The Conference responded to this remark by bursting spontaneously into cheers and prolonged applause.]

Let me warn you of a trial soon to come; and when it comes I beseech you, brethren, do not let your people fail. You have them in your hands, and God will ask you about them. God will ask you ministers about your people. If they fail in this war, if they fail humanity and God, the blame will come upon you. It is your business to keep them right. I say when the day comes that the enemy begins to make suggestions of peace, by conference or negotiation, we look to you to tell the people that there is no peace except there first be righteousness. Read the seventy-second Psalm. It says that the characteristic of His kingdom shall be righteousness; and among the characteristics of the King this: that "we shall spare the poor and the needy," and "their blood shall be precious in his sight." That seventy-second Psalm is not dealing with something purely spiritual; that is human. The cheapest thing in Germany to-day is human blood. Look at the way they feed their men in massed formation to the cannon. Look at

the way they turn their cannon upon their own soldiers. The cheapest thing in Germany to-day is blood. The dearest thing to God is blood. What a contrast! But I say, when this is all done, when this cloud has been dissipated, when the cancer of German militarism has been cut out of the body of humanity, then a new world will be upon us. The by-product of the war will be this: that that new world will be safeguarded, because the hand that guides it will be the hand of democracy. The democratic peoples, who, in some strange and wonderful way, under God, have been aligned on one side—France, Britain, and the United States—will have the say as to how this new world shall go, and its direction will be in the way of righteousness, and therefore in the way of peace. God bless you, brethren, and God give you grace for your high calling, in this terrific time, that you may steady this great people of yours, hold its ideal high and clear its vision, that, with tears and blood, but with unshrinking faith, you may press the pathway of the Holy Cross.

ADDRESS OF MR. FLETCHER S. BROCKMAN, ASSOCIATE WAR
WORK SECRETARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Brethren: I hope that I may be forgiven if, forgetting for a moment the theme on which you have asked me to speak this morning, I take a moment to attempt to express, what no words can express, the joy of being back home. It has been a great many years since I left that humble home on the banks of the Chattahoochee, where the influences that have been most powerful in all my life were made; a home established just at the close of the war, where a man who might have been a millionaire, if one would have counted his business ability, was trying the best he could to raise cotton at six cents a pound, and not lose by it, and yet where poverty did not stand in the way of righteousness. It was a home where the Methodist minister spent his time when he came to our little village. There were four children. One of them married a member of the North Georgia Conference, and the three boys were given to the foreign mission field. I want to say just this one thing, brethren: Since I left home it has been necessary for me to come into contact with the civilizations of a good many countries, to study a good many philosophical systems and a good many different religions; and I can say truthfully that I come back after thirty years believing immensely more profoundly in the things for which this Church stands than I could have believed when I left. I say it not to pass a pleasant phrase. I believe it means something when we test what we have out in the open market and marts of the world and consider it more precious than everything else that we see. And as I think of this chaos into which this world is thrown now, when everything is to be tested over again, when it must come out as by fire, I have no question whatever as to these doctrines and principles of life which we have learned in our

childhood here under the teaching of this mother Church. And that brings me to the theme of this morning, which is to ask ourselves something of the significance of the moment in which we are gathered. I suppose, brethren, that our children's children and their children's children will be pointing to this hour. Everything must be different. It is a day of plasticity. Everything is being thrown into the furnace to be melted and changed, if it can be changed. All history is going to date from this time; and the thing that cannot pass unharmed through these days is going to be comparatively useless after the war. How many things that seemed important in August, 1914, seem trivial now! And how many things that seemed trivial then seem important now! How many things that we could not believe then we believe to-day! I noticed, as the messages to the different sister Churches of Methodism were being read, how often it was said that the brotherhood of man is being established by this war. And how emphatically that is true! No one of us, the best of us, of those that have seen most of the world, understood what the solidarity of the human race meant a few months ago.

I remember passing from Manchuria on to Moscow and coming on a May day, on the banks of a frozen river, to Irkutsk, in the midst of Siberia. It had taken a week to get there, and it would take a week to get to Moscow. I said to myself: "If there is any spot that has no bearing on the rest of the world and on civilization, it is this place." I saw a muzhik crowd into a cattle car. I said: "What does he mean in the civilization of the world? One seems to have gotten to the point when he is in an eddy, where there is no influence to go forth from it." Yet to-day a great many military strategists would say that this great world war which is to determine the civilization of the world for the next centuries is to be fought out in that town on the frozen river. It is there Germany is making for. It is there that the Far East has its eyes, ready to start the moment the world is ready to let them do so. The eyes of the whole military authorities are being centered upon that one point. And that muzhik was out of the trenches. The other day I saw my boy clad in the garb of the service and said: "You are going to take the place of that peasant at Irkutsk whom I despised a few years ago." Seven millions of them left the trenches on the Eastern front, and must be replaced by seven million American boys. There is not a coolie on the borders of Tibet, not a black man in the center of Africa, not a peasant in frozen Siberia who is not vitally, powerfully connected to-day with you and me and with our boys. Some might have said that this \$35,000,000 fund that you are to attempt to raise in the middle of the war is somewhat apart from the great objective of the nation, the winning of the war. Let no man say so. International good will, international understanding, of which the missionary enterprise is the greatest agency, is the greatest international asset. If we had had the same understanding in Russia, if we had scattered over Russia those who knew the Russian people and were

able to speak to them and interpret our civilization to them, the Eastern front would not have crumpled up as it did. It would have been impossible for that thing to happen in China. How is it in China? Spread all over the country are those who know the language and the people and can interpret American institutions and ideals and democracy. How is it in Russia? The lying representatives of our enemies could speak the Russian language; and they spread through the army the idea that America was a capitalistic nation, that this was a capitalistic war in which they had no part, that democracy was a fiction, that our ideals were the same as those of Germany. How was the situation to be met? Mr. Mott and I scoured this country to see if we could get a few men able to speak the Russian language and go to Russia and represent American civilization and Christianity, and we could not find a dozen representatives to send over. We were dumb; we were helpless. And the misunderstanding of America took away seven million men from the Russian front.

International understanding and good will are a tremendous national asset. And the solidarity of the race which our enemies had undertaken to destroy has already been burned into the souls of the whole world. Secretary Daniels was right when he said that this is really a war for world brotherhood. There is one other thing that has emerged from this great conflict, and that is that this is a war of men and not of machines. At the very beginning men said, and it came out in the newspapers, that this is a mechanical war, that that country which had the best mechanical devices, the one that had progressed farthest in science, would win the war. How utterly false that has proven! It has always proved true, on the battle field or elsewhere, that the battle is between the manhood and the character of living men. There has emerged in this war something never understood before—a science of morale. It is true that Napoleon said that morale is to the other factors as three to one, but he never said that there was such a thing as the science of morale. He knew no way to create it and no way to maintain it. But we have been forced to a study of that science. Take the Russian army. Why was it that it crumpled up and withdrew? Not because the men were not brave. Three million Russians before they withdrew had already given up their lives for the cause for which they supposed they were fighting. Three millions!—just as if in the War between the States both the blue and the gray in one single night had been swept out of existence. It was not lack of bravery, but because the spirit of the troops was changed, and it was due to the changing of their spirit that they had crumpled up. On the Italian front, in the recent great disaster there, I was told by our representatives who were in close touch with this situation that whole regiments walked up in front of the enemy and simply threw their guns before them and offered themselves as prisoners. What is really going to win this war is not, after all, the seventy-five-millimeter gun, the seventy-five-mile gun, the submarine, or the *aéroplane*; but, in the last

analysis, it is going to be something in manhood: not the material part of the man, but an impalpable, unseen spirit that is within him that carries him on to victory. Think of the profound significance to a religious body and to the Church that such a thing is true, that it is man himself who is going to win; and it is not the strongest arm, after all, although we must have that, but it is something in the man that comes from somewhere else than himself.

It is strange to notice the change that has come over the military leaders of the country. They used to have the theory that man himself was a machine, and all you had to do was to have so many thousands of men and then drive at a place in a certain way; and it made no difference what happened to men in their leisure hours or what kind of moral lives they were living. Men are coming to see things differently now. An expert returning from France said to me the other day that the highest military authorities, including Generals Petain and Haig, were saying that it was no longer a matter of morals and efficiency, but it was morals as efficiency in the army. They are coming to realize that there is nothing in the military machine itself which can create the morals. I have often been reminded of a statement I heard made by Prince Ito just a little while before his deeply regretted assassination. He was then nearly eighty years of age. He said: "When I was a young man I gloried in the material development of Japan, but I soon came to see that that was absolutely, utterly negligible. I despised it. I saw that underneath all of any possible material development there had to be a moral basis. It was not until I was an old man, however, that I saw that underneath any moral basis there had to be a religious basis."

From a purely efficient standpoint the highest authorities in the armies of the world have come to see that there is something unseen, something impalpable, something spiritual that has got to be the ultimate appeal for the winning of this war and the establishment of civilization. I want you to keep these two or three lessons in mind as we come to study very briefly the particular thing that you asked me to speak about. It was because morale had come to be considered an essential part, and because of the understanding that behind morale there was something which the military machine could not control alone that the appeal was made to a Christian institution to come and help in maintaining the morale of the forces of the army. The very day the war broke out Mr. Mott telegraphed the President, placing the Y. M. C. A. entirely at his disposal. The offer was accepted most cordially by the President. Now, gentlemen, I want to call your attention to the very next step which took place. Mr. Mott called together a number of the leading ministers of the different denominations, outstanding men, whose names were known all over the country, and said to them: "Now, gentlemen, here is a great spiritual task. I wish you would be formed into what we will call a coöperating committee of the Churches, to take charge of determining the policy of the reli-

gious work of this institution during the crisis of war." After that a large body of laymen were brought together from all parts of the country into what was known as the War Work Council. It is an interesting thing that in the calling of those laymen together there was no particular attention paid to the fact of whether they were members of the Y. M. C. A. or not. There was one essential qualification, and only one, that was considered absolutely essential, and that one was that they be members of evangelical Churches; so this movement, from its very beginning, might be tied in such a way to the Christian Church that it could never be shaken loose. I shall not attempt at any length whatever to go into the response which the Y. M. C. A. made to this call. First, we attempted to cover the camps in our own country. We had raised a little fund—it seemed little after we got to it—of about \$4,000,000 to work for our own boys in the big cantonments in this country. We supposed that they would be here for at least a year.

Then there came a telegram from France. Mr. Mott was there on his mission in Europe. It was to this effect: "General Pershing says there is nothing which America can do which will mean so much for France as to extend the Y. M. C. A. to the French army. Telegraph us that you will send us five hundred secretaries and provide \$1,000,000 immediately." We did not have five hundred secretaries, and we did not have \$1,000,000; we did not have one cent that could be used for that purpose. I did not know what in the world to do, but it was a challenge to me. Some of these thoughts about the solidarity of the race, as they were being brought out by the war, had not become quite so clear to me. I did something I had never done before. We had to reply in two days. I sent a cablegram agreeing to send \$1,000,000, when we did not have one dollar of it in the treasury. We could not even get a committee meeting. But I took it to Mr. George Perkins and laid it before him and asked him what we should do. He replied: "This is the hour of life or death for the Y. M. C. A. You send word to Pershing that we cannot do this or we will not do it, and the American people will damn the Y. M. C. A." And I think they would have done so. But what a romance that is! Think of France, with more religious complications than you can easily imagine, the whole French army making an appeal to a Protestant Christian body to come over and establish organizations among them. Very soon the French general staff came together. General Petain was in charge. He sent a message to us backing up the message of Pershing, saying: "We have twelve hundred different points at which we want you to establish Y. M. C. A. branches, and want one thousand American secretaries." Since that time word has come increasing that number to sixteen hundred different points. I am just trying to let you see how broadly beyond any plan of our own we were drawn out into the acceptance of the principle of the solidarity of the human race, because we soon came to see that the French boys were our boys; that they had been fighting

and bleeding and suffering in the trenches for three years, keeping our boys out of it.

Then a stranger thing still came about. The son-in-law of the President, Francis Sayre, came into my office one day and said: "Is there not something you can put me to doing? I will do anything, go anywhere, take any position." I said: "The thing we would like to have you do would be to go over to France." He said: "I am willing to go." He then explained to me the difficulties which might prevent his going to France and, continuing, said: "What do you think is my duty?" I said: "Your duty is clear. You ought not to go." A few days later he appeared again, and Mrs. Sayre was with him. I repeated to her what I had said to him. She said: "I have been talking with my father about this, and I said to him that fear is never the ground for a course of action." That is the kind of spirit that breathes from the White House to-day. We then arranged to send one of the best men we could find to stay there while Mr. Sayre was away. He got over to France—and this just shows how the Lord leads—and was treated as a prince. They invited him up to the general headquarters of the French army and asked him what the Y. M. C. A. wanted and what they could do for it. Then he was invited to Italy, and there he was treated like a prince. They took him up to general headquarters and said: "All the Italian army is at your disposal. Do anything in the world you want with them, but send us some American secretaries and establish your American Association." A little later I got a telegram from Mr. Sayre saying: "We want three hundred secretaries and \$300,000. Can you supply?" There still was nothing in the treasury, but I telegraphed to go ahead. Just about that time I got a telegram from Russia saying: "Before you have gone too far, remember that the need in Russia is even greater and we have got to have at least five hundred men immediately." I am just giving you that to show you how in the providence of God we were called into one after another of those great armies. I believe the Church is going to find in this great experience profound new lessons of how to deal with men and how to exert Christian influence.

Soon after the war broke out a great flotilla of British ships sailed out of Calcutta with a number of divisions of Indian soldiers upon them. Carter, who was the American secretary in charge of our work in India, went to the military authorities and said: "I want to put a Y. M. C. A. secretary on each one of those transports." The British authorities said: "Have you never heard of the Indian mutiny? We cannot have any propaganda in the British army." He tried seven times, and was turned down, but the last time they said to him: "If you will agree that those men will not mention the name of Jesus Christ, we will let you put them on." He was staggered, and he said: "I will let you know." He thought to himself: "Of course we will not do that." Finally he went back to them and said: "If I agree that the men will not mention the name of Jesus Christ, but will live as nearly

as they know how to live like Jesus Christ, will you take them?" The military authorities said, "Yes." So he got the most spiritual-minded men he could find for the job. Then what happened? Among Orientals the lowest man on earth is a barber. In China the only man whose sons are not eligible for the public examinations is the barber. Well, at first there was nothing for the secretaries to do, but finally the hair of the Indian soldiers began to grow and needed cutting; and although they themselves were of the lowest class, there was not one of them who was low enough to act as barber to another. And then came the time of these university men, who were called "sahib" by the Indians. They said, "This is the thing for us to do," and they started around serving as barbers. Then it was not long before those men began writing home, saying: "When we left home there was no Mohammedan who cared for our souls; there was no Hindu priest on the boat; there was no Buddhist who looked after us. But these Christians, they have been brothers to us. They have acted like they were servants to us. There is nothing they have not done for us. Put my daughter or my son into the missionary school. We want to know what the Christian religion is." That brings us back to the words of our Lord: "I am the life." And any man that lives the life, though he may for a moment keep his mouth shut, can bear the testimony that needs to be borne. There is no work that we have anywhere more successful in direct spiritual results and Christian propaganda than that we are doing among the Indian troops. Of course, for the most part there has been no prohibition put upon our work. In the American army we have absolute right to teach Bible classes, and we have hundreds and thousands of men in Bible classes over the world.

But I am going to close with this thought: "What after the war, as a result of the war?" I heard somebody say: "The Y. M. C. A. is going to be the thing in the religious life of these men after the war. What is going to become of the Church?" Gentlemen, if I thought that was true, I would not only withdraw from the Y. M. C. A. (and I know that most of my fellow secretaries would do the same), but I would not be satisfied with that. I would turn all the power I have in opposition to the Y. M. C. A. That is nothing but a scaffolding. The thing that must endure through the ages and be the core and foundation of the kingdom of God and of that new civilization we are going to build, is the Church. Any one who has any doubt about that has very little business in Christian work. At this point a great deal depends upon the Church. Here is an agency which is irrevocably tied to the Church. Its controlling bodies are members of evangelical Churches. Its personnel is almost without exception (we have had to get a few chauffeurs and bookkeepers, etc., who are not Church members) in membership in good standing in the Church. Who is going to be responsible if this agent and child of the Church does not deliver to the Church? It is placed at your disposal. You have got to come in and take charge of it and make it and overwhelm it and use

it. And if you despise it and turn aside from it, I can understand how it would not function as it ought to. But let us believe, as we have every reason to do, that the Church is going to function, as was suggested at that meeting of the Federal Council of Churches in Washington, through the chaplains first and then through the Y. M. C. A. and Bible Societies, as its direct agents in the army. Suppose you take this agency into the French and Italian armies and into the prisons of war camps and into the Russian armies; then after this war what about our foreign missionary work?

A thing happened in China that I may mention for an illustration of what I see after this war. Fifteen thousand Chinese students came over from China to Tokyo to study. They were strangers in a strange country, under most adverse moral circumstances; but the missionary body united and sent over secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. They worked through the Y. M. C. A., seven or eight of them, and we got hold of those students in a most marvelous way. There was not one of them that did not feel the influence of Christianity sooner or later. The revolution broke out. Those men were scattered all over China, going back to almost every town and village; and everywhere they went they said: "Christianity is the thing for China. These missionaries are a blessing to China. We have known them." It is true they spoke of the Y. M. C. A. They went thus over the whole country. The fruitage of that work came to the missionary body and is felt to-day in the increased number of converts, and especially in the hold upon the leading men.

I want to take you to one situation in Europe. There are a million and a half Russian prisoners in Germany and Austria, forty thousand of them in a single place. Since they entered there the Y. M. C. A. has been laboring in their behalf. We brought in teachers of the gospel and missionaries to labor for them. There is going to come a day, very soon, when they will begin to go back all over Russia, up through Petrograd and Moscow, and far on to the East, through Siberia, to the borders of Manchuria. Who can tell the preparation that one little piece of work alone will be for Protestant Christian effort for Russia after the war? Do you think we need to stop in our kindly and loving ministry to France? Christianity from America is still going to have something to offer to France after the war is over. Brethren, if ever I could pour out my soul in an appeal, it is to you, the custodians of the destiny of my mother Church, which I never honored and appreciated so much as to-day. I feel that you are in a position in reference to American civilization that is profoundly influential, and I make this appeal, that the Methodist Church enter this whole situation holding back nothing of its best men from the chaplaincy, giving that the first choice; and, secondly, that you enter heartily into this work of the Y. M. C. A., so that when it is all over we will feel that we have had a definite and constructive and determinative influence upon the situation as it bears upon the civilization of the future.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS OF HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

In the address delivered before the General Conference Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in enumerating the compensations for the tragedy of war, rejoiced that the young men of valor making ready for war had been trained alike in Camp Grant and Camp Lee, Camp Sheridan and Camp Stonewall Jackson, Camp Sherman and Camp Gordon, thus demonstrating in actual warfare the cementing of the patriotism of the whole republic in the struggle to preserve for mankind the principles incarnated in the national air and in the waving stars and stripes. He recalled that it was in Atlanta that the patriotic McKinley, a Methodist, warmed all patriotic hearts by proposing that on May 30 of every year the graves of the men who fought under Lee and under Grant should be decorated alike in recognition of their common heroism and their equal devotion to the right as God gave them to see the right. Secretary Daniels recalled that this utterance of the martyred McKinley was of a part with the counsel of that other Methodist President, General Grant, when he said: "Let us have peace."

"Recently," said Secretary Daniels, "in selecting names for the new destroyers, I came to Georgia for an illustrious name for this best weapon against the submarine menace, and it will be christened 'Tattnall' after the brave Georgia naval officer who made famous, by his assistance to our British cousins, the declaration that 'blood is thicker than water.' The 'Tattnall' will fight alongside the 'Farragut,' another evidence that the war of brothers has left behind it nothing but common consecration to a reunited country, mutual appreciation of courage, which demonstrated America's ability to fight without hate and without barbarism, and to forget the differences which no longer divide those sections once in conflict."

Secretary Daniels urged upon the two million Methodists of the South that the time had come when all branches of American Methodism should be merged into one mighty army of militant Methodists. "In this supreme hour, when partisanship has bourgeoned into patriotism, when sectionalism has blossomed into national unity, and love of the republic has broadened and made possible freedom and democracy for all nations, great and small, the supreme duty of Methodists, North and South, is to make any and all sacrifices that may be necessary to mobilize Methodists into one mighty Church. We have lost much by the divisions and seen much wasted effort. There is no excuse for a Northern Methodist Church in Atlanta or a Southern Methodist Church in Seattle. If politicians and business men have forgotten that there was a Mason and Dixon's line, the Methodist Churches cannot wisely longer march in separate columns under separate organizations. Efficient maneuvering against the forces of evil calls for a solidarity of movement for the overthrow of evil. This demands the uniting under one organization of all who proudly follow

where Wesley blazed the way. Why delay? Once let Methodists of all branches see that their high duty is to unite, and the obstacles will be made to melt away; and during the world war we shall see a compensation in a Methodism that is one in faith, one in zeal, and one in resolve to measure up to the high responsibilities which large membership imposes upon it united in one organized force. With the largest number of communicants of any Protestant Church in America (seven million), the opportunity of service and responsibility for rendering the highest service is a call to Methodists to readopt the shibboleth of Wesley, 'The world is my parish,' and go forth carrying the old gospel to men in arms and in carrying cheer as well into the homes from which these young men have gone to win the victory for all we hold dear.

"A recent occurrence across the waters gives a new reason, and a convincing one, for one organization of Methodists," continued Secretary Daniels. "For more than three years the allied countries, each under its own military commanders, have waged war against one centralized military power. They have fought well and bravely, their leaders have not been wanting in ability and courage, but there lacked the unified direction which is essential for successful warfare. America, from its earliest entrance into the war, favored one supreme command of all the allied forces; but there were difficulties, and some able men could not see the way to a single supreme organization until the great German drive in March. Then what had been seen as something desirable became something imperative. In the imminence of the peril of the Prussian onslaught obstacles against one supreme military leader melted away, and to-day British and French and Italian and other allied forces are mobilized into one invincible army under the direction of that illustrious French soldier, General Foch, regarded by all as the fittest to command the armies of liberty. In this coming together as one big army, instead as during three years fighting in separate organizations, does not the recent wise action in France afford a convincing reason why American Methodists should do likewise and gain strength and power by solidarity in the onward movement of their mighty Christian army?"

"In these latter days the world has been buffeted on the waves of war and anguish and tragedy unspeakable. The ravages of shot and shell have pierced millions of hearts. Men have lost faith in the old material gods they once trusted. In the acid test it was revealed that they had feet of clay. Before the German greed converted the continents into armed camps, many of us believed that the great financial houses of Germany, naturally opposed to war, were stronger than Prussian militarism. We have found that money and finance are impotent against the cruel tyranny of autocracy. Indeed, we have come to see everywhere that the God of the dollar is dross, and that materialism has no power to bring comfort or endue with strength. The light of learning and science shines dimly as men grope their way

through trenches or keep vigil on darkened ships. Commerce is tributary to war and agriculture is valued only as it gives sustenance to fighting men. Statesmanship was unable to avert the catastrophe that engulfs all mankind. The world as we knew it before the Hymn of Hate was translated into slaughter and cruelty no longer exists. In its place we have one portion of the so-called Christian nations composing the Central Empire, maddened by the lust of blood, and the other portion suddenly called upon to accept slavery or take up arms to preserve their own freedom and the liberty of future generations. In this modern Armageddon all things which seemed stable have perished, and troubled men and women look in vain in all that man has created for consolation and inspiration and valor. Stoicism alone of all the false creeds remains to those who have courage without faith in God; and while it imparts bravery in battle it gives no warmth to the heart, no glow to the countenance, and no radiance in death. As one by one the old foundations upon which men have builded are swept away by the tide of battle, men have struggled in the rushing waters for a life preserver, not for their bodies, but for their souls. They have not found it in arms or munitions, in craft on or under the sea or in the airy navies grappling in the central blue. They have not found it in the philosophy of fatalism, in the hopeless creed of unbelief in a future life, in the gods of war and passion, or even the gods of ambition and resolution. In the blackness of the night of conflict no earthly glimmer has brightened the pathway of nations or individuals. Science and art and music gird no man with strength in the hour of endurance.

"All temples of false gods, all shrines of pleasure, all altars erected to fame and wealth—these have crumbled and fallen. Men who trusted to them for safety have found themselves naked and undone. In the wreck of man-made religion and the crush of man-made faith what survives? What remains to which men may cling when they look into the face of the world beyond? To-day as never before men are looking for a Saviour. They realize in these anxious hours the world's need of a faith that can send men into battle with that assurance which the world can neither give nor which the world can take away.

"Religion alone abides in the hearts of men. We may not understand why God permits war, our faith may at times falter; but the only sure anchor to the soul is the knowledge that God is in his heaven, and that after the thunders of war he will give us to see that in the better days before us 'all is well with the world.' It will be well with us because we are fighting in a righteous war. With no unholy or selfish aims, we are justified in the confident faith that God will give victory to our arms and put it into the hearts of men to establish here on earth governments that promote peace and justice, freed from greed and self-aggrandizement.

"This war is a challenge to Christianity. There are not wanting those whose faith in God has wavered because of the awful slaughter,

and some have said that this war shows that Christian civilization has failed. That is the superficial view. But it is not the true view. Christianity has not failed. It alone is the star of hope. A study of Prussianism discloses that in that country the State had usurped the place of God, and that spiritualism had given place to materialism. No people could wantonly wage war for spoils who had not repudiated the teachings of Jesus Christ. Prussia outwardly professed the religion of the Nazarene. Inwardly it has for years denied his teachings, and the fruit of its materialism is seen in its brutal war upon women and children. Men and nations may stand in the market places, and give lip service; but it is true of nations, as of individuals, that 'by their fruits ye shall know them.'

"To-day the world in travail looks to the Church as the representative of the living God to recall men and women to the old gospel, the only support, the only firm foundation, the only light. All other creeds have failed, all other foundations have crumbled, all other lights have gone out. To the glory of the Churches, they have themselves had a new baptism, ascended the mountain top and obtained a new vision, and are calling to a world resolved to preserve freedom to a new consecration. The war will not be won by might alone. It will be won by faith, by prayer, by the courage which God imparts to all who in their hour of need look to him for guidance and for strength.

"Amid the tragedies of this heart-breaking war we must always keep in mind that we have many causes for thankfulness in this hour and for taking courage. Let us thank God because we have learned in this war that if a man would shoot straight he must live straight. There was a time when we shut our eyes to the perils of young men in camp. Kipling says: 'Single men in barracks make no plaster saints.' We know the perils of the youth in our communities and how they are increased when they are away from the influences of home, and for the first time the government has taken the lead in surrounding these young men with wholesome environment. We are making zones of safety, so that they may not be the prey of evil-minded people who seek to debauch and destroy them and make them inefficient for the great work whereunto they are called.

"We have learned that when we shut our eyes to evil it does not dissipate evil. We must open our eyes and tell young men the truth that if they would be good soldiers they must keep their bodies clean, and our duty to them is to take away every possible temptation and surround them with every good influence. To that end the Protestant Churches have united in the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., and our Catholic citizens have organized through the Knights of Columbus, and our Hebrew fellow citizens through the Committee on Jewish Welfare Work, and all are working together. These good influences are powerfully aided by the splendid work of the Army and Navy Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

"What these organized Christian and Jewish Associations are doing for the strengthening of the moral fiber of the men in uniform is but the concrete and mobilized expression of the truth preached by men of God, who, in the Churches of America, have kept the Light of Life burning on holy altars. Without the sacrifice and leadership of men in the Churches at home these agencies would lack the dynamic power which comes alone from the Almighty. The Church, which is the bulwark of American freedom, must have a vision glorious to measure up to the responsibility which war imposes. The young men fighting our battles were given their first impulse toward the right in the home, and on to-morrow (Mothers' Day) the heart of every man in the service of his country will turn to these mothers in love and gratitude. These mothers, and fathers as well, make up the membership of the Churches, and they have made possible the spirit of better things and that higher spiritual life which gives more than human courage to the men who daily look death in the face without fear and with confidence in the resurrection to a life immortal.

"A few days ago I met a gentleman who is probably the greatest chemist in America and one of the greatest in the world. He has a son in France, and I tell you that when a man has a son in the army or navy or the marine corps nothing else in the world counts with him. He said: 'My boy graduated last year at a leading college, immediately enlisted, and went abroad. He is a fine boy, an average American graduate of a college, keen intellectually, has lived straight and thought straight, but he had never taken any interest in Y. M. C. A. work and had never been in one of their buildings. He wrote back to his mother and said, "Mother, I do not know what you are doing about this war, but I hope you will give all the time you can to help the Y. M. C. A. It is the home touch to us in France."' And most of you parents who get letters from across find that the boys have written the letters on the stationery of this Association and that they go there for recreation and for pleasure and for worship, because these boys are not the thoughtless boys you thought they were. They are serious-minded, they are looking at the eternal verities, but they have a courage and a bonniness that never lets the people at home know how seriously they regard their consecration to their country. They have the grim determination and have felt the need of a gripping strength and faith in the Almighty as they go over the top. Let us thank God and take courage for the young manhood of America.

"We take courage as we send the boys on the battleships and on the destroyers and on the transports and to the trenches that are near No Man's Land because we know that there is always a hospital and there are always Red Cross nurses to minister to them, and not only to minister to our own, but to give their ministrations to the wounded, no matter of what nation, whether our friends or our enemies.

"Thank God that the women of America have led the way; and that all over this country, in cities and in small communities, they are

studying and learning, so that as we send a million men to France they will be ready to go with them, as we send two million they will multiply their numbers, and as we send three, four, five, ten, and twenty millions if need be to win this war, they are backed at home by the women who lead us in sacrifice. We can thank God and take courage that American womanhood, which must inevitably bear the heaviest burden of sorrow and bereavement, is ready to sacrifice all willingly and gladly that the right may triumph."

IX. REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON UNIFICATION.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: Your Commission on Unification, created by the action of the General Conference at Oklahoma City, in May, 1914, submit the following report:

When the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Saratoga, N. Y., in May, 1916, appointed a Commission of five bishops, ten ministers, and ten laymen to constitute its Commission on Unification, then your Commission on Federation, pursuant to your instructions, met at Tate Springs, Tenn., on August 9, 1916, and constituted the following Commission on Unification:

Bishops: A. W. Wilson, E. E. Hoss, Collins Denny, Edwin D. Mouzon, Warren A. Candler. Alternates—W. B. Murrah, James Atkins.

Ministers: Frank M. Thomas, W. J. Young, John M. Moore, C. M. Bishop, E. B. Chappell, T. N. Ivey, A. F. Watkins, H. M. Du Bose, W. N. Ainsworth, A. J. Lamar. Alternates—W. Asbury Christian, E. V. Regester, C. H. Briggs.

Laymen: M. L. Walton, H. N. Snyder, P. D. Maddin, R. S. Hyer, J. H. Reynolds, R. E. Blackwell, J. L. Kelly, T. D. Samford, J. R. Pepper, E. C. Reeves. Alternates—H. H. White, Edward W. Hines, G. T. Fitzhugh.

The first joint meeting of the two Commissions was held in Baltimore, Md., from December 28, 1916, to January 2, 1917. Your Commission had been deprived by death of its chairman, A. W. Wilson, so it proceeded to organize by electing Bishop Warren A. Candler, Chairman, and Frank M. Thomas, Secretary. When the two Commissions met in joint session, they proceeded to appoint a Committee on Organization and Procedure. The report of this Committee, which was adopted December 29, provided that "No action of the Joint Commission shall be deemed valid unless by a majority vote of each Board of Commissioners." It also provided the following order of procedure:

1. Presentation of the action of the Joint Commission on Federation adopted at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10, 1911.
2. Presentation of the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Oklahoma City, in May, 1914.
3. Presentation of the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saratoga Springs, May, 1916.
4. Statement from each Commission of the powers and duties imposed upon it by the action of its own General Conference.
5. That we consider the action of each General Conference *seriatim*; to ascertain the points of divergence and agreement between the action of the two General Conferences, and particularly the points of divergence from the tentative agreement at Chattanooga.
6. Consideration of standing committees.

Following this action the Secretaries read the action of the Joint Commission on Federation at Chattanooga, in May, 1911, as follows:

1. We suggest as a plan of reorganization the merging of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, into one Church, to be known as the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, or the Methodist Church in America.

2. We suggest that this Church shall have throughout common Articles of Faith, common conditions of membership, a common hymnal, ■ common catechism, and a common ritual.

3. We suggest that the governing power in the reorganized Church shall be vested in one General Conference and three or four Quadrennial Conferences, both General and Quadrennial Conferences to exercise their powers under constitutional provisions and restrictions, the General Conference to have full legislative power over all matters distinctly connectional, and the Quadrennial Conference to have full power over distinctly local affairs.

We suggest that the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and such other organizations of colored Methodists as may enter into agreement with them, may be constituted and recognized as one of the Quadrennial or Jurisdictional Conferences of the proposed reorganization.

4. We suggest that the General Conference shall consist of two houses, each house to be composed of equal numbers of ministerial and lay delegates. The delegates in the first house shall be apportioned equally among the Quadrennial Conferences and elected under equitable rules to be provided therefor. The ministerial delegates in the second house shall be elected by the ministerial members in the Annual Conferences, and the lay delegates by the laity within the Annual Conferences, under equitable rules to be provided therefor. Each Annual Conference shall have at least one ministerial and one lay delegate. The larger Conferences shall have one additional ministerial and one additional lay delegate for every — ministerial members of the Conference; also an additional ministerial and lay delegate where there is an excess of two-thirds of the fixed rate of representation. All legislation of the General Conference shall require the concurrent action of the two houses.

5. We suggest that the Quadrennial Conferences shall be composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates, to be chosen by the Annual Conferences within their several jurisdictions, according to an equitable plan to be provided for.

6. We suggest that the Quadrennial Conferences shall fix the boundaries of the Annual Conferences within their respective jurisdictions, and that the Annual Conferences shall be composed of all traveling preachers in full connection therewith, and of one lay representative from each pastoral charge.

7. We suggest that the Quadrennial Conferences shall name the bishops from their several jurisdictions, the same to be confirmed by the first house of the General Conference.

8. We suggest that neither the General Conference nor any of the Quadrennial Conferences be invested with final authority to interpret the constitutionality of its own actions.

They then read the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, taken at Oklahoma City, May 14, 1914, as follows:

1. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, considers the plan out-

lined in the suggestions that were adopted by the Joint Commission representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and reported to the General Conferences of their respective Churches as tentative, but nevertheless containing the basic principles of a genuine unification of the Methodist bodies in the United States, and especially of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by the method of reorganization.

2. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, regards the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by the plan proposed by the Joint Commission on Federation, as feasible and desirable, and hereby declares itself in favor of the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in accordance with this general plan of reorganization, and in favor of the unification of all or any Methodist bodies who accept this proposed plan after it has been accepted by the Methodist Episcopal Church. However, we recommend that the colored membership of the various Methodist bodies be formed into an independent organization holding fraternal relations with the reorganized and united Church.

3. The representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the Federal Council of Methodism are hereby instructed and empowered to act as Commissioners with like Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or with Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and other Methodist bodies in the United States, in elaborating and perfecting the tentative plan that has been proposed and in carrying forward such negotiations as have for their purpose, and may result in, the consummation of the proposed unification in accordance with the basic principles enunciated in the suggestions which were adopted by the Joint Commission and reported to the General Conferences. Should the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1916 declare itself in favor of unification through the proposed plan of reorganization, and should it appoint a Commission on Unification, separate from the Federal Council of Methodism, the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are hereby instructed and empowered to appoint a similar Commission that shall serve until the meeting of the next General Conference. The representatives of this Church in the Federal Council of Methodism, or such Commission on Unification as may be appointed, shall report to the next General Conference the full details of the plan of unification which may be agreed upon by the Federal Council of Methodism, or the Joint Commission on Unification, for its consideration and final determination. The representatives of this Church are hereby instructed to say to the Joint Commission on Unification that the name preferred for the reorganized and united Church is the Methodist Church in America.

They then read the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, taken at Saratoga Springs, May 16, 1916, as follows:

The Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference assembled, hails with joy the prospect of an early reunion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

We believe that the united Church will have greatly increased power in its conflict with evil in all lands, that it will be able to lay more effective emphasis on the fundamentals of Christianity, and that it will be more potent in developing the higher loyalty to the supremacy of our common Lord and Master Jesus Christ.

We believe that such a union will hasten the development of a truly

world-Church, which will make for the rapid advancement and final triumph of the kingdom of God in the world.

Your Committee on Unification therefore recommends that the General Conference make the following declarations:

1. The Methodist Episcopal Church considers the plan outlined in the suggestions that were adopted by the Joint Commission representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and approved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with one modifying recommendation, as tentative, but nevertheless as containing the basic principles of a genuine unification of the Methodist bodies in the United States, and especially of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by the method of reorganization.

2. The Methodist Episcopal Church regards the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the plan proposed by the Joint Commission on Federation, as feasible and desirable, and hereby declares itself in favor of the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, in accordance with this general plan of reorganization, with the following recommendations:

(a) That the General Conference be made the supreme legislative, executive, and judicial body of the Church under constitutional provisions and restrictions.

(b) That the number of Quadrennial Conferences as stated in the proposed plan be so increased as to provide more adequately for the needs of the reorganized Church both at home and abroad.

(c) That the General Conference consist of a single house, made up of delegates elected by the Quadrennial or Annual Conferences, or both.

We also favor the unification of all or any Methodist bodies who accept this proposed plan after it has been accepted and perfected by both the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(d) That, conforming to the suggestion of the Joint Commission, the colored membership of the reorganized Church be constituted into one or more Quadrennial or Jurisdictional Conferences.

3. The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint a Commission of twenty-five members—five bishops, ten ministers, and ten laymen—to confer with Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Protestant Church, and other Methodist bodies in the United States, in elaborating and perfecting the tentative plan that has been proposed, and in carrying forward such negotiations as have for their purpose, and shall result in, the consummation of the proposed unification in accordance with the basic principles enunciated in the suggestions which were adopted by the Joint Commission and approved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

So sincerely do we believe that the union of the two Episcopal Methodisms is the will of God, and so earnestly and devoutly do we desire that these two Churches may be one, that we hereby authorize and instruct the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church to conduct the negotiations in a generous and brotherly spirit.

This Commission shall report to the next General Conference the full details of the plan of unification which may be agreed upon by the Joint Commission on Unification for its consideration and final determination.

Following the reading of these three documents, Bishop William F. McDowell made a statement for the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as follows:

The powers and duties of the Commission are fairly stated in the documents which Secretary Harris has just read, but in amplification and possibly clarification of them I am authorized to state: The Commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church is authorized and directed to negotiate with the Commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—

First, on the basis of the document adopted by the Joint Commission on Federation at Chattanooga and presented to both General Conferences.

Secondly, on the basis of the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, taken at Oklahoma City.

Thirdly, on the basis of action taken by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saratoga. It is considered that these documents, at least, are all before us with a degree of official standing that does not attach to any other documents now formally before us.

But the Commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church also regards itself as authorized and empowered to consider these various actions as recommended, but not as stating final instructions from which we are not authorized to make any departures. We are further authorized, as you will see from the document that has just been read, after reaching an agreement with the Commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to enter negotiations, and this presumably with your consent, with other Methodisms, particularly with the Methodist Protestant Church, which was a party to the first document.

The spirit in which we are instructed and authorized to conduct these negotiations is expressed in the specific resolution which was read at the conclusion of the action of our General Conference—namely, that we regard the consummation of unification as so desirable in every way that we are instructed to conduct these negotiations in a generous and brotherly spirit. Further, and finally, the Commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church is expected and required to report the results of what consideration may be had to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for action. Our powers, therefore, as you see, are not final in this matter.

I think that fairly states what is involved in the interpretation of the powers and responsibilities of our Commission.

Bishop Warren A. Candler then made a statement for the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as follows:

You have heard read, brethren, the action taken by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assembled in Oklahoma City, May 14, 1914. It scarcely needs interpretation at my hands, and I am not sure that I can make it more clear. I may say that the Conference did not feel that it could pass by the action, reported both by the bishops and by the Federal Council, of the Joint Commissioners, on the work done at Chattanooga in 1911. That action was very fully considered, and out of it, and based upon it, is the action which has been read in your hearing to-day. Like the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it contemplated in explicit terms, at the final outcome, if we shall succeed in framing a plan of unification, bringing into the negotiations our brethren of the Methodist Protestant Church. Under the action of the General Conference held at Oklahoma City in May, 1914, our

Commission has been appointed. We are not bound in every minute detail, as you will see from the paper read. The Commission does feel bound, however, by certain essential and specific basal principles, from which we do not feel free to depart.

I may mention, not in all detail, certain more general principles. The first of these principles is, that we consider ourselves bound with reference to the powers of the General Conference and Quadrennial Conferences, that no one of these Conferences shall be authorized to pass upon and determine the constitutionality of its own acts.

In the second place, we feel bound as to the Jurisdictional Conferences, that they shall have their autonomy, legislating upon matters involved in their own jurisdictions.

And in the third place, that the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of such colored Churches as may elect to enter into the reorganization of American Methodism, are to be dealt with in such a manner as shall make full recognition of race consciousness, and at the same time offer them the most fraternal coöperation and brotherly assistance. As in the case with your Commission, we also have not final authority to adopt a plan of unification. We are bound to report back our action with reference to proceedings had here at this meeting, or at any subsequent meetings that may follow, for the final consideration of the General Conference.

On Saturday, December 30, the Committee on Organization and Procedure recommended:

1. That the following be added to the rules of the Joint Commission: "Any of the foregoing rules may be suspended at any time by unanimous consent."

2. We recommend that the following subjects be taken up in order by the Joint Commission for general discussion:

- (a) The General Conference; its composition, and its judicial and legislative functions.

- (b) The Quadrennial Conferences; their number, boundaries, and powers.

- (c) The status of the colored membership in the reorganized Church.

3. We recommend that, following the general discussion, all the subjects be referred to appropriate committees for further consideration and representation.

This recommendation of the Committee on Order and Procedure was adopted and the remaining days of the Baltimore session were spent in discussing the General Conference, the Quadrennial Conference, and the status of the negro in the reorganized Church. On the afternoon of January 1, 1917, it was moved to create the following committees:

1. A committee on supreme court, its composition, character, and powers.

2. A committee on the composition and legislative powers of the General Conference, and on the number, composition, and powers of the Quadrennial Conferences.

3. A committee on the status of the colored membership in the reorganized Church.

This motion was adopted. Later it was moved and adopted to add a fourth committee to be known as a Committee on General

Reference. In the closing session of the Baltimore meeting these committees were constituted as follows:

The Committee on Judicial Council: Methodist Episcopal Church—Bishop R. J. Cooke, Rev. D. G. Downey, Rev. C. B. Spencer, Mr. C. W. Fairbanks, Judge I. E. Robinson. Methodist Episcopal Church, South—Bishop W. B. Murrah, Rev. Frank M. Thomas, Rev. A. J. Lamar, Mr. M. L. Walton, Judge E. C. Reeves.

The Committee on Conferences: Methodist Episcopal Church—Bishop W. F. McDowell, Rev. Edgar Blake, Rev. J. F. Goucher, Mr. Alexander Simpson, Jr., Mr. A. W. Harris. Methodist Episcopal Church, South—Bishop E. E. Hoss, Rev. H. M. Du Bose, Rev. E. B. Chappell, Mr. T. D. Samford, Mr. R. S. Hyer.

The Committee on the Status of the Negro: Methodist Episcopal Church—Bishop Earl Cranston, Rev. R. E. Jones, Rev. J. W. Van Cleve, Rev. J. J. Wallace, Mr. I. G. Penn, Judge H. W. Rogers, Mr. G. W. Brown. Methodist Episcopal Church, South—Bishop Collins Denny, Rev. John M. Moore, Rev. W. N. Ainsworth, Rev. W. J. Young, Mr. H. H. White, Mr. P. D. Maddin, Mr. H. N. Snyder.

The Committee on General Reference: Methodist Episcopal Church—Bishop J. W. Hamilton, Bishop F. D. Leete, Rev. A. J. Nast, Rev. Frank Neff, Rev. E. M. Randall, Mr. C. W. Kinne, Mr. Rolla V. Watt. Methodist Episcopal Church, South—Bishop W. A. Candler, Bishop E. D. Mouzon, Rev. T. N. Ivey, Rev. C. M. Bishop, Rev. A. F. Watkins, Mr. John R. Pepper, Mr. R. E. Blackwell, Mr. J. H. Reynolds.

The Joint Commission held its second meeting at Traverse City, Mich., June 27 to July 3, 1917. It was decided to hear the reports of the committees appointed at Baltimore, in the following order: Committee on Conferences, the Committee on Judicial Council, the Committee on the Status of the Negro Membership, the Committee on General Reference.

The report of the Committee on Conferences was read, as follows:

ARTICLE I. PASTORAL CHARGES.

The membership of the Church shall be divided into local societies, one or more of which shall constitute a pastoral charge.

ART. II. CHURCH CONFERENCES.

A Church Conference, composed of all the members of the local society and resident members of the Annual Conference and such others as the General Conference may prescribe, shall be held at such times and places as the Church Conference shall decide. It shall elect such a number of delegates to the District Conference as may be fixed by the General Conference.

ART. III. QUARTERLY CONFERENCES.

A Quarterly Conference shall be organized in each pastoral charge, and shall be composed of such persons and have such powers as the General Conference may determine.

ART. IV. DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

There shall be held annually in each district of the Annual Conference a District Conference, to be composed of the traveling, supernumerary, and local preachers of the district, of

delegates from the Church Conferences, and of such other members as may be designated by the General Conference.

ART. V. ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

The traveling preachers, together with one layman from each pastoral charge, shall be organized into Annual Conferences with such privileges and duties as are hereinafter provided for. One lay representative of a pastoral charge shall be elected by the Church Conference; except where there are two or more Church Conferences in one pastoral charge, one lay representative shall be elected by the Quarterly Conference of the charge.

ART. VI. REGIONAL CONFERENCES.

Section 1. There shall be the following Regional Jurisdictions, each having its own Regional Conference:

(1) Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, inclusive.

(2) Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and North Carolina, inclusive.

(3) Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, inclusive.

(4) Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, inclusive.

(5) Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, and Alaska, inclusive.

(6) Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, inclusive.

Sec. 2. *Members.*—Each Regional Conference shall be composed of one ministerial and one lay delegate from and elected by each Annual Conference of its jurisdiction for each 5,000 Church members in full connection or fraction of two-thirds thereof. The numerical basis of representation may be changed by any Regional Conference; provided that no Regional Conference, after its first session, shall be composed of less than 250 nor more than 400 ministerial and lay delegates in equal numbers. Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one ministerial delegate and one lay delegate in its Regional Conference. The ministerial delegates shall be elected by the ministerial members of the Annual Conference, and the lay delegates shall be elected by the lay members of the Annual Conference.

Ministerial delegates to a Regional Conference shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have been members of an Annual Conference for at least four years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the Regional Conference shall be members of the Annual Conference which elected them.

Lay delegates shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have been members of the Methodist Church for at least five years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the Regional Conference shall be members of a pastoral charge within the bounds of the Annual Conference which elected them.

An Annual Conference may elect reserve ministerial and lay delegates not exceeding three each, and not exceeding the number of its delegates.

Each Regional Conference shall be the judge of the election, return, and qualification of its own members.

Sec. 3. *Powers.*—Subject to the limitations and restrictions of this Constitution, each Regional Conference shall have full legislative power over all distinctly local affairs within its jurisdiction, and in the exercise of said power it shall have authority as follows:

(1) To elect the number of bishops allotted to it by the General Conference, and to direct and control their activities within its jurisdiction. Such bishops elect shall be consecrated at such time and place as the General Conference may direct.

(2) To direct and control its benevolent organizations, enterprises, and institutions.

(3) To direct and control its educational enterprises and institutions.

(4) To direct and control the local Church press within its jurisdiction and to elect the editors of the same.

(5) To fix the boundaries of the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions within its jurisdiction, and to provide for the organization of the same.

(6) To promote the spiritual and temporal interests of the Church within its jurisdiction.

(7) To provide for the administration of the Discipline within its jurisdiction.

(8) To make rules and regulations for such other local affairs as are not herein mentioned.

Provided that no Regional Conference shall make any rule or regulation contrary to or in conflict with any rule or regulation made by the General Conference for the government and control of the connectional affairs of the Church.

Sec. 4. Meetings.—Each Regional Conference shall meet on the first Wednesday of May, 1920, and thereafter on the same day and month every second year at such place as the Regional Conference may determine.

Special sessions of a Regional Conference shall be convened by the bishops of its jurisdiction whenever a majority of the Annual Conferences of the jurisdiction shall request such special session.

Sec. 5. Presiding Officers.—The effective bishops resident within a Regional Jurisdiction shall preside over the sessions of the Regional Conference, as the bishops themselves may determine.

Sec. 6. Quorum.—Whenever a Regional Conference is in session it shall require the presence of two-thirds of the whole number of delegates to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may take a recess or adjourn from day to day, or approve the journal at the final session of the Regional Conference.

Sec. 7. Voting.—(1) The ministerial and lay delegates shall deliberate as one body, and, except as otherwise provided, shall vote as one body, by a show of hands; but each delegate shall have the right to have his vote, or refusal to vote, recorded by name on the journal.

(2) One-fifth of either order of delegates present and voting may require a vote by orders, in which case it shall require the concurrence of the two orders to adopt the matter under consideration, except as hereinafter provided.

(3) One-half of those present and voting may require that a "yea" and "nay" vote be taken, in which case the chairman of each delegation, when called, shall announce the vote of his delegation, and at the same time shall hand to the Secretary the names of those voting for and against the proposed measure, and they shall be recorded in the journal accordingly.

ART. VII. MISSIONARY REGIONAL CONFERENCES.

Section 1. There shall be the following Missionary Regional Jurisdictions, each having its own Missionary Regional Conference:

(1) Eastern Asia, including China, Korea, Philippine Islands, and Malaysia.

(2) Southern Asia, including India and Burma.

(3) Europe, including Africa.

(4) Latin America, including Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America.

Sec. 2. *Area and Boundaries.*—The privileges and powers of each of the Missionary Regional Conferences and the conditions of membership therein shall be determined by the General Conference.

ART. VIII. THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Section 1. *Membership.*—(1) The first session of the General Conference shall be composed of one ministerial and one lay delegate from and elected by each Annual Conference for each twenty-five thousand Church members, or fraction of two-thirds thereof. The numerical basis of representation may be changed by the General Conference; provided that the General Conference shall be composed of not less than 500, nor more than 700, ministerial and lay delegates in equal numbers. Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one ministerial and one lay delegate in the General Conference. The ministerial delegates shall be elected by the ministerial members of the Annual Conference, and the lay delegates shall be elected by the lay members of the Annual Conference.

(2) Ministerial delegates to the General Conference shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have been members of an Annual Conference for at least four years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the General Conference shall be members of the Annual Conference which elected them.

(3) Lay delegates shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have been members of the Methodist Church for at least five years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the General Conference shall be members of a pastoral charge within the bounds of the Annual Conference which elected them.

(4) Each Annual Conference may elect reserve ministerial and lay delegates not exceeding three each, and not exceeding the number of its delegates.

(5) The General Conference shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

Sec. 2. *Powers.*—Subject to the limitations and restrictions of this Constitution, the General Conference shall have full legislative power over all matters distinctly connectional, and in the exercise of said powers shall have authority as follows:

(1) To define and fix the conditions, privileges, and duties of Church membership.

(2) To define and fix the qualifications and duties of elders, deacons, local preachers, exhorters, and deaconesses.

(3) To define and fix the powers and duties of District, Quarterly, and Church Conferences.

(4) To define and fix the powers and duties of Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions.

(5) To define and fix the powers and duties of Regional Missionary Conferences, including their boundaries, and to elect and assign the bishops to the same.

(6) To divide, consolidate, and change the Regional Conferences, but it shall not take away territory from any Regional Conference without its consent, save by the concurrent vote of two successive General Conferences, nor shall it create any new Regional Conference with less than five hundred thousand members in full connection.

(7) To define and fix the privileges, powers, and duties of the episcopacy, to fix the number of bishops to be elected by each of the several Regional Conferences, and to retire the same.

(8) To alter and change the hymnal and ritual of the Church, and to regulate all matters relating to the form and mode of worship.

(9) To prescribe the method of acquisition, control, and disposition of the real and personal property of the Church and of all its branches.

(10) To govern the judicial administration of the Church, except as herein otherwise provided.

(11) To consider and, if deemed wise, to disapprove of the decisions of the Judicial Council upon any constitutional question and to require its submission to the members of the Annual Conferences, the decision of a majority of whom, present and voting, shall be final thereon.

(12) To control and direct all connectional, publishing, missionary, benevolent, and educational enterprises of the Church.

(13) To govern any and all other matters of a connectional character.

Restrictions.—(1) The General Conference shall not revoke, alter, nor change our Articles of Religion, nor establish any new standards or rules of doctrine contrary to our present existing and established standards of doctrine.

(2) The General Conference shall not change nor alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away with episcopacy, nor do away with an itinerant general superintendency.

(3) The General Conference shall not revoke nor change the General Rules of our Church.

(4) The General Conference shall not deprive our ministers of the right of trial by the Annual Conference, nor by a selected number thereof, nor of an appeal; nor shall it deprive our members of the right of trial by a committee of members of our Church, nor of an appeal.

(5) The General Conference shall not appropriate the produce of the Publishing House or Book Concern, nor of the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, and superannuated preachers, their wives, widows, and children.

Sec. 3. Meetings.—(1) The General Conference shall meet in the month of May once in four years perpetually, at such time and place as shall be fixed by the preceding General Conference, or by a Commission to be appointed quadrennially by the General Conference; and the Commission shall have power to change the place, a majority of the general superintendents concurring.

(2) The general superintendents may, by a majority vote, and shall, when requested by a majority of the Annual Conferences, call a special session of the General Conference.

(3) When the time for the opening of the General Conference has arrived, one of the general superintendents designated by the Board of Bishops shall take the chair and conduct the opening devotions of the session. Following the devotions, he shall direct the Secretary of the preceding General Conference, or in his absence one of his assistants, to call the roll of the delegates elect. The general superintendents, before the General Conference convenes, shall elect from their own number one bishop, or not more than three, to preside during the session. The General Conference, upon organization, shall elect such other officers as shall be necessary.

Sec. 4. Voting.—(1) The ministerial and lay delegates shall deliberate as one body, and, except as otherwise provided, shall vote as one body, by a show of hands; but each delegate shall have the right to have his vote, or refusal to vote, recorded by name on the journal.

(2) One-fifth of either order of delegates, present and voting, may require a vote by orders, in which case it shall require the concurrence of the two orders to decide the matter under consideration, except as hereinafter provided.

(3) One-half of those present and voting may require that a "yea"

and "nay" vote be taken, in which case the Chairman of each delegation, when called, shall announce the vote of his delegation, and at the same time shall hand to the Secretary the names of those voting for and against the proposed measure, and they shall be recorded in the journal accordingly.

(4) Whenever a majority of each of the two Regional delegations shall so request, a vote shall be taken on any pending motion or resolution by Regional delegations, and it shall require the concurrence of a majority of the Regional delegations—the members thereof voting as one body—to adopt said motion or resolution; provided, however, that no motion or resolution shall be adopted that does not receive also a majority of the members of the General Conference present and voting.

Sec. 5. *Quorum*.—Two-thirds of the members elected to the General Conference shall be necessary for a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and at the final session may approve the journal, order and record the final roll call, and adjourn.

ART. IX. AMENDMENTS.

The recommendation of two-thirds of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting shall suffice to authorize the next ensuing General Conference by a two-thirds vote of its members present and voting to alter or amend any of the provisions of this Constitution, excepting Article —; and also, whenever such alteration or amendment shall have been first recommended by a General Conference, by a two-thirds vote of its members present and voting, then so soon as two-thirds of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting shall have concurred therein, provided that such concurrence shall take place previous to the meeting of the next ensuing General Conference, such alteration or amendment shall take effect; and the result of the vote shall be announced by the general superintendents.

The report of the Committee on Judicial Council was read, as follows:

THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

Section 1. *Title and Purpose*.—There shall be a Court of Appeals to be known as the Judicial Council, whose decision shall be final, except as herein provided.

Sec. 2. *Composition*.—It shall be composed of two members, one lay and one ministerial, from each regional jurisdiction, and — members elected by the General Conference.

Sec. 3. *Election*.—The lay and ministerial members from the Regional Conference shall be chosen by their respective orders at the session next preceding the General Conference, said election being by ballot. Said members shall be subject to confirmation by the General Conference.

Sec. 4. *Term of Service*.—Members of the Council shall serve for four years, subject to reelection. Except in the case provided in Section 10, the term of service of each member shall expire at the close of the General Conference succeeding that at which his term began.

Sec. 5. *Eligibility*.—Lay and ministerial members of the Council shall not be eligible to membership in the General or Quadrennial Conference; nor shall they hold any other connectional office, nor serve on any connectional board of the Church during such term. No member of the Council shall hear, review, or determine any case before the Judicial Council to which he may be in any way related, nor shall he sit in the Council while such case is being examined.

Sec. 6. *Organization*.—The members of the Judicial Council shall convene at the close of the General Council following their election, and shall organize, after their confirmation by the General Conference, by choosing from their number, by ballot, a President and a Secretary for the ensuing quadrennium. In the absence of the President at any meeting of the Council they shall elect a President *pro tem*. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all proceedings, records, and documents in each and every case coming before the Council, with the decision and reason for the same in every case, and shall report such decision to the parties involved and also to the succeeding General Conference.

Sec. 7. *Powers*.—The Judicial Council shall have full power to review, on appeal on constitutional grounds, the acts of the General and Quadrennial Conferences, the records and documents transmitted to it from Judicial Conferences, to hear and determine questions of law and all other appeals coming to it in course of lawful procedure from Annual Conferences, from Judicial and Quadrennial Conferences (hereafter to be provided), and from the General Conference; provided that no appeal from any Conference shall be entertained unless the same is signed by at least one-fifth of the Conference. In all cases the decision of the Judicial Council shall be final.

Provided, that if on a constitutional question there shall be a majority vote of the members of the General Conference present and voting, disapproving a decision of the Judicial Council, the question involved shall then be sent to the Annual Conferences for final decision, as provided in Section —, Article — of the Constitution.

Sec. 8. *Government*.—The Judicial Council shall prescribe rules and regulations for its government and methods of procedure for the hearing and disposition of appeals, which rules and methods shall be printed in the Discipline, and shall not be changed or altered during the quadrennium, without due notice.

Sec. 9. *Quorum*.— members of the Judicial Council shall constitute a quorum, and in no instance shall the Council hear or determine any case without such quorum.

Sec. 10. *Meetings During Quadrennium*.—The Judicial Council shall meet at the same time and place as the General Conference, and shall continue in session until final adjournment of the General Conference; provided, that if during the session of a General Conference the appeal of a bishop who had been tried for any Disciplinary offense is pending, the Judicial Council shall defer its time of adjournment until it disposes of said appeal.

The Judicial Council shall convene during each quadrennium at such times and places as it may deem necessary to hear and determine appeals coming to it by lawful procedure from Quadrennial, Annual, and Judicial Conferences in the several jurisdictions.

Sec. 11. *Vacancies*.—Vacancies shall be filled by the Council from the same order, lay or ministerial, and jurisdiction in which the vacancy occurs until the next meeting of the Quadrennial Conference of that jurisdiction.

The report of the Committee on the Status of the Negro Membership was read, as follows:

PROPOSITION ONE.

1. The adoption by the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, according to their respective constitutional methods, of a Basis of Union and of a Constitution for the reorganized Church.

2. The adoption and promulgation of a Discipline for the reorgan-

ized Church by a representative body composed of equal numbers from the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, safeguarded by the right to vote separately and the requirement of a concurrent majority on all questions so taken.

3. The Discipline so adopted to be subject to modification by any of the coordinate bodies composing the reorganized Church as hereinafter provided.

PROPOSITION TWO.

That the general legislative powers of the reorganized Church be vested in a General Conference and Associate General Conference, with such powers as shall be granted to them in the Constitution and which shall be after the following outline:

1. The General Conference shall embrace within its jurisdiction all the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions not embraced within the jurisdiction of any of the Associate General Conferences. It shall have power to legislate for the said Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions, subject to the Constitution of the Church and to the action of the General Judicial Conference.

2. There shall be Associate General Conferences, as follows: An African Associate General Conference, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions composed of persons of African descent in the United States and upon the Continent of Africa; a European Associate General Conference, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in the countries of Europe and those in Africa not included in the African Associate General Conference; an Associate General Conference of Eastern Asia, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in China, Korea, and Japan (should Japan desire to enter into such connection); an Associate General Conference of Southern Asia, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in India, Malaysia, Borneo, and the Philippines; and an Associate General Conference of Latin America, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in Latin American countries or composed of Latin American people in the United States.

3. The Associate General Conference shall have authority to legislate for the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions embraced within their several jurisdictions subject to the Constitution of the Church and the action of the General Judicial Conference.

PROPOSITION THREE.

That there shall be a General Judicial Conference, composed of three ministers and three laymen from the General Conference and one minister and one layman from each Associate General Conference, and two additional members, one minister and one layman, from each Associate General Conference and the General Conference for each 500,000 members of the Church.

(To be suggested to the Committee on Judicial Council.)

That the General Judicial Conference shall have power to pass upon legislation enacted by the General Conference or by any of the Associate General Conferences. Any enactment which shall be disapproved by the General Judicial Conference, by a majority of two-thirds of those present and voting, shall be suspended until the next ensuing meeting of the body by which it was passed, when, if it shall be passed by that body by two-thirds of those present and voting,

it shall become a law for the constituency of the body so passing it, except that any enactment disapproved on constitutional grounds cannot afterwards be passed through any but the regular constitutional process.

A minority report of the Committee on the Status of the Negro, signed by Bishop Collins Denny and Mr. H. H. White, was read, as follows:

The report of the majority was passed by so narrow a margin, seven to five, that it seems unlikely it can command the approval of either of our Methodisms, and its recommendations are of such a nature that almost certainly it will result in divisive discussions and tendencies hurtful to both Churches.

In the judgment of the minority the report of the majority does not solve the question involved. It is noteworthy that neither of the two negro members of the Committee, who may be considered to be representatives of the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the body of Methodists involved in the work of this Commission and whose interests are most vitally affected, voted for the majority report.

We have no reason to suppose that the report of the majority of this Committee will be acceptable to any branch of the negro Methodists in America, and there are grave reasons to believe that it will be objectionable to all, especially to the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Moreover, the minority believes that this Joint Commission ought to keep definitely in mind not only the welfare of the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but the far larger interests of the greater number of colored Methodists in either Church, and the yet larger number of unchurched colored people, whom we should not ignore in any of the plans we may devise.

It must be constantly remembered that the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church is no more than about one-fifth of the total number of colored Methodists in the United States, and from two of the best-informed and most influential Methodist Episcopal members of this Commission, as well as from the published statements of one of the bishops of that Church, we learn that there are eighteen Negro Annual Conferences in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, and only two of these Conferences, under the most liberal construction of the term, can be justly called self-supporting.

The most of the committee seemed to be agreed, and the report of the majority confirms this impression, that our colored brethren should not have a place in the legislative Conference of the whole membership. The minority believes that our colored brethren should be formed into a separate organization coordinate with the reorganized white Methodist Church, and having the same constitution, articles of religion, ritual, catechism, and hymnal. By such a plan it is confidently believed they would be given the best opportunity to develop their religious life and ecclesiastical organization in harmony with the legitimate aspirations of their racial consciousness, and would be afforded that independence of action without which no people has ever come to its best estate. This plan does not contemplate the setting off of our colored brethren in such sense as to deprive them of our assistance or to relieve us of our privileges and obligations to aid them in every practical and possible way; but it proposes to set them up into such a position and relation as will enable their white brethren

to render them the most effective service. As an assurance that it is our purpose to continue a definite and close connection with our colored brethren, to sustain to them a coördinate relation, to establish a nexus between the two Methodist Churches otherwise independent, we recommend the writing into the law of the Church a guaranty that generous financial assistance shall be granted them on such a basis as may be liberal, equitable, and continuous, and in a manner wholly agreeable to them. The majority report proposes to exclude our colored brethren from a place on the lawmaking body of the Church of the white membership, thus meeting a demand recognized to be a necessity, as it is a settled purpose and practice in a large portion of this country; but in direct contradiction to this principle this report admits them to a place in the Supreme Court of Methodism and thus makes it possible for them to determine the most vital questions touching our Church life. If they may not participate in the making of law, how can they be qualified acceptably to interpret and enforce law? To ask the question is to answer it. The exercise of judicial functions is often more influential, more delicate, than the exercise of legislative functions, and requires far greater ability and commanding personal influence.

For these and other reasons the minority is of the opinion that the recommendations of the majority should not be adopted, and that a separate organization should be set up for our colored brethren in which they would legislate for themselves and interpret their own legislation.

COLLINS DENNY,
H. H. WHITE.

The Committee on General Reference stated that it was not prepared to report. At the afternoon session on June 29 the Joint Commission went into a Committee of the Whole and discussed various matters pending before the Joint Commission. On the morning of June 29 your Commission presented the following paper to the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Dear Brethren: On the assembly of the Joint Commission on yesterday, after the Journal had been read and approved, at the request of an honored member of your Commission, the Commission on Unification went into the Committee of the Whole to hear a proposal which you desired to submit to our Commission, and while in the Committee of the Whole the proposal was presented to us in the form of the following inquiry:

"Resolved, That this Commission inquire of the Commission from the Church, South, whether that Commission would consent to consider the Episcopal areas as the unit of Regional or Quadrennial Conference representation, with the understanding that bishops shall be nominated by such Regional areas, with such adjustment of powers in the Annual Conference as may be consistent with the accepted principle of reorganization."

In reply we can only say that we feel bound in this respect by the declaration of our last General Conference, which approved the tentative plan of the Joint Commission as set forth in the series of suggestions adopted at Chattanooga in May, 1911, and containing the following article:

"We suggest that the governing power in the reorganized Church shall be vested in one General Conference and three or four Quadrennial Conferences, both General and Quadrennial Conferences to exercise their powers under constitutional provisions and restrictions, the General Conference to have full legislation over all matters distinct-

tively connectional, and the Quadrennial Conferences to have full power over distinctively local affairs."

We, therefore, are compelled to regard the Regional Conference as a basic principle of a genuine unification of our Methodist bodies, and we cannot, in the light of the action of our General Conference, depart from this basic principle. Inasmuch as you informed us in the oral statement with which your request was accompanied that you, yourselves, had not reached any conclusion on this interrogatory proposal, nor had taken action on the report of the Subcommittee on Conferences, we have felt the more disposed to answer your inquiry with the utmost candor.

WARREN A. CANDLER, *Chairman*;
FRANK M. THOMAS, *Secretary*.

The Joint Commission then proceeded to take up and vote tentatively on the report of the Committee on Conferences. It soon developed that unless some method could be devised for bridging the gap between the Regional Conferences and the General Conferences in the matter of electing and constituting the bishops no further progress could be made. Under the concept of autonomous Regional Conferences, meeting separately and naming their own bishops, it was seen that grave embarrassment might arise. It was therefore suggested by Dr. R. S. Hyer that the delegates elected from the Annual Conferences within certain Regional Conference jurisdictions might at the General Conference sit as a Regional Conference, and this suggestion was followed in shaping the plan of the Regional Conferences.

Practically the whole time of the Traverse City meeting was devoted to the report of the Committee on Conferences. It was tentatively amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE I. PASTORAL CHARGES.

The membership of the Church shall be divided into local societies, one or more of which shall constitute a pastoral charge.

ART. II. CHURCH CONFERENCES.

A Church Conference, composed of all the members of the local society and resident members of the Annual Conference and such others as the General Conference may prescribe, shall be held at such times and places as the Church Conference shall decide. It shall elect such a number of delegates to the District Conference as may be fixed by the General Conference; provided only those members of the Church shall be entitled to vote in the Church Conference who have attained the age of eighteen years.

ART. III. QUARTERLY CONFERENCES.

A Quarterly Conference shall be organized in each pastoral charge, and shall be composed of such persons and have such hours as the General Conference may determine.

ART. IV. DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

There shall be held annually in each district of the Annual Conference a District Conference, to be composed of the traveling, superannuated, supernumerary, and local preachers of the district, of dele-

gates from the Church Conferences, and of such other members as may be designated by the General Conference.

ART. V. ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

The traveling preachers shall be organized into Annual Conferences with such privileges and duties as are hereinafter provided for. Laymen shall be represented in Annual Conferences in a number to be determined by the General Conference, which shall prescribe their qualifications and the method of their election.

ART. VI. REGIONAL CONFERENCES.

Section 1 was approved—viz.: There shall be the following Regional Jurisdictions, each having its own Regional Conference.

Subsec. 1. Referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

Sec. 2. Members—Approved.

Sec. 3. Powers—Amended by inserting "area" instead of "jurisdiction" and "distinctively" instead of "distinctly."

Sec. 3, Subsec. 1. Omitted.

Sec. 3, Subsec. 2 (1). Omitted.

Sec. 3, Subsec. 3 (2). Amended to read: "It shall have power to receive, own, transfer, and control educational, benevolent, and charitable institutions of the Church within its territory not otherwise legally provided for; and shall have supervision of all such enterprises, except those which are owned, controlled, or supervised by some other organized agency of the Church.

Sec. 3, Subsec. 3. Approved.

Sec. 3, Subsec. 4. To fix the boundaries of the Annual Conferences within the States of the United States, Mission Conferences, and Missions within its jurisdiction, and to provide for the organization of the same.

Sec. 5. Meetings.

Subsec. 5. Each Regional Conference shall meet for organization immediately succeeding the organization of the General Conference, and at such other times as the Regional Conference itself shall determine.

Sec. 6. Approved.

Sec. 7. Quorum—Approved.

Sec. 8. All other matters of procedure shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Regional Conference shall from time to time prescribe.

ART. VII. MISSIONARY REGIONAL CONFERENCES.

Referred.

ART. VIII. THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Section 1. *Membership.*—The General Conference shall be composed of one ministerial and one lay delegate from each Regional and Missionary Regional Conference for each fourteen thousand Church members in full connection therewith, or fraction of two-thirds thereof; provided that each Regional Jurisdiction shall be entitled to at least one hundred ministerial and lay delegates in equal numbers in the first session.

Of the General Conference, the numerical basis of representation may be changed by the General Conference; provided that the General Conference shall be composed of not less than six hundred, nor more than eight hundred, ministerial and lay delegates in equal numbers.

The number of delegates to which a Regional or Missionary Regional Conference is entitled shall be apportioned among and elected

by the several Annual Conferences of the jurisdiction on the basis of the number of Church members in full connection in each Annual Conference; provided that each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one ministerial and one lay delegate.

Subsecs. 2, 3, 4, 5. Approved.

Sec. 2. Powers.

Subsecs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Approved.

Sec. 2. Subsec. 7. To define and fix the privileges, powers, and duties of the episcopacy; to fix according to a uniform principle the number of bishops to be elected by each of the several Regional Conferences; to confirm their election; by a general rule to superannuate them upon reaching a determined age; and to retire them for inefficiency or unacceptability after due notice and proper hearing. Provided, that it shall require a two-thirds vote to retire a bishop without the concurrence of the Regional Conference in which his official residence is fixed; and provided, further, that a bishop shall be assigned for residential supervision to the Regional Jurisdiction by which he was elected, but any bishop may be assigned by the General Superintendents to any Annual Conference for presidential supervision, if a majority of the resident bishops of the jurisdiction to which he is assigned shall concur in said assignment; and provided, still further, that the General Conference may assign a bishop to residence within any jurisdiction with the consent of the delegates of the Regional Conference from which the bishop is taken and to which he is to be assigned.

ADDENDA: REGIONAL CONFERENCES—POWERS.

Sec. 3. Each Regional Conference shall have power to elect, from time to time, the number of bishops allotted to it by the General Conference, according to a uniform principle, and said bishops shall be confirmed by the General Conference, unless two-thirds of the members of the General Conference, present and voting, shall object to said confirmation.

Sec. 4. Subject to the limitations and restrictions of this Constitution, each Regional Conference shall have full legislative power over all distinctively regional affairs within its area, including the power to fix the boundaries of Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions, and to provide for the organization of the same; provided, that no new Annual Conference within the States of the United States shall be organized with less than fourteen thousand Church members in full connection therewith.

No Regional Conference shall make any rule or regulation contrary to or in conflict with any rule or regulation made by the General Conference for the government and control of the connectional affairs of the Church.

Referred to Committee on Other Conferences.

Resolved, That no Annual or Regional Conference shall consider or adopt any resolution or other action in criticism or censure of the proceedings or acts of any other Conference.

This report as revised was then recommitted to the Committee on Other Conferences. The Report of the Committee on Judicial Council was recommitted to the Committee on Judicial Council. The majority and minority reports on the Status of the Negro within the Reorganized Church were recommitted to the Committee, and the Joint Commission adjourned to meet at Savannah, Ga., January 23, 1918.

THE SAVANNAH MEETING.

The Joint Commission met in Savannah, Ga., January 23, 1918. Bishop Hoss being absent through illness, his place was filled by Bishop James Atkins. As so much consideration had been given to the report of the Committee on Conferences at Traverse City, it was decided to take up the report of the Committee on the Judicial Council and then that of the Committee on the Status of the Negro.

The report of the Committee on the Judicial Council was read, as follows:

THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

Section 1. *Title and Purpose.*—There shall be a Court of Appeals to be known as the Judicial Council, whose decision shall be final, except as otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. *Composition.*—The Judicial Council shall be composed of two members, one lay and one ministerial, from each Regional Jurisdiction, and one-half as many clerical and lay members to be elected by the General Conference.

Sec. 3. *Election.*—The lay and ministerial members from the Regional Conference shall be chosen by their respective orders at the session next preceding the General Conference, said election being by ballot. Said members shall be subject to confirmation by the General Conference.

Sec. 4. *Term of Service.*—Members of the Council shall serve for four years, subject to reelection. Except in the case provided in Section 10, the term of service of each member shall expire at the close of the General Conference succeeding that at which his term began.

Sec. 5. *Eligibility.*—Lay and ministerial members of the Council shall not be eligible to membership in the General or Quadrennial Conferences; nor shall they hold any other connectional office, nor serve on any connectional board of the Church during such term. No member of the Council shall hear, review, or determine any case before the Judicial Council to which he may be in any way related, nor shall he sit in the Council while such case is being examined.

Sec. 6. *Organization.*—The members of the Judicial Council shall convene at the close of the General Conference following their election, and shall organize, after their confirmation by the General Conference, by choosing from their number, by ballot, a President and a Secretary for the ensuing quadrennium. In the absence of the President at any meeting of the Council they shall elect a President *pro tem*. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all proceedings, records, and documents in each and every case coming before the Council, with the decision and reason for the same in every case, and shall report such decision to the parties involved and also to the succeeding General Conference.

Sec. 7. *Powers.*—The Judicial Council shall have full power to review, on appeal on constitutional grounds, the acts of the General and Quadrennial Conferences, the records and documents transmitted to it from Judicial Conferences, to hear and determine questions of law and all other appeals coming to it in course of lawful procedure from Annual Conferences, from Judicial and Quadrennial Conferences (hereafter to be provided), and from the General Conference; provided, that no appeal from any Conference shall be entertained unless the same is signed by at least one-fifth of the Conference. In all cases the decision of the Judicial Council shall be final; provided, that

if on a constitutional question there shall be a majority vote of the members of the General Conference present and voting, disapproving a decision of the Judicial Council, the question involved shall then be sent to the Annual Conferences for final decision, as provided in Subsection 11, Section 2, Article VIII., of the Constitution.

Sec. 8. *Government.*—The Judicial Council shall prescribe rules and regulations for its government and methods of procedure for the hearing and disposing of appeals, which rules and methods shall be printed in the Discipline, and shall not be changed, or altered during the quadrennium, without due notice.

Sec. 9. *Quorum.*— members of the Judicial Council shall constitute a quorum, and in no instance shall the Council hear or determine any case without such quorum.

Sec. 10. *Meetings During Quadrennium.*—The Judicial Council shall meet at the same time and place as the General Conference and shall continue in session until final adjournment of the General Conference; provided, that if during the session of a General Conference the appeal of a bishop who has been tried for any Disciplinary offense is pending, the Judicial Council shall defer its time of adjournment until it disposes of said appeal.

The Judicial Council shall convene during each Quadrennium at such times and places as it may deem necessary to hear and determine appeals coming to it by lawful procedure from Quadrennial, Annual, and Judicial Conferences in the several jurisdictions.

Sec. 11. *Vacancies.*—Vacancies shall be filled by the Council from the same order, lay or ministerial, and jurisdiction in which the vacancy occurs until the next meeting of the Quadrennial Conference of that jurisdiction.

This report was discussed and amended so as to read as below. The sections in *italics* were pending when the Savannah meeting adjourned:

ART. X. THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

Section 1. *Title and Purpose.*—There shall be, and hereby is, established a Judicial Council, whose decisions shall be final, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. *Composition.*—The Judicial Council shall be composed of one ministerial and one lay member from each of the Regional Jurisdictions and three members to be elected by the General Conference.

Sec. 3. *Election.*—The ministerial and lay members from each Regional Jurisdiction shall be chosen by ballot by their respective orders in the several Regional Conferences, during the session of the General Conference, and the members shall be subject to confirmation by the General Conference.

Sec. 4. *Term of Service.*—Members of the Judicial Council shall serve for eight years, or until their successors are confirmed, and shall be subject to reelection. The term of each member (except as provided in Section 10) shall expire at the close of the second General Conference succeeding that at which his term began; provided, that the ministerial members chosen at the first election from the even-numbered jurisdictions and the lay members chosen at the first election from the odd-numbered jurisdictions shall serve for four years, and their terms shall expire at the close of the General Conference next following that at which their terms began. It is provided, further, that the term of the members of the first Judicial Council shall begin at the time of their election and confirmation by the General Conference.

Sec. 5. Eligibility.—Members of the Judicial Council shall not be eligible to membership in the General or Regional Conferences, nor shall they hold any other connectional office, nor serve on any connectional board during their term. After the first election, no member of the General or Regional Conferences shall, during his term of service, be eligible to membership in the Judicial Council. No member of the Judicial Council shall hear, review, or determine any case before the Judicial Council to which he may be in any way related, nor shall he sit in the Council while such case is being examined.

Sec. 6. Organization.—The members of the Judicial Council shall convene at the close of each General Conference, and shall organize by choosing from their number, by ballot, a President and a Secretary; provided, that the members of the first Judicial Council shall organize immediately upon their confirmation. The Secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings, together with the records and documents in each case, with the decision and reasons for the same, and shall report such decisions to the parties involved and also to the succeeding General Conference. All decisions of the Judicial Council shall be in writing.

Sec. 7. Powers.—(1) *The Judicial Council shall have full power to review, upon appeal on constitutional grounds, the acts of the General and Regional Conferences, the records and documents transmitted to it from Judicial Conferences, to hear and determine questions of law and all other appeals coming to it in course of lawful procedure from Annual Conferences, from Judicial and Regional Conferences, and from the General Conference; provided, that no appeal from any Conference shall be entertained unless the same has been taken by at least one-fifth of the Conference.*

(2) *The Judicial Council shall also have power to arrest any action of a connectional board or other connectional body, when such action is brought before it by appeal by one-fifth of the members of said body or by the General Superintendents. In all cases the decision of the Judicial Council shall be final; provided, that if on a constitutional question there shall be a majority vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Conference, disapproving a decision of the Judicial Council, its construction of the question involved shall then be sent to the Annual Conferences for final approval or disapproval, as provided in Subsection 11, Section 2, Article VIII., of the Constitution.*

Sec. 8. Government.—The Judicial Council shall prescribe rules and regulations for its government and methods of procedure for the hearing and disposition of appeals, which rules and methods shall be printed in the Discipline, and shall not be changed or altered during the quadrennium, without due notice.

Sec. 9. Quorum.—*Two-thirds of the Judicial Council shall constitute a quorum. Constitutional matters shall be decided by a majority of the entire Judicial Council. All other appeals shall be decided by a majority of those present and voting.*

Sec. 10. Meetings During Quadrennium.—The Judicial Council shall meet at the same time and place as the General Conference and shall continue in session until the final adjournment of the General Conference; provided, that if during the session of a General Conference the appeal of a bishop is pending, the Judicial Council shall defer its time of adjournment until it disposes of said appeal.

The Judicial Council shall convene during each quadrennium at such times and places as it may deem necessary to hear and determine appeals.

Sec. 11. Vacancies.—Vacancies shall be filled by the Judicial Council

from the same order and jurisdiction in which the vacancy occurs, until the next meeting of the proper Regional or General Conference, which may then fill the vacancy for the balance of the unexpired term.

On Friday morning, January 25, the report of the Committee on the Status of the Negro Membership was read, as follows:

The Committee on the Negro met at the close of the meeting of the Joint Commission in Traverse City, Mich., July 3, 1917, and appointed a subcommittee of two members from each Commission. The subcommittee made the following preferential and alternative reports. The committee herewith presents these two reports, as submitted to it, to the Joint Commission, without recommendation.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE.

Your committee have found it impossible to present their conclusions as to what should be the status of the negro membership in the re-organized and unified Church without stating the same in a form which relates this subject to questions already reported upon or to be reported upon by a coördinate committee and tentatively adopted by the Joint Commission. We present as our preferential report the following, which places the negro membership in an Associate Regional Jurisdiction of the kind and powers herein indicated:

Associate Regional Conferences.

Section 1. There shall be the following Associate Regional Jurisdictions, each having its own Associate Regional Conference:

(1) The Afro-American, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions composed of persons of African descent in the United States and in the continent of Africa.

(2) The Latin American, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in Latin American countries, including Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America.

(3) The European, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in the countries of Europe.

(4) The Eastern Asiatic, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in China, Korea, Philippine Islands, and Malaysia.

(5) The Southern Asiatic, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in India and Burma.

Sec. 2. *Members.*—Each Associate Regional Conference shall be composed as follows:

One ministerial and one lay delegate elected by each Annual Conference of its jurisdiction for each 5,000 Church members in full connection or fraction of two-thirds thereof, and one ministerial and lay delegate elected by each Mission Conference of its jurisdiction.

Ministerial delegates shall be elected by the ministerial members of the Annual or Mission Conference, and the lay delegates shall be elected by the lay members of the Annual or Mission Conference.

Ministerial and lay delegates shall possess the same qualifications as are required in the case of ministerial and lay delegates respectively to a Regional Conference.

An Annual Conference within an Associate Regional Jurisdiction

may elect reserve ministerial and lay delegates not exceeding three each and not exceeding the number of its delegates.

Each Annual Conference within an Associate Regional Jurisdiction shall be entitled to at least one ministerial and one lay delegate in the Associate Regional Conference.

Each Associate Regional Conference shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

Sec. 3. *Meetings.*—Each Associate Regional Conference shall meet not more than six nor less than two months in advance of the regular meeting of the General Conference, at such time and place as may be determined, and at such other times and places as it may itself determine. Special meetings of any Associate Regional Conference shall be convened by the bishops of its jurisdiction whenever a majority of the Annual Conferences of the jurisdiction shall request such special session.

Sec. 4. *Powers.*—(1) Each Associate Regional Conference shall have, subject to the restrictions and limitations of this Constitution, authority to legislate over all distinctively Associate Regional affairs of the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions embraced within its area, but shall not make any rule or regulation contrary to or in conflict with any rule or regulation made by the General Conference for the government and control of the connectional affairs of the Church.

(2) Each Associate Regional Jurisdiction shall be entitled to be represented in the General Conference by five ministerial and five lay delegates who shall be elected by its Associate Regional Conference at the regular meeting preceding the meeting of the General Conference. The ministerial delegates shall be chosen by the ministerial members and the lay delegates by the lay members of the Associate Regional Conference by ballot. Said ministerial delegates shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and shall have been members of an Annual Conference for at least four years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the General Conference shall be members of an Annual Conference within the jurisdictional area of such Associate Regional Conference by which they are elected.

Lay delegates shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have been members of the Methodist Church for at least four years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the General Conference shall be members of a pastoral charge within the bounds of the Associate Regional Conference by which they are elected.

The right to vote in an Associate Regional Conference for either ministerial or lay delegates to the General Conferences shall be restricted to the ministerial and lay delegates representing an Annual Conference.

(3) The effective bishops resident within an Associate Regional Jurisdiction shall preside over the session of the Associate Regional Conference thereof, as said bishops may themselves determine; but if there shall be no bishop resident in the jurisdiction of said Conference at the time of its session, the general superintendents shall designate one of their number for such presidency.

(4) We recommend the amendment of the plan, already tentatively agreed upon, so as to include under the powers of the General Conference the following:

"To fix according to the needs of each Associate Regional Jurisdiction the number of bishops to be elected by the Associate Regional Conference thereof; provided, that an Associate Regional Jurisdiction having less than 100,000 Church members shall not have power to elect

bishops, but the General Conference shall have power to elect and assign bishops for residential supervision to such jurisdiction."

(5) The Associate Regional Conference of the Associate Regional Jurisdiction having 100,000 Church members in its jurisdiction shall have power to elect from time to time the number of bishops determined by the General Conference according to the needs of such jurisdiction. Said bishops, when their election is confirmed by a majority vote of the General Conference, shall be consecrated by the general superintendents.

(6) Any Associate Regional Conference may make recommendations concerning changes in the boundaries of the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions within its area to the General Conference, which is vested with full power to determine the same.

(7) The Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions of an Associate Regional Jurisdiction shall not vote on constitutional changes.

ALTERNATIVE REPORT.

We present as an alternative report the following, which places the negro membership in an Associate General Conference:

1. Create an Associate General Conference, which shall comprise within its jurisdiction the negro membership of the Church in the United States and Africa, and which shall have complete legislative, judicial, and executive powers in the ecclesiastical government of said negro membership in harmony with and subject to the constitution of the unified Church. Said Associate General Conference shall have the power to elect the bishops, constitute the boards, and elect the general administrative officers for the said negro Conferences and membership.

2. Create a Judicial Council for and out of the said negro membership, whose duties and prerogatives shall be the same or similar to those of the other membership and jurisdiction of the unified Church, represented by the General Conference.

3. Create a Constitutional Council, to which shall be referred all and only such questions as relate to and affect the Constitution of the unified Church and which demand consideration and determination. Said Constitutional Council shall be constituted of representatives of each of the jurisdictions in proportion to the Church membership represented by the respective General Conferences.

4. Provide for the representation of each jurisdiction in the connectional administrative boards in proportion to the Church membership and interests involved.

This report was discussed for several days. On Wednesday, January 30, Judge Henry Wade Rogers, one of the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presented from the Subcommittee on the Status of the Negro Membership the following additional report:

Sec. 5. (1) When any (Subregional, Central, or Associate) Conference attains a membership of 600,000, its right to representation in the General Conference shall terminate, except as hereinafter provided; and it shall establish, unless by constitutional process it is otherwise ordered, an Associate General Conference, which shall have complete legislative, judicial, and executive powers in the ecclesiastical government of its membership in harmony with and subject to the constitution of the Church, together with the power to elect its bishops, constitute its boards, elect its general administrative officers, vote on constitutional questions, share proportionately in the pro-

ceeds of the Book Concern, and have title and possession of their houses of worship and parsonages.

(2) And any (Subregional, Central, or Associate) Conference having a membership of less than 600,000 may, if it so desires, apply to the General Conference for authority to establish an Associate General Conference to be established with the powers as provided in the paragraph preceding, and when so established the right of the (Subregional, Central, or Associate) Conference making such application to representation in the General Conference shall cease, except as provided in the succeeding paragraph.

(3) An Associate General Conference shall be entitled to representation in the General Conference by five ministerial and five lay delegates, who shall be elected by it and shall act as an Advisory Commission to the General Conference, having the right to speak either in the General Conference or its standing committees on all matters which relate to and affect the interests of the Associate General Conference from which they come, but without the right to vote.

It is but proper to state in this connection that a large majority of your Commissioners were deeply impressed with this proposition coming from Judge Rogers. His statement that no legal equities would be violated by such an arrangement had much weight because of his known position as a Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

At the afternoon session of January 30 it was decided to request that the Committee on Conferences and the Committee on the Status of the Negro Membership meet and make up a special Joint Committee of Eight—four from each committee, and selected alike from the two Churches—to meet and harmonize as far as is possible the several reports on the Status of the Negro Membership and report the same as early as practicable.

The Committee of Eight was constituted as follows: John M. Moore, Edgar Blake, H. M. Du Bose, J. J. Wallace, H. N. Snyder, Alexander Simpson, Jr., R. S. Hyer, George Warren Brown.

Dr. Frank M. Thomas read the following paragraph from the report of the Joint Commission which met in Chattanooga in May, 1911:

We suggest that the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and such organizations of colored Methodists as may enter into agreement with them, may be constituted and recognized as one of the Quadrennial or Jurisdictional Conferences of the proposed reorganization.

He moved that this suggestion be taken into consideration by this special Joint Committee of Eight, and the motion was adopted.

On Thursday morning, January 31, the Committee of Eight was not ready to report and the Commission spent the morning discussing the name of the proposed reorganized Church. The action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with reference to name, was read, as follows:

The representatives of this Church are hereby instructed to say

to the Joint Commission on Unification that the name preferred for the reorganized and united Church is the "Methodist Church in America."

Mr. Watt made a statement touching the sentiment in the Committee on General Reference, stating that a majority preferred "The Methodist Episcopal Church." Judge Pollock moved that the name be "The United Methodist Episcopal Church." Bishop Atkins moved that the name be "The Episcopal Methodist Church." Dr. Harris moved as a substitute for these motions that the new name should include the word "Episcopal." But no action on the name was taken.

At the afternoon session on January 31 the Committee of Eight reported as follows:

ART. VII. ASSOCIATE REGIONAL CONFERENCES.

Section 1. There shall be the following Associate Regional Jurisdictions, each having its own Associate Regional Conference:

(1) The Afro-American, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions composed of persons of African descent in the United States and in the continent of Africa.

(2) The Latin American, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in Latin American countries, including Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America.

(3) The European, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in the countries of Europe, in the Madeira Islands, and in Africa, not otherwise provided for.

(4) The Eastern Asiatic, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in China, Korea, Philippine Islands, and Malaysia.

(5) The Southern Asiatic, which shall embrace within its jurisdiction all the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in India and Burma.

Sec. 2. *Members.*—Each Associate Regional Conference shall be composed as follows:

(1) One ministerial and one lay delegate from and elected by each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission of its jurisdiction for each 2,000 Church members in full connection or fraction thereof; provided, that each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission shall be entitled to one ministerial and one lay delegate.

(2) Ministerial delegates shall be elected by the ministerial members of the Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission, and the lay delegates shall be elected by the lay members thereof.

(3) Ministerial delegates of an Associate Regional Conference shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have been members of an Annual Conference or Mission Conference for at least two years at the time of their election, and at the time of the session of the Associate Regional Conference shall be members of the Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission which elected them.

(4) Lay delegates of an Associate Regional Conference shall be at least twenty-one years of age and shall have been members of the Methodist Church for at least two years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the Associate Regional Conference shall be members of a pastoral charge within the bounds of

the Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission which elected them.

(5) Each Associate Regional Conference shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

Sec. 3. *Area and Boundaries.*—The area and boundaries of Associate Regional Jurisdictions may be changed by a majority vote of the General Conference present and voting.

Sec. 4. *Privileges and Powers.*—Subject to the restrictions and limitations of this Constitution and to the rules and regulations adopted by the General Conference in relation to the connectional affairs of the Church, each Associate Regional Conference having not less than 150,000 Church members in full connection shall have authority to legislate regarding the distinctively regional affairs of its area; and to elect from time to time the number of bishops allotted to it by the General Conference; subject, however, to their confirmation by the General Conference and to their consecration by the general superintendents. The powers and privileges of each Associate Regional Conference having less than 150,000 Church members in full connection shall be determined by the General Conference.

Each Associate Regional Conference shall be entitled to be represented in the General Conference by five ministerial and five lay delegates, who shall be elected by its Associate Regional Conference at the regular meeting preceding the meeting of the General Conference.

Sec. 5. *Meetings.*—(1) Each Associate Regional Conference shall meet not more than six nor less than three months in advance of the regular meeting of the General Conference, at such time and place as may be determined, and at such other times and places as it may itself determine. Special meetings of any Associate Regional Conference may be convened by the bishops of its jurisdiction, and shall be convened whenever a majority of the Annual Conferences and Mission Conferences of the jurisdiction shall request such special session.

(2) The effective bishops resident within an Associate Regional Jurisdiction shall preside over the session of the Associate Regional Conference thereof, as said bishops may themselves determine; but if there shall be no bishop resident in the jurisdiction of said Conference at the time of its session, the general superintendents shall designate one of their number for such presidency.

ART. VIII. ASSOCIATE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Any Associate Regional Conference by a majority vote of its members present and voting, with the concurrence of a majority of the members of the several Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions of its jurisdiction present and voting, and with the approval of the General Conference, may become an Associate General Conference; and when it has 600,000 Church members in full connection shall become an Associate General Conference with the privileges and powers herein provided.

Section 1. *Members.*—An Associate General Conference shall be composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen to be chosen in such manner as said Associate General Conference may determine; provided, that each Annual Conference shall be entitled to one ministerial and one lay delegate; and provided, further, that the membership of an Associate General Conference shall not be less than 100 nor more than 300 ministers and laymen in equal numbers.

The first Associate General Conference shall be constituted in such manner as an Associate Regional Conference.

Sec. 2. *Powers.*—Subject to the restrictions and limitations of this

Constitution, each Associate General Conference shall, so far as relates to its Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions, and the members thereof, have all the powers of the General Conference, legislative, executive, and judicial.

Provided, that an Associate General Conference shall not prescribe conditions, privileges, and duties of Church membership that are contrary to or in conflict with those prescribed by the General Conference; nor shall it define and fix powers, privileges, and duties of the episcopacy contrary to or in conflict with the powers, privileges, and duties of the episcopacy as defined and fixed by the General Conference.

Sec. 3. *Privileges.*—An Associate General Conference shall be entitled:

(1) To elect one member of the Constitutional Council as herein provided.

(2) To have representation proportionate to membership on all distinctively connectional boards or societies of the Church in which its interests are involved.

(3) To elect not exceeding five ministerial and five lay representatives to the General Conference, who shall have the right to speak in the General Conference and in its standing committees on all matters which relate to and affect the interests of the jurisdictions which they represent; but said representatives shall not have the right to vote.

And the General Conference may elect not exceeding five ministerial and five lay representatives to an Associate General Conference, and said representatives shall be entitled to speak on all distinctively local matters; but they shall not have the right to vote in an Associate Regional Conference.

(4) To share proportionately in the proceeds of the Book Concern or Publishing House.

Sec. 4. *Meetings.*—An Associate General Conference shall meet quadrennially and at such other times and at such places as it may determine.

It shall be governed by such rules of procedure as it may itself prescribe.

Recommendations.

1. We recommend that, following the adoption of this Constitution, or within four years thereafter, the status of the Afro-American Jurisdiction be submitted to the Annual and Lay Conferences of said jurisdiction for determination; and if a majority of the members of said Annual and Lay Conferences, present and voting, shall elect to accept the status of an Associate General Conference, said jurisdiction shall be recognized as such, with all the privileges and powers of the same, otherwise the Afro-American Jurisdiction shall be recognized as an Associate Regional Conference.

2. We recommend that in organizing the Afro-American Associate Regional Conference or the Afro-American Associate General Conference the Commission invite the membership of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and such other Methodist Episcopal Church organizations composed of members of African descent to consider the feasibility and desirability of uniting themselves in the proposed organization.

This report was discussed for two days. On Saturday afternoon, February 2, the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church reported that it had taken action as follows:

Be it resolved: 1. That this Commission advises the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, that if the Southern Commissioners, without committing themselves to all its provisions, will accept, in principle, the Report of the Committee of Eight, this Commission will likewise accept it; and

2. That this Commission recommends that when the report shall have been accepted by both Commissions, any member of the Joint Commission shall be at liberty to propose, by motion, in session of the Joint Commission, any change he may desire.

A. W. HARRIS, *Secretary.*

Bishop Denny, as temporary Chairman of the Commission, then presented the following statement from the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Dear Brethren: The Commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has taken the following action. It took action by amending the report of the Joint Committee of Eight, as follows:

Add to the recommendation on the fourth page the following:

"Provided that, if the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church decide to become a part of the proposed organization, the colored members of the reorganized Church shall have and are hereby granted the privilege of organization into an Associate General Conference in accordance with the plan herein provided. In the event that the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church should not accept the invitation to join in the organization of an Associate General Conference, as proposed above, the Regional Conferences within the territory predominantly Southern Methodist territory shall be allowed to direct their contributions for the Colored Work to the benefit of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church."

It took action by adopting the following motion:

"Be it resolved, That we approve the report of the Committee of Eight as a basis for determining the status of the negro within the reorganized Church."

It adopted the following resolution:

"Inasmuch as the plan now being worked out involves certain changes in the plan of reorganization as projected by the Joint Commission and approved by our General Conference; therefore be it

"Resolved by this Commission, That we do not feel fully authorized to approve them in the sense of being empowered to act upon them at this juncture; but, acting under our general instructions to work out a plan of reorganization, we do approve them as being a part of the only plan which at this time seems possible, and we are agreed that they shall be transmitted to our General Conference with the recommendation that the plan, in so far as worked out and agreed upon by the Joint Commission, be the basis of reorganization."

Your brethren in Christ,

COLLINS DENNY, *Chairman;*

FRANK M. THOMAS, *Secretary.*

The reading of these papers provoked considerable discussion. Dr. Blake propounded the following question:

Is the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, willing to complete and perfect a plan for the constitutional reorganization of the two Churches here represented; and if a plan be agreed upon by the Joint Commission, is the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, willing to report the same to its General Conference and recommend its approval and adoption?

Bishop Mouzon made the following reply:

If it is at all possible to complete this plan and report it to the General Conference, the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, would be delighted to see that done, and we will work with you as long as you will work with us. And if that plan is perfected, the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will send it up to the General Conference with the recommendation that it be passed down to the Annual Conferences.

After more discussion Bishop McDowell made the following statement:

We regard the action taken by the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as fully meeting the conditions contemplated in our own resolution and as authorizing us to proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Eight, subject to such amendment as may be made to it in response to individual motions for amendment in this body.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Blake, was then adopted:

Resolved, That we accept the report of the Joint Committee of Eight as the working basis of a plan for determining the status of the negro and foreign jurisdictions, and that we proceed to consider the same *seriatim*.

The sessions of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, February 4-6, were spent in discussing the report of the Joint Committee of Eight. Several amendments were adopted. On Wednesday afternoon, February 6, Bishop McDowell offered the following substitute motion, as representing the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. There shall be constituted the following groups, to be known as Central Conferences:

- (1) The Central Conference for Colored People.
- (2) The Central Conference for Latin America.
- (3) The Central Conference for Europe.
- (4) The Central Conference for Eastern Asia.
- (5) The Central Conference for Southern Asia.

Sec. 4, second paragraph:

Each Central Conference shall be represented in the General Conference as follows:

The Central Conference for Colored People, 12—six ministers and six laymen.

The Central Conference for Latin America, 8—four ministers and four laymen.

The Central Conference for Europe, 8—four ministers and four laymen.

The Central Conference for Eastern Asia, 8—four ministers and four laymen.

The Central Conference for Southern Asia, 8—four ministers and four laymen.

For each 100,000 or less, 8—four ministers and four laymen. Two additional delegates, one minister and one layman, for each additional 100,000 or fractional two-thirds thereof, up to 600,000. Maximum, 18.

ARTICLE VIII.

When any Conference shall have 600,000 members in full connection, it shall choose, by vote of the Central Conference and the Annual Conferences composing it, whether it shall continue to be a Central Conference without further increase in its representation in the General Conference or be advanced into a Jurisdictional General Conference with the enlarged powers belonging thereto; and if it chooses the latter its representation thereafter in the General Conference shall be limited to ten delegates—five ministers and five laymen—without the right to vote except on connectional matters and such other matters as may affect their relation to the Church.

The General Conference shall have in each Jurisdictional General Conference not exceeding ten delegates—five ministers and five laymen—without the right to vote except on connectional matters under consideration in the Jurisdictional General Conference or on matters affecting the Church as a whole.

Dr. Lamar called for the reading of the resolution adopted on February 2 by the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Secretary read the resolution, and then read the action just taken by the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as follows:

We are willing to accept and recommend for adoption by our General Conference the report of the Committee of Eight, with the following recommendation:

"In case the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church does not consent to come into the reorganized Church as a part of a Central Conference comprising the colored membership, the Churches embraced in the territory now predominantly occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall be allowed to direct the contributions made by them for work among colored people to the aid of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Secondly, we inform the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church that we shall be pleased to transmit to our General Conference any solution of the status of the negro membership which they may propose."

After voting to meet again in joint session in St. Louis, Mo., on April 10, 1918, the Joint Commission adjourned. Below is the report of the Committee of Conference as amended at the Savannah session. The sections in *italics* were pending when the Savannah meeting adjourned:

ARTICLE I. PASTORAL CHARGES.

The membership of the Church shall be divided into local societies, one or more of which shall constitute a pastoral charge.

ART. II. CHURCH CONFERENCES.

A Church Conference, composed of all the members of the local society and resident members of an Annual Conference and such others as the General Conference may prescribe, shall be held at such times and places as the Church Conference shall decide. It shall elect such a number of delegates to the District Conference as may be fixed by the General Conference; provided, that only those members of the

Church who have reached the age of eighteen years shall be entitled to vote in the Church Conference.

ART. III. QUARTERLY CONFERENCES.

A Quarterly Conference shall be organized in each pastoral charge, and shall be composed of such persons and have such powers as the General Conference may determine.

ART. IV. DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

There shall be held annually in each district of the Annual Conference a District Conference, to be composed of the traveling, superannuated, supernumerary, and local preachers of the district, of delegates from the Church Conferences, and of such other members as may be designated by the General Conference.

ART. V. ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

The traveling preachers shall be organized into Annual Conferences with such privileges and duties as are hereinafter provided for. Laymen shall be represented in the Annual Conference in a number to be determined by the General Conference, which shall prescribe their qualifications and their method of election.

ART. VI. REGIONAL CONFERENCES.

Section 1. There shall be the following Regional Jurisdictions, each having its own Regional Conference:

(1) *Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, inclusive.*

(2) *Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and North Carolina, inclusive.*

(3) *Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, inclusive.*

(4) *Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, inclusive.*

(5) *Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, and Alaska, inclusive.*

(6) *Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, inclusive.*

Sec. 2. *Members.*—Each Regional Conference shall be composed of the ministerial and lay delegates elected to the General Conference by the Annual Conferences within the territory of the said Regional Conference.

Sec. 3. *Powers.*—(1) Each Regional Conference shall have power to elect from time to time the number of bishops allotted to it by the General Conference according to a uniform principle, and said bishops shall be confirmed by the General Conference and ordained by the bishops, unless two-thirds of the members of the General Conference, present and voting, shall object to said confirmation.

(2) Subject to the limitations and restrictions of this Constitution, each Regional Conference shall have full legislative power over all distinctively regional affairs within its area, including the power to fix the boundaries of Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions, and to provide for the organization of the same; provided, that no new Annual Conference shall be organized in the States of the United States with less than fourteen thousand members in full connection therewith.

(3) It shall also have power to receive, own, transfer, and control educational, benevolent, and charitable institutions of the Church

within its own territory which are not otherwise legally provided for, and shall have supervision of all such enterprises, except those which are owned, controlled, and supervised by some other organic agency of the Church.

(4) *Each Regional Conference may, in the exercise of the powers provided herein, make rules or regulations not contrary to or in conflict with any rule or regulation made by the General Conference for the government and control of the connectional affairs of the Church.*

Sec. 4. *Meetings.*—Each Regional Conference shall meet for organization immediately succeeding the organization of the General Conference, and at such other times and places as the Regional Conference itself shall determine.

Sec. 5. *Presiding Officers.*—The effective bishops resident within a Regional Jurisdiction shall preside over the session of the Regional Conference, as these bishops themselves may determine.

Sec. 6. *Quorum.*—Whenever a Regional Conference is in session it shall require the presence of two-thirds of the whole number of delegates to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may take a recess or adjourn from day to day, or approve the journal at the final session of the Regional Conference.

Sec. 7. All other matters of procedure shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Regional Conference shall from time to time prescribe.

ART. VII. CENTRAL CONFERENCES.

Section 1. There shall also be constituted the following jurisdictions, each having its own Central Conference:

(1) The Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions embracing the work among colored people in the United States and the continent of Africa.

(2) The Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America.

(3) The Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in Europe, the Madelra Islands, and in Africa, not otherwise provided for.

(4) The Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in China, Korea, Philippine Islands, and Malaysia.

(5) The Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in India and Burma.

Sec. 2. *Members.*—Each Central Conference shall be composed as follows:

(1) One ministerial and one lay delegate from and elected by each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission of its jurisdiction for each 2,000 Church members in full connection or fraction of two-thirds thereof; provided that each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission shall be entitled to one ministerial and one lay delegate. The numerical basis of representation in a Central Conference may be changed by a Central Conference, subject to approval by the General Conference, so as to provide that the membership of a Central Conference shall not exceed 400 ministers and laymen in equal numbers.

(2) Ministerial delegates shall be elected by the ministerial members of the Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission, and the lay delegates shall be elected by the lay members thereof.

(3) Ministerial delegates of Central Conferences shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have been members of an Annual Conference or Mission Conference for at least four years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the Central

Conference shall be members of an Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission within the jurisdiction.

(4) Lay delegates of a Central Conference shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have been members of the Church for at least five years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the Central Conference shall be members of a pastoral charge within the bounds of the jurisdiction.

(5) Each Central Conference shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

Sec. 3. Area and Boundaries.—The area and boundaries of a Central Conference Jurisdiction may be changed by the General Conference, the Central Conferences affected concurring, or may be changed by the concurrent vote of two successive General Conferences.

Sec. 4. Privileges and Powers.—(1) Subject to the restrictions and limitations of this Constitution and to the rules and regulations adopted by the General Conference in relation to the connectional affairs of the Church, each Central Conference having not less than 150,000 Church members in full connection shall have power to elect, from time to time, the number of bishops allotted to it by the General Conference, and said bishops shall be confirmed by the General Conference and ordained by the bishops, unless two-thirds of the members of the General Conference, present and voting, shall object to said confirmation.

(2) The privileges, powers, and duties of a bishop elected by a Central Conference shall be limited to that Central Conference Jurisdiction.

(3) Subject to the limitations and restrictions of this Constitution, each Central Conference shall have full legislative power over all distinctively regional affairs within its area, including the power to fix the boundaries of Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions, and to provide for the organization of the same; provided, that no new Annual Conference shall be organized in the States of the United States with less than fourteen thousand Church members in full connection therewith.

(4) It shall also have power to receive, own, transfer, and control educational, benevolent, and charitable institutions of the Church within its own territory which are not otherwise legally provided for, and shall have supervision of all such enterprises, except those which are owned, controlled, and supervised by some other organic agency of the Church.

(5) Each Central Conference may, in the exercise of the powers provided herein, make rules or regulations not contrary to or in conflict with any rule or regulation made by the General Conference for the government and control of the connectional affairs of the Church.

(6) The powers and privileges of a Central Conference, having less than 150,000 Church members in full connection, shall be determined by the General Conference.

(7) *Each Central Conference Jurisdiction shall be entitled to be represented in the General Conference by five ministerial and five lay delegates, who shall be elected by its Central Conference at the regular meeting preceding the meeting of the General Conference.*

Sec. 5. Meetings.—(1) Each Central Conference shall meet not more than six nor less than three months in advance of the regular meeting of the General Conference, at such time and place as may be determined, and at such other times and places as it may itself determine. Special meetings of any Central Conference may be convened by the bishops of its jurisdiction, and shall be convened whenever a majority of the Annual Conferences and Mission Conferences of the jurisdiction shall request such special session. Provided, that the first meeting of

a Central Conference shall be convened at such time and place as the general superintendents may direct.

(2) The effective bishops resident within a Central Conference Jurisdiction shall preside over the session of the Central Conference thereof, as said bishops may themselves determine; but if there shall be no bishop resident in the jurisdiction of said Conference at the time of its session, the general superintendents shall designate one of their number for such presidency.

ART. VIII. JURISDICTIONAL GENERAL CONFERENCES.

Any Central Conference by a majority vote of its members present and voting, with the concurrence of a majority of the members of the several Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions of its jurisdiction present and voting, and with the approval of the General Conference, may become a Jurisdictional General Conference; and when it has 600,000 Church members in full connection shall become a Jurisdictional General Conference with the privileges and powers herein provided.

Section 1. Members.—A Jurisdictional General Conference shall be composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen to be chosen in such manner as said Jurisdictional General Conference may determine; provided that each Annual Conference shall be entitled to one ministerial and one lay delegate; and provided, further, that the membership of a Jurisdictional General Conference shall not be less than 100 nor more than 300 ministers and laymen in equal numbers.

The first Jurisdictional General Conference shall be constituted in such manner as a Central Conference.

Sec. 2. Powers.—Subject to the restrictions and limitations of this Constitution, each Jurisdictional General Conference shall, so far as relates to its Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions, and the members thereof, have all the powers of the General Conference, legislative, executive, and judicial.

Provided, that a Jurisdictional General Conference shall not prescribe conditions, privileges, and duties of Church membership that are contrary to or in conflict with those prescribed by the General Conference; nor shall it define and fix powers, privileges, and duties of the episcopacy contrary to or in conflict with the powers, privileges, and duties of the episcopacy as defined and fixed by the General Conference.

Sec. 3. Privileges.—A Jurisdictional General Conference shall be entitled:

(1) To elect one member of the Constitutional Council as herein provided.

(2) To have representation proportionate to membership on all distinctively connectional boards or societies of the Church in which its interests are involved.

(3) To elect not exceeding five ministerial and five lay representatives to the General Conference, who shall have the right to speak in the General Conference and in its standing committees on all matters which relate to and affect the interests of the jurisdiction which they represent; but said representatives shall not have the right to vote.

And the General Conference may elect not exceeding five ministerial and five lay representatives to a Jurisdictional General Conference, and said representatives shall be entitled to speak on all distinctively connectional matters; but they shall not have the right to vote in a Jurisdictional Conference.

(4) To share proportionately in the proceeds of the Book Concern or Publishing House.

Sec. 4. Meetings.—A Jurisdictional General Conference shall meet quadrennially and at such other times and at such places as it may determine.

It shall be governed by such rules of procedure as it may itself prescribe.

ART. IX. THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Section 1. Membership.—(1) The General Conference shall be composed:

(a) Of one ministerial and one lay delegate from and elected by each Annual Conference within each Regional Jurisdiction for each 14,000 Church members in full connection, or fraction of two-thirds thereof; provided that each Annual Conference shall be entitled to elect at least one ministerial and one lay delegate; and provided, further, that the total number of delegates from a Regional Jurisdiction shall not be less than 100.

(b) And five ministerial and five lay delegates from and elected by each Central Conference.

(2) The numerical basis of representation of the Regional and Central Conferences in the General Conference may be changed by the General Conference; provided that the General Conference shall not be composed of less than 650, nor more than 850, ministerial and lay delegates in equal numbers.

(3) The ministerial delegates from an Annual Conference shall be elected by the ministerial members of the Annual Conference, and the lay delegates by the lay members of the same.

(4) The ministerial delegates from a Central Conference shall be elected by the ministerial members of the Central Conference, and the lay delegates by the lay members of the same.

(5) Ministerial delegates to the General Conference shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have been members of an Annual Conference for at least four years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the General Conference shall be members of the Annual Conference which elected them, or resident within the Central Conference Jurisdiction from which they were elected.

(6) Lay delegates shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have been members of the Church for at least five years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the General Conference shall be members of a pastoral charge within the bounds of the Annual Conference or Central Conference which elected them.

(7) Each Annual Conference or Central Conference may elect reserve ministerial and lay delegates not exceeding three each, and not exceeding the number of its delegates.

(8) The General Conference shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

Sec. 2. Powers.—Subject to the limitations and restrictions of this Constitution, the General Conference shall have full legislative power over all matters distinctively connectional; and in the exercise of said powers shall have authority as follows:

(1) To define and fix the conditions, privileges, and duties of Church membership.

(2) To define and fix the qualifications and duties of elders, deacons, local preachers, exhorters, and deaconesses.

(3) To define and fix the powers and duties of District, Quarterly, and Church Conferences.

(4) To define and fix the powers and duties of Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions.

(5) To define and fix the powers and duties of Central Confer-

ences, including their boundaries, and to elect and assign bishops to the same, except as herein otherwise provided.

(6) To divide, consolidate, and change the Regional Conferences; but it shall not take away territory from any Regional Conference without its consent, save by the concurrent vote of two successive General Conferences; nor shall it create any new Regional Conference with less than 500,000 members in full connection.

(7) To define and fix the privileges, powers, and duties of the episcopacy; to fix according to a uniform principle the number of bishops to be elected by each of the several Regional Conferences; to confirm their election; by a general rule, to superannuate them upon reaching a determined age, and to retire them for inefficiency or unacceptability after due notice and a proper hearing; provided that it shall require a two-thirds vote to retire a bishop without the concurrence of the Regional Conference in which his official residence is fixed; and provided, further, that a bishop shall be assigned for residential supervision to the Regional Jurisdiction by which he was elected, or to the Central Conference Jurisdiction for which he was elected, but any bishop may be assigned by the general superintendents to any Annual Conference for presidential supervision if a majority of the resident bishops of the jurisdiction to which he is assigned shall concur in said assignment; and provided, still further, that the General Conference may assign a bishop to residence within any jurisdiction with the consent of the delegates of the jurisdictions from which the bishop is to be taken and to which he is to be assigned. But the consent of a Central Conference delegation shall not be necessary to the assignment or transfer of a bishop to or from a Central Conference Jurisdiction.

(8) To alter and change the hymnal and the ritual of the Church, and to regulate all matters relating to the form and mode of worship.

(9) To prescribe the method of acquisition, control, and disposition of the real and personal property of the Church and of all its branches.

(10) To govern the judicial administration of the Church, except as herein otherwise provided.

(11) *To consider and, if deemed wise, to disapprove of the decisions of the Judicial Council upon any constitutional question and to require its submission to the members of the Annual Conferences, the decision of a majority of whom, present and voting, shall be final thereon.*

(12) To control and direct all connectional publishing, missionary, benevolent, and educational enterprises of the Church.

(13) To govern any and all other matters of a connectional character.

Restrictions.—(1) The General Conference shall not revoke, alter, nor change our Articles of Religion, nor establish any new standards or rules of doctrine contrary to our present existing and established standards of doctrine.

(2) The General Conference shall not change nor alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away with episcopacy, nor do away with an itinerant general superintendency.

(3) The General Conference shall not revoke nor change the General Rules of our Church.

(4) The General Conference shall not deprive our ministers of the right of trial by the Annual Conference, or by a selected number thereof, nor of an appeal; nor shall it deprive our members of the right of trial by a committee of members of our Church, nor of an appeal.

(5) The General Conference shall not appropriate the produce of

the Publishing House or Book Concern, nor of the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, and superannuated preachers, their wives, widows, and children.

Sec. 3. Meetings.—(1) The General Conference shall meet in the months of April or May once in four years perpetually at such time and place as shall be fixed by the preceding General Conference, or by a commission to be appointed quadrennially by the General Conference; and the commission shall have power to change the place, a majority of the general superintendents concurring.

(2) The general superintendents may, by a two-thirds vote, and shall, when requested by a majority of the Annual Conferences, call a special session of the General Conference.

(3) When the time for the opening of the General Conference has arrived, one of the general superintendents, designated by the Board of Bishops, shall take the chair and conduct the opening devotions of the session. Following the devotions, he shall direct the Secretary of the preceding General Conference, or in his absence one of his assistants, to call the roll of the delegates-elect. The general superintendents, before the General Conference convenes, shall elect from their own number one bishop, or more, to preside during the session. The General Conference, upon organization, shall elect such other officers as shall be necessary.

Sec. 4. Voting.—(1) The ministerial and lay delegates shall deliberate as one body, and, except as otherwise provided, shall vote as one body; but each delegate shall have the right to have his vote, or refusal to vote, recorded by name on the journal.

(2) One-fifth of either order of delegates, present and voting, may require a vote by orders, in which case it shall require the concurrence of the two orders to decide the matter under consideration, except that for changes in the Constitution a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Conference, present and voting, shall be sufficient, as provided in Article X.

(3) One-fifth of those present and voting may require that a "yea" and "nay" vote be taken.

(4) Whenever a majority of each of two Regional delegations shall so request, a vote shall be taken on any pending motion or resolution, except amendments to the Constitution, by Regional delegations, and it shall require the concurrence of a majority of the Regional delegations—the members thereof voting as one body—to adopt said motion or resolution; provided, however, that no motion or resolution shall be adopted that does not receive a majority vote of the members of the General Conference present and voting.

Sec. 5. Quorum.—Two-thirds of the members elected to the General Conference shall be necessary for a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and at the final session may approve the journal, order and record the final roll call, and adjourn.

Recommendations.

1. We recommend that, following the adoption of this Constitution, or within four years thereafter, the status of the Colored Central Conference Jurisdiction be submitted to the Annual and Lay Conferences of said jurisdiction for determination; and if a majority of the members of said Annual and Lay Conferences, present and voting, shall elect to accept the status of a Jurisdictional General Conference, said jurisdiction shall be recognized as such, with all the privileges and powers of the same, otherwise the Colored Central Conference shall be recognized as a Central Conference.

2. We recommend that in organizing the Colored Central Confer-

ence or the Colored Jurisdictional General Conference the Commission invite the members of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and such other Methodist Episcopal Church organizations composed of members of African descent to consider the feasibility and desirability of uniting themselves in the proposed organization.

THE ST. LOUIS MEETING.

The Joint Commission met in St. Louis, Mo., April 10, 1918. The sessions were held in the Sunday school room of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was voted to take up first the report of the Committee on Conferences not yet completed. Dr. Goucher moved that Section 1, Article VI., of the report be amended to read: "There shall be eight Regional Jurisdictions, each having its own Regional Conference." Bishop McDowell offered the following plan of Regional Conferences:

I propose what I believe would be a good adjustment on the basis of eight Regional Conferences that would preserve the local homogeneity, comparative similarity of interest, and would avoid sectionalizing the Church as between the North and the South, which of all things we wish to avoid, and that would at the same time make Regional Conferences that would be large enough to be sufficiently impressive to do their work.

I would use Conference boundaries rather than State boundaries. Let me make, therefore, a proposition for a Regional Conference that would embrace the following Annual Conferences, all of them in the North: Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New England, New England Southern, New York, New York East, Northern New York, and Troy, which would make a total of 560,000 members, all in the North.

Then make another Regional Conference which would embrace the Philadelphia, New Jersey, Wyoming, Baltimore, Baltimore South, Wilmington, Virginia, Western Virginia, and West Virginia Conferences, making a total of 682,000 members, nearly equally divided as to their former membership in these two Churches. I do not believe that we can carry a geographical plan that would place the capital of the nation in an exclusively Northern jurisdiction. You could not carry it in the South. By exactly the same token I do not believe we could carry a geographical plan to put the capital of the nation into an exclusively Southern jurisdiction.

Then, I would suggest another Regional Conference that shall embrace North Carolina, Western North Carolina, Carolina, Blue Ridge Atlantic, South Carolina, Upper South Carolina, Georgia, North Georgia, South Georgia, St. Johns River, Florida, Holston (South), Holston, Tennessee, Central Tennessee, Kentucky (South), Kentucky, and Louisville, which would make a total of 900,000 in round numbers.

Then Regional Conference No. 4, subject to serious modification: Pittsburg, Erie, Central Pennsylvania, Detroit, Michigan, North Indiana, Central German, Northeast Ohio, Ohio, Western Ohio, and Indiana, making 1,034,000, all Northern.

Then No. 5: Northwest Indiana, Rock River, Central Illinois, Illinois, Chicago German, Central Swedish, North Minnesota, Wisconsin, Western Wisconsin, North German, North Danish, Iowa, Upper Iowa, Northwest Iowa, Des Moines, Northwest German, Eastern Swedish, and Nebraska, with 689,000 members.

Then Regional Conference No. 6: Southern Illinois (M. E. Church),

Illinois (M. E. Church, South), St. Louis (both Churches), St. Joseph German, Missouri (both Churches), Western Missouri, Memphis, Arkansas, North Arkansas, Little Rock, Alabama, North Alabama, the two Alabamas, North Mississippi, Gulf, Southern German, Texas, Louisiana, making a total of 856,000 members.

Then Regional Conference No. 7, which would be geographically large, but not numerically large: It would embrace North Dakota, Dakota, two Montana Conferences, North Montana, Oregon, Puget Sound, Columbia, East Columbia, Idaho, Colorado, Denver, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico, with a total of 212,000 members.

Then Regional Conference No. 8, which would embrace the Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas group of Conferences in both Churches. I have not had time to run out these Conferences. But you have before you my suggestion in large outline.

Dr. Penn offered as a substitute the following plan:

Mr. Chairman: I have a proposition here to introduce concerning the number of Regional Conferences and their boundaries, but was not so sure of my ground. After hearing the address of Bishop Mouzon, I am certain that the introduction of this proposition is now opportune. We have gone far away from the expressed and implied agreement at Chattanooga, which represents the basic principles upon which the two Churches have been negotiating.

It was understood that there would be but four Regional Jurisdictions, and I therefore submit the following as a substitute:

That the composition and boundaries of Regional or Jurisdictional Conferences be recommended to the Committee on Conferences with instructions to consider, with other propositions already made, the following:

There shall be four Regional Conferences, three of which shall have their boundary lines running from North to South of the territory covered by the United States, and the fourth shall be made up of the colored membership of the Churches now negotiating a unification of their members and such other colored Methodists as may elect and are accepted to become a part of the same.

1. This would give us an Eastern Regional Conference, composed of the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

2. A line drawn on the east from Buffalo to Tallahassee and on the west from the western boundary line of Minnesota to Galveston would give us the Central Jurisdiction, composed of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

3. All west of the western boundary of the Central Jurisdiction to the Pacific Coast would compose the Western Jurisdiction—viz., North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, and Alaska.

4. The Colored Conferences in the Methodist Episcopal Church and such other Negro Methodisms as elect to become and are accepted as a part of the reunited Methodist Church.

Dr. Spencer presented a plan for nine Regional Conferences, grouped so that Border Conferences of both Churches would fall into two Regional Conferences, one east and one west of the Mississippi. Dr.

Spencer's motion was put and did not prevail. Dr. Penn's motion was put and lost. Dr. Goucher's motion was put and did not prevail. The ayes and noes were then called for on Section 1, Article VI., of the report of the Commission. The vote was taken, and the section was tentatively adopted by a vote of 31 to 16. In this vote a majority of the votes of the Commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church were cast against the report, the vote in that Commission standing 11 ayes and 13 nays. Subsection 4, Section 3, was taken up and Bishop Denny moved that the word "constitutional" be inserted before the word "rule" in the second line, but the amendment did not prevail. Subsection 4 as revised was then adopted, as follows:

No Regional Conference shall, in the exercise of the powers provided herein, make rules or regulations contrary to or in conflict with any rules or regulations made by the General Conference for the government and control of the connectional affairs of the Church.

Article IX., General Conference Membership, was then taken up. Subsection (a), Section 1, was tentatively approved. Action on Subsection (b) was deferred. Subsections 2, 3, and 4 were adopted. Subsection 11, Section 2, was taken up. By unanimous consent the word "several" was inserted after the word "the" at the end of the first line, page 2. It was moved that in place of the words "a majority" the words "two-thirds" be substituted, and this motion prevailed. Section 1, Subsection 11, was then adopted. It was moved by Bishop Mouzon that Item 2, under "Restrictions," be reconsidered and that the paragraph be made to read:

The General Conference shall not change or alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away with episcopacy, or to destroy the plan of our itinerant general superintendency.

Dr. Wallace moved to amend this amendment by striking out the words "the plan of," so that the clause would read "or destroy our itinerant general superintendency." This prevailed, and Bishop Mouzon's amendment, as amended, was adopted.

Dr. Du Bose moved to amend Subsection 7 of Section 2, "Powers," by striking out the following words, "if a majority of the resident bishops of the jurisdiction to which he is assigned shall concur in said assignment." After considerable discussion this amendment prevailed.

Dr. Thomas moved a reconsideration of paragraph 6, under "Powers of the General Conference," and offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Provided that the boundaries of a Regional Conference shall not be changed without its consent for a period of three quadrenniums succeeding the adoption of this Constitution.

The report of the Committee on Judicial Council was then taken up. Dr. Blake moved that the section be amended to read as follows:

The Judicial Council shall have full power to review, upon appeal on constitutional grounds, the acts of the General Conference and the Regional and Central Conferences, etc.

And this amendment was accepted by the Committee on Judicial Council.

Subsection 1, as amended, was then adopted. Subsection 2 was amended by inserting after the word "Conference," in the fifth line, the words "present and voting," and by striking out the word "majority" in the fifth line. Subsection 2 was then adopted.

Section 7, the Judicial Council, was then adopted by an aye and nay vote, 38 for and 11 against, receiving a majority of both Commissions.

The report of the Joint Committee of Eight was then taken up. Subsection 7, Section 4, Privileges and Powers of Central Conferences, was considered. Dr. Penn moved the following as a substitute for Subsection 7:

Each Central Conference shall be entitled to representation in the General Conference by one ministerial and one lay delegate for each 14,000 Church members in full connection or fraction of two-thirds thereof; provided that no Annual Conference in the jurisdiction of a Central Conference shall have less representatives in the General Conference than one minister and one layman.

They shall be elected by the Annual Conferences preceding the meeting of the General Conference.

After some discussion and separate meetings of the two Commissions, the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church presented the following:

We suggest:

1. That there shall be the following additional Regional Conferences:

- (1) The Regional Conference for Colored People.
- (2) The Regional Conference for Latin America.
- (3) The Regional Conference for Europe.
- (4) The Regional Conference for Eastern Asia.
- (5) The Regional Conference for Southern Asia.

2. These Conferences shall each have representation in the General Conference in proportion to their full membership, but no one of these to exceed five per cent of the entire membership of the General Conference.

3. These Regional Conferences shall have the powers heretofore proposed for the Central Conferences.

To this your Commission replied, reaffirming its position as accepting the report of the committee at Savannah, as amended by Dr. Lamar's resolution in reference to the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. It was moved to refer both of these reports to the Committee of Eight. The Committee of Eight reported as follows:

1. We recommend that the name of the Central Conferences be changed to "Regional Conferences," but that their form of organization, privileges, powers, etc., shall remain the same as now provided for Central Conferences.

2. We recommend as a substitute for Subsection 7, page 6 of the printed plan, that

Each of said Regional Jurisdictions shall be entitled to be represented in the General Conference by ten delegates (five ministers and five laymen) for the first 100,000 Church members or less in full connection, and four delegates (two ministers and two laymen) for each additional 100,000 Church members in full connection or fractional two-thirds thereof; provided that none of said Regional Jurisdictions shall be entitled to more than twenty-six delegates.

3. We recommend as a substitute for the last paragraph on page 6 of the printed plan, that

At the request of any of said Regional Conferences, the General Conference may at any time and when the membership of any of said Regional Jurisdictions shall equal or exceed 500,000 the General Conference shall, unless two-thirds thereof decide otherwise, organize said membership into a Jurisdictional General Conference, with a representation in the General Conference of five ministers and five laymen only, and without the right to vote therein except on those matters which affect their relations to the Church.

4. We recommend that an equitable provision be made by the General Conference for the financial support of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church by setting apart a designated amount or a fixed percentage of the total annual offerings of the reorganized Church for the support of work among colored people.

Mr. Simpson presented the following minority report, signed by himself:

As a member of the Committee of Eight, I dissent from so much of the report, this day presented, as relates to the representation of the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the General Conference of the reorganized Church. Until such time as they are organized into a Jurisdictional General Conference, they are entitled, in my judgment, to proportional representation unless they consent otherwise. Without stopping to consider the question as to whether or not legal ingenuity could successfully exclude them therefrom, it is clear that, as they are now full members in that Church, and have done nothing to forfeit any of its rights and privileges, they ought not to be deprived thereof without their consent. The only suggestion to the contrary has been the backwardness of the race; but even if all that can properly be claimed for that contention were accorded to it, morally it would only result in the deprivation of privileges to all who are personally backward, without regard to race.

If it be said that while what has been above said is theoretical, it is not practically correct, because our colored members will have bishops of their own race, then it is answered that it is for those who have rights and privileges to determine for what consideration they will surrender such rights and privileges, and for them only. Two of the honored representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on this Committee have said and do not object to my repeating it here that were the position reversed, and our colored brethren were full members of their Church, they would never agree to less than full proportional representation unless the colored members themselves consented otherwise; and one added that he believed every member of his Commission was of like opinion. Their loving and chivalrous provision for aiding the membership of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, as appearing in the report of the majority, toward which Church the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is under not even the shadow of a legal obligation, fully bears out that opinion. For myself,

I am not willing, and so far as I am able to prevent it, I am not willing that the Church which I represent shall be less loving and chivalrous to its colored members, who have a legal and a not less high moral claim to consideration at its hands.

After the presentation of the report of the Committee of Eight the two Commissions went into separate meetings. When the Joint Commission reassembled, the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church presented the following paper:

1. We recommend that the name of the Central Conferences be changed to "Regional Conferences," but that their form of organization, privileges, powers, etc., shall remain the same as now provided for Central Conferences.

2. These Conferences shall each have representation in the General Conference in proportion to their full membership, but no one of these to exceed five per cent of the entire membership of the General Conference.

3. At the request of any of said Regional Conferences, or when the membership of any of said Regional Jurisdictions shall equal or exceed 500,000, the General Conference may organize said Regional Conference into a Jurisdictional General Conference, with a representation in the General Conference of five ministers and five laymen only, and without the right to vote therein except on those matters which affect their relations to the Church.

4. We recommend that an equitable provision be made by the General Conference for the financial support of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church by setting apart a designated amount or a fixed percentage for the support of work among colored people.

Your Commission presented the following paper:

1. As to Section 1, we agree to the change of name from "Central" to "Regional" without any change of the powers and relations of these Conferences.

2. As to Sections 2, 3, and 4, we would substitute the action on these propositions taken by us at Savannah on the original report of the Committee of Eight and there reported to the Joint Commission.

3. We will take pleasure in presenting both reports to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Your Commission also presented the following statement of its action on the report of the Committee on Conferences and the report of the Committee on Judicial Council:

Resolved, That we say to our brethren of the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church that we accept the report of the Committee on Conferences and the report on Judicial Council, as amended and tentatively adopted by the Joint Commission, subject to minor amendments which will in no wise affect the principles included.

In answer to this the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church presented the following paper:

We approve the reports tentatively accepted by the Joint Commission, subject to such modifications as further consideration by the Joint Commission may make advisable.

This was supplemented by a verbal statement from Bishop McDowell, as follows:

It will be remembered that the other day, when we were considering the question of the six Regional Conferences according to the outline submitted, two or three amendments which were proposed were voted down. Then on the roll call the outline as presented received a majority of the Joint Commission. It did not receive a majority of the Commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church. It did receive a majority of the Joint Commission. It will be understood also that the adoption, or at least the acceptance, of some of the matters on which we have already acted was related to and largely conditioned upon—by a formal action taken at Traverse City—a completed scheme, and that until the scheme is completed amendments or modifications are possible, and clearly within the right of the Commission. Now, specifically and concretely, in order that there may be no misunderstanding of what is meant among other things by the resolution just reported to you, is that we have taken favorable action upon these reports of the Committee on Conferences and the Committee on Judicial Council as those reports have been tentatively accepted and tentatively amended, but subject also to such further amendment as further consideration may make advisable. We accept fully the principle of the Regional Conferences, of course. We do not regard the question of the number or boundary as settled. Am I right about that? I want to make it perfectly clear.

If this does not clear it up, I am glad to clear it up, because nobody on this side of the fence—if there is a fence, I can't discover it; and if there is a fence, we are in a bad way—nobody on either side of the fence wants to have any misunderstanding on any statement that is made. If that is clear, all right. If not, I will elaborate.

The Joint Commission then adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we transmit to our respective General Conferences a statement of those items which have been tentatively accepted by the Joint Commission, together with a statement of those items upon which agreement has not yet been reached, and that we request the continuance of the Joint Commission.

After the adoption of this resolution the Joint Commission adjourned.

Your Commission, in placing before you this outline of what has been done by the Joint Commission on Unification, beg to say that, in obedience to the instructions and in keeping with the power vested in them by the last General Conference, they have prayerfully and diligently endeavored to carry out the will of that body and the Church in their efforts to consummate a plan of unification by reorganization. The Commissioners have considered themselves bound in their actions by certain basic principles of a genuine unification which the two General Conferences declared were contained implicitly in the suggestions of the Joint Commission on Federation and which they manifestly indorsed as essential, elemental, and fundamental principles of any feasible and desirable plan of unification. With the necessary limitations and restrictions which these indorsed essential principles imposed, the Commissioners in brotherly spirit and mutual confidence set themselves to the task, which was a much more complex and

difficult one than those who have not given the matter close consideration can possibly realize. Your Commissioners do not profess to be entirely satisfied with the result that has been achieved. The plans upon which agreement has been reached are not considered flawless, and they were left subject to amendment. They represent in no case the views of any one person or of either Commission. They are the result of painstaking negotiations in which multifarious and widely divergent views had to be harmonized. The record shows that your Commissioners went as far as it seemed possible for them to go under the instructions of the General Conference by which the Commission was created. They were ever mindful of your specific pronouncements and the general instructions and the spirit thereof. They agreed to accept and to recommend to the General Conference, with minor modifications that should not affect the general principles included in them, the finally amended report on Conferences and the finally amended report on the Judicial Council, and also the report on the Status of the Negro in the United Church presented unanimously by a committee of eight members—four from each Commission. Your Commissioners kept in mind the recommendation of the last General Conference "that the colored membership of the various Methodist bodies be formed into an independent organization, holding fraternal relations with the reorganized and united Church." They did not construe this recommendation as an ultimatum, nor did they consider that by "independent organization" was necessarily meant an independent Church. The proceedings will show that your Commissioners for the most part did advocate an independent Church; but they, in accordance with their interpretation of the recommendation of the General Conference, were willing to accept for the negroes an Associate General Conference under the general constitution of the Church, or for a time as an Associate Regional Conference under the common General Conference, by which the negro membership would be able to govern in large measure their own affairs.

The record also shows that our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church found themselves unable to accept the report of the Committee of Eight on the Status of the Negro, and that they accepted the report of the Committee on Conferences only upon the condition of certain modifications, the nature of which they did not indicate.

The Joint Commission in the closing session expressed the willingness, if not the desire, that the discussions as stenographically recorded be made available for the information of the ministry and laity of both Churches. Bishop W. F. McDowell suggested that the two Churches not only continue to discuss unification, but that they make a practical advance toward it by closer coöperation in their various activities. These two suggestions are presented to the General Conference for such action as may be deemed proper.

Your Commissioners deeply regret that our negotiations with our brethren were not more fruitful in immediate results. At the same

time we are sure that our labors were not in vain. We take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniformly brotherly and manifestly Christian spirit in which these important and delicate discussions and negotiations were conducted. The attitude of the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church was always courteous, nobly generous, and unceasingly considerate. We met and labored in an atmosphere of prayer; we parted in an atmosphere of brotherly love.

Your brethren in Christ,

WARREN A. CANDLER, *Chairman*;

FRANK M. THOMAS, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON CHARTERS.

The General Conference of 1914 created a Commission on Charters, by adopting the following "resolution providing for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the charters of our General Boards and other connectional agencies and inquire into the expediency of chartering the Methodist Episcopal Church, South":

1. *Be it resolved*, That this General Conference appoint a Commission composed of the following: Bishop James H. McCoy, W. F. McMurry, F. M. Boyles, T. D. Ellis, E. C. O'Rear, W. W. Hughes, E. C. Reeves, J. A. McCullough, and W. H. Thomas, whose duty it shall be,

(1) To examine the charters of all our Connectional Boards, Publishing House, and Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with a view of ascertaining whether or not, under the laws of the State in which these several interests are chartered, the property held by them is properly secured to said Church.

(2) That should said Commission find such holdings not properly secured to said Church, it is hereby authorized and directed to take such legal steps as, in its opinion, it deems necessary to put the ownership and control of all these holdings absolutely in said Church.

(3) That should said Commission find the laws of the States, in which our Connectional Agencies are chartered, unfavorable to the interests of the Church, and that the Church is not properly secured in the ownership of its property, it shall, in its wisdom, instruct the various Connectional Boards, Book Committee, and the Trustees of said Church to procure charters in some other State or States in which the ownership and control of the Church may be placed beyond question.

(4) That said Commission is hereby authorized and directed, if it be found expedient, to incorporate the Church in such manner as in its wisdom it shall deem best.

2. *Be it resolved*, That the expenses of the Commission herein created and appointed are directed to be paid as are the other expenses of the General Conference.

JAMES KILGORE,
J. D. SIMPSON,
ISAAC HARR,
MARTIN E. LAWSON,
REUBEN E. RODDIE.

The Commission met, on the call of the Chairman, in the Publishing House, at Nashville, Tenn., September 2, 1914, at which meeting the following business was transacted:

1. The charter of the Board of Education was referred to E. C. O'Rear and E. C. Reeves.
 2. The charter of the Board of Church Extension was referred to E. C. Reeves and E. C. O'Rear.
 3. The charter of the Board of Trustees was referred to J. A. McCullough and T. D. Ellis.
 4. The charter of the Book Agents was referred to J. H. McCoy and W. H. Thomas.
 5. The charters of the Board of Missions and of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies were referred to F. M. Boyles, W. F. McMurry, and W. W. Hughes.
 6. J. H. McCoy, J. A. McCullough, and W. H. Thomas were appointed a subcommittee to consider the advisability of incorporating the Church.
 7. The Commission decided that the Sunday School Board and the Epworth League Board should be incorporated, and the Secretary of the Commission was instructed to so advise the Secretaries of these Boards and request that they have a draft of the charters for said Boards before the next meeting of the Commission.
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The second meeting of the Commission was held in the Publishing House, at Nashville, Tenn., February 24, 1915.

1. The committee to which had been referred the charter of the Board of Church Extension reported through E. C. Reeves. The written legal opinion of Judge E. C. O'Rear was submitted as the report of the subcommittee. The report of the subcommittee was adopted, and the charter of the said Board approved. The report is as follows:

The matter to which you especially directed my attention was the charter of the Board of Church Extension, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The charter of this Board was granted by an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, approved February 20, 1884. At that time the Constitution of the State did not prohibit the granting of charters by special or private acts of the Legislature. That act incorporated the Board as an agency of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to extend and establish institutions of Christianity throughout the United States and Territories, and elsewhere as the Board may determine, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of worship and such other property as may promote the general design. By Section 5 of the act the management and disposition of the affairs and property of the corporation are vested in certain officers—namely, a President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as the Constitution of the Board might require, "together with the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which officers and managers shall be elected in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of the said Board." The corporation was given authority to provide by by-law for filling vacancies that might occur in its own body during the interim of regular elections. The Constitution of the Board was by the said act of the Legislature made binding upon the Board and upon its officers and managers, but allowed that the Constitution might be altered or amended by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Constitution pro-

vides that the officers and managers of the Board shall be elected quadrennially by the General Conference and continue in office until their successors are elected and accept. The Bishops and Secretary of the Board of Missions are made, *ex officio*, members of the Board. The official residence of the Board is located in the city of Louisville, Ky., as fixed by the Constitution. The charter granted by the Legislature was further amended in 1886, March 10, providing that it shall be lawful for the Board to accept contributions from any person or persons capable of making the same, subject to annuity payable to the order of the person or persons making such donations; but all amounts so received shall be loaned by said Board on adequate security or securities, and the aggregate annuities that the Board shall assume to pay shall never be allowed to exceed one-half of the annual interest receivable on the loans made by said Board.

The property of the Board is exempted by the charter from taxation. It is difficult to conceive of a more advantageous charter than this. Of its validity I have no doubt, and cannot think of a ground upon which one might be based. It was competent for the Legislature of Kentucky to create such a corporation. It was then competent for it to grant to it the exemptions and the powers and privileges conferred upon it. There has never been the slightest disposition, so far as I can learn, on the part of the State of Kentucky, to question the fullest exercise and enjoyment by the Board of the powers and exemptions conferred upon it by this legislation.

You will observe that not only does the act which constitutes the charter of the Board name it as an agency of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but insures its loyalty by making the Bishops of the Church *ex officio* members of the Board, and by making all of the officers and managers of the Board subject to election quadrennially by the General Conference.

We are attaching hereto a copy of the charter of the Board of Church Extension. (See Supplement A.)

2. The committee to which had been referred the charters of the Board of Missions, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Woman's Home Mission Society, made the following report:

We, your committee to whom were referred the charters of the Board of Missions, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Woman's Home Mission Society, beg to report:

1. We submit herewith an opinion by Hon. J. M. Anderson, an attorney of this city, furnished us by Dr. W. W. Pinson, which in our judgment is a full and accurate statement of the legal effect of the present charter of the Board of Missions.

2. That there should be a new charter of the Board of Missions, securing the Church the right of electing the members of the Board, and sufficiently comprehensive in its purpose as to cover all the missionary activities of the Church. That such new charter should embody a specific statement that it is the successor of the three chartered Boards above named.

3. Under the present laws of the State of Tennessee such a charter cannot be obtained. We therefore recommend that the Board of Missions employ two capable attorneys to draft a bill so amending the laws of Tennessee as to make possible the securing of such a charter as meets the suggestions herein made, and have it presented to the Legislature; and if such amendment be passed, and become the law of this State, to draft a charter for said Board, and that said attorneys see to it that proper transfers of the holdings of the three Boards

herein mentioned be made to the new Board, and that legal surrender of the old charters be made.

We have examined the title papers of the property held by the Woman's Home Mission Society, and also the records kept of the property owned and controlled by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and also the list of holdings of the Board of Missions on foreign fields. We especially commend the care with which these are kept.

We would recommend that the Board of Missions keep some record of the holdings of the Board in the home field.

W. F. McMURRY,
F. M. BOYLES.

The following action was taken by the Commission:

Be it resolved, That the report of the Subcommittee on the Board of Missions be adopted and that the Board of Missions employ two attorneys to procure amendment to the present charter or procure a new charter if they be so advised, which amended or new charter shall give to the Church and the Board the powers suggested in said report, and that they shall see to it that all necessary steps be taken to transfer the assets of the old corporation or subsiding corporation to the new. That, in the event said amended charter or new charter cannot be obtained satisfactorily under the laws of Tennessee, said Board of Missions proceed to carry out the duties herein conferred under the laws of some other State satisfactory to them. They shall submit the prepared charter to this Commission before it is finally adopted.

J. A. McCULLOUGH.

3. With the consent of the Commission, and at the request of the committee to which had been referred the charter of the Board of Trustees, Hon. J. H. DeWitt made the report on this charter for the committee, and on motion the report was adopted, and is as follows:

This corporation was chartered by the State of Tennessee on June 27, 1891, under the provisions of Chapter 45 of the Acts of 1891 in the General Assembly of Tennessee. The maximum number of directors which it can have is ten. I understand that the number of members and directors of the corporation at the present is ten, and this has been the number heretofore.

In the charter it is provided that the object of said corporation is to hold in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, any and all donations, bequests, devises, legacies, and grants of land, personal property, or funds in trust, and for such other and like powers as the State has given to such corporations by virtue of said Chapter 45 of the Acts of 1891. The provisions of said act are set forth in the charter.

This corporation is in general like those corporations authorized by the laws of Tennessee for the general welfare of society, and not individual profit as their purpose, and incorporated under the general act provided for such kinds of corporations.

The system contemplates both members and directors—that is, the incorporators of it have the sole right to adopt by-laws prescribing, among other things, the qualifications for membership, and also the sole right to increase the number of members by election. Afterwards there would be annual membership meetings at which directors would be elected. Such plan as this has not been pursued by this particular corporation, but it has the power to carry it out. The members of this Board are also directors, and are ten in number; and they have

never sought to increase the membership of the Board beyond that number, as I understand.

While the trusts under which said corporation holds and may hold property are clearly defined in the charter, to be for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and any attempted diversion of the property from this trust would be quickly restrainable in the Court of Equity, it will be noticed that neither the Church nor any of its agencies, excepting these members and directors, is given power to name the members and directors of this corporation. Under the charter this Board is self-perpetuating.

In Paragraph 517 of the Discipline it is provided that the members of this Board shall be appointed by the General Conference. It is my understanding that this provision has been carried out, and that the corporation has always recognized the appointments thus made by the General Conference. Whether or not a mere custom like this has ripened into binding force, I do not undertake to say; but it is easy to vest in the General Conference or one of its agencies a power of direct appointment in one of two ways:

(a) By securing a legislative enactment authorizing a form of charter so vesting the said power of appointment in the General Conference, and then causing the charter of this corporation to be amended so as to come within the provisions of such act.

(b) By a contract duly entered into on the part of the corporation and the General Conference and spread upon the minutes of each, whereby the corporation shall agree that the General Conference shall have and exercise this power of appointment. This in my opinion is valid, specially in view of the clearly defined trusts set forth in the charter.

However, in the case of the State *ex rel. vs. Vanderbilt University*, 129 Tenn. 279, the Supreme Court of Tennessee in effect upheld the validity of said contract. In that case a contract was made in 1898 whereby the General Board of Education of the Church was given a right of confirmation of trustees selected by the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University.

4. The committee to which had been referred the matter of chartering the Church reported and the report was adopted, and is as follows:

Your subcommittee authorized and required to investigate and report as to the advisability of incorporating the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, or its General Conference, respectfully report:

They have considered the matter and in its opinion no necessity exists for such incorporation, and it recommends that no such steps be taken.

5. With the consent of the Commission and on request of the committee to which had been referred the charter of the Book Agents, the legal opinion on the same was read by J. H. DeWitt, which opinion is as follows:

On February 26, 1856, Chapter 136 of the Acts of 1855-56 was passed by the General Assembly of Tennessee. This is the charter of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Under the Constitution of Tennessee then in force, adopted in 1834, corporations were chartered thus by legislative enactment. Section 7, Article 11, of said Constitution contained the following provision: "The Legislature shall have the power to grant such charters of corporation as may be expedient for the public good."

While only two persons and their successors in office were thus incorporated, it is clear that this was within the power of the Legislature under said provision. This corporation was chartered, among other things, for the manufacture and distribution of books, tracts, periodicals, etc. The second section of the act of incorporation is as follows:

Be it enacted, That the corporation hereby created shall now, and at all times hereafter, be under the control of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, South, according to the laws and usage of the same, as contained in their present or any future edition of their Discipline."

While the charter does not expressly grant to the governing Board of the Church the power to name the members of the corporation, it is easy to conclude that under said Section 2 it is valid for the members to be so designated, especially under a formal agreement in writing between the corporation and the General Conference.

This is so provided in Paragraph 473 of the Discipline, in which it is provided that the General Conference shall elect the Publishing Agents.

I find that in Paragraphs 475 to 478 of the Discipline are laid down rules for the government of the Publishing Agents or members of this corporation. I find, further, that in Paragraphs 479 to 490 a Book Committee, composed of thirteen members of the Church, is constituted, invested with powers over the Book Agents. This Book Committee is evidently an agency of the Church or its General Conference in exercising control over the corporation styled Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as authorized by its charter.

In the case of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, *vs.* Hinton, 92 Tenn. 188, the Supreme Court of Tennessee held in effect that it was valid for this particular corporation to be so controlled by the General Conference of the Church.

I think the General Conference has the absolute right to name these Book Agents constituting the corporation; but there could be no mistake in entering into a contract with the Book Agents, if this has never been done, specifically giving to the General Conference the right to elect the members of this corporation. The validity of such contract was upheld in the recent suit in regard to Vanderbilt University.

The following report of the committee to which had been referred the charter of the Book Agents was adopted:

We your subcommittee on the charter of the Agents of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, report that we have examined this charter, with legal advice, and report that this charter secures to the Church the property it holds and administers, and puts the Agents under control of the Church.

J. H. MCCOY,
WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

We are attaching herein a copy of the charter of the Book Agents. (See Supplement B.)

6. The committee to which had been referred the charter of the Board of Education reported as follows, through Judge E. C. Reeves, and the report was adopted:

This charter was taken out under the Act of 1895, Chapter 6. It does not follow the act which authorizes the governing body to elect, at its option, its directors or trustees, and to fill vacancies. Moreover, it provides for the Board to be self-perpetuating.

It further provides that the "members may at any time voluntarily dissolve the corporation by the conveyance of its assets and property to any other corporation holding a charter from the State, not for individual profit, first providing for corporate debts." This is clearly unlawful.

The officers are limited in tenure to three years. This should be four years, corresponding with the Church's quadrenniums.

An enabling act should be procured from the Legislature of Tennessee giving power and authority to take out a proper charter for the Board of Education, and that a proper charter be drafted for said Educational Board.

E. C. REEVES.

7. The following was adopted:

That Judges J. A. McCullough and W. H. Thomas be appointed a committee to draft resolutions giving directions to the several Boards with reference to the employment of attorneys, looking to amendment of Tennessee laws, and preparing new charters, etc.

8. Mr. P. D. Maddin and Mr. J. H. DeWitt were selected by the Commission as the attorneys to look after the different legal questions in connection with action herein taken, and to represent this Commission and the several Boards in securing suitable legislation to meet the requirements of the Commission, and to draft charters for said Boards, the several Boards to bear their *pro rata* part of the expense of the employment of these attorneys. The Epworth League Board was instructed to unite with the other boards in securing such amendments to the laws of the State of Tennessee as the Commission deems necessary.

The following is the report of our attorneys:

I herewith hand you the acts requested, as follows:

1. Act of 1915, Chapter 46, which is the act authorizing eleemosynary and educational corporations to amend their charters as to vest in the governing body of a religious society the right to name trustees, etc.

2. Act of 1917, Chapter 108, empowering religious, educational, and other eleemosynary corporations to receive, take, hold, or sell real and personal property by purchase, gift, devise, or bequest.

P. D. MADDIN.

We attach hereto copies of the Act of 1915, Chapter 46, and the Act of 1917, Chapter 108. (See Supplements C. and D.)

Since securing the legislation necessary, new charters and amended charters have been secured for the Board of Missions (See Supplement E), General Sunday School Board (See Supplement F), Board of Trustees (See Supplement G), Board of Education (See Supplement H), and Epworth League Board (See Supplement I), copies of which are hereto attached in the order named.

At a later meeting, called by the Chairman, the relocation of the Publishing House was considered, but, there being no definite proposition before the Commission, no action was taken.

Respectfully submitted for the Commission.

W. F. McMURRY.

SUPPLEMENT A.

ACTS OF 1884, CHAPTER 183.

An Act to incorporate the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Whereas, at a General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in the city of Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, on the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, it was resolved to organize a Board of Church Extension; and whereas a Constitution was then adopted and the officers and members of said Board were selected by said General Conference, and requested to procure an act of incorporation for said Board, under the laws of the State of Kentucky, whereby they and their successors in office, in perpetual succession, shall be made a body corporate, under the name of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and whereas, since the organization of this Board, vacancies have occurred by the death of Robert Paine, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and by the resignation of C. B. Seymour and J. C. Woodward, which last two vacancies have been filled by the election of Charles S. Grubbs and John L. Wheat, and the Board, as it is now constituted, consists of the persons named in the first section of this act; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That George F. Pierce, H. H. Kavanaugh, H. N. McTyeire, John C. Keener, A. W. Wilson, Linus Parker, J. C. Granbery, and Robert K. Hargrove, the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and those who may hereafter hold the same office; and James S. Lithgow, Presley Meguiar, David Morton, James G. Carter, Charles S. Grubbs, John L. Wheat, H. C. Settle, of the city of Louisville, Ky.; John W. Proctor, of Danville, Ky.; James C. Morris, of Denver, Colo.; F. B. Carroll, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; G. D. Shands, of Senatobia, Miss.; C. I. Vandeventer, of St. Joseph, Mo.; W. T. Harris, of Brownsville, Tenn.; C. E. Brown, of Waxahachie, Tex.; W. F. Compton, of Ukiah, Cal.; Joseph Emery, of Corvallis, Oregon; and James H. Carlisle, of Spartanburg, S. C., and their successors be, and they are hereby, created a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of the "Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and elsewhere, and shall be able and capable in law or equity to take and hold, to them and their successors, either by gift, devise, grant, bargain, sale, or otherwise, any lands or real estate whatsoever; and also to take and hold, for the use of said society, any goods and chattels, sum or sums of money, choses in action, and other personal property, whether by gift, grant, bargain, sale, will, devise, bequest, or otherwise, from any person or source whatever capable of making the same; and the said real and personal estate to grant, alien, and dis-

pose of at their pleasure, and generally to do all matters and things which shall be lawful for them to do for the well-being and proper management of the affairs of said corporation.

Sec. 2. That it shall be lawful for said corporation to have and use a common seal, and at pleasure to change, alter, or renew the same; and the said corporation shall have and exercise all the rights, privileges, and immunities necessary for the purposes as herein expressed.

Sec. 3. This corporation is organized and incorporated for the purpose of assisting the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to extend and establish the institutions of Christianity throughout the United States and Territories, and elsewhere, as the Board may determine, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of religious worship and such other property as may promote the general design.

Sec. 4. The officers of this corporation shall be a President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as the Constitution of the Board may require; all of whom shall be chosen in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of said Board, and shall perform the duties imposed by virtue or under authority thereof.

Sec. 5. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of this corporation shall be vested in said officers and thirteen managers, together with the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which officers and managers shall be elected in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of said Board; and said corporation shall have authority to make by-laws for the regulation of its own proceedings, to fill vacancies that may occur in its own body during the interim of the regular elections, and to do all other things necessary to the purposes of the organization not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the State of Kentucky, or of the United States, or of the Constitution of the Board.

Sec. 6. That the Constitution of said Board be, and it is hereby, made binding in law upon said Board, and upon the officers and managers thereof, and the said Constitution may be altered or amended by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in all cases when such proposed amendment or alteration may not conflict or be inconsistent with this act, or the Constitution and laws of Kentucky or of the United States.

Sec. 7. That the property and investments of said Corporation shall be exempt from taxation of all kinds.

Sec. 8. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

(Approved February 20, 1884.)

ACTS OF 1886, CHAPTER 200.

AN ACT to amend an Act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," approved February 20, 1884.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Common-

wealth of Kentucky, That an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," approved February 20, 1884, be amended as follows: "That it shall be lawful for said Board of Church Extension to accept contributions to the funds of said Board from any person or persons capable of making the same, subject to annuity, payable to the order of the person or persons making such donation; but all amounts so received shall be loaned by said Board on adequate security or securities, and the aggregate amount of annuities that the Board assume to pay shall never be allowed to exceed one-half of the annual interest receivable on the loans made by the said Board."

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

(Approved March 10, 1886.)

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Certificate.

I, C. F. Crecelius, Secretary of State for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do certify that the foregoing writing has been carefully compared by me with the original record thereof, now in my official custody as Secretary of State and remaining on file in my office, and found to be a true and correct copy of the Act incorporating the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, approved February 20, 1884, and the Act amendatory thereto, approved March 10, 1886.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand. Done at Frankfort, this twenty-ninth day of June, 1914.

C. F. CRECELIOUS, *Secretary of State.*

SUPPLEMENT B.

ACTS 1855-56, CHAPTER 136.

AN ACT to incorporate the Agents of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the City of Nashville.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That Edward Stephenson and Francis A. Owen, and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby, made a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the "Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," and by that name and style to have perpetual succession, for the manufacture and distribution of books, tracts, periodicals, etc.; to make and use a common seal, and the same to alter at pleasure; in this name to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, hold personal and real estate, by purchase, deed, grant, gift, devise, or bequest, and the same to sell or dispose of, as they may deem best for the interests involved.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted*, That the corporation hereby created shall now, and at all times hereafter, be under the control of the said Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, South, according to the laws and usages of the same, as contained in their present, or in any future, edition of their Discipline.

NEILL S. BROWN, *Speaker of the House of Representatives;*

EDWARD S. CHEATHAM, *Speaker of the Senate.*

(Passed February 26, 1856.)

SUPPLEMENT C.

ACTS OF 1915, CHAPTER 46.

AN ACT to authorize eleemosynary and educational corporations to amend their charters so as to vest in the governing body of a religious society or denomination the power to name the directors or trustees of such corporation, increase or diminish their number, fix their terms of office, fill and provide for filling any vacancies occurring; said directors or trustees to be thereafter governed by the laws, rules, regulations, and usages of such religious society or denomination so far as same are consistent with the Constitution and laws of the State of Tennessee and of these United States.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That wherever an eleemosynary or educational corporation has been or may hereafter be chartered, or organized, or established, controlled, patronized, or aided by any religious society or denomination, or which has been or may be receiving, holding, or administering funds or other property for the use and benefit, or is conducting an educational enterprise, or other work in affiliation with or under the auspices of such society or denomination, or is otherwise carrying on the work of such religious society or denomination, whether such corporation be a board of trustees, of direction, of education, of missions, of Sunday schools, of relief or aid for disabled or superannuated ministers, or the wives or widows of such, of publication, educational institution, training school, hospital, or other corporation for any branch of Church, religious, or charitable work, such corporation may by a two-thirds vote of all its directors or trustees amend its charter so as to vest in the governing body of such society or denomination the power and authority to elect the board of directors or trustees of such corporation, increase or diminish their number to be not less than five nor more than one hundred, fix the term of office not exceeding four years and until their successors are elected and qualified, and fill and provide for filling any vacancies occurring therein.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That if any corporation of the kind set forth in Section 1 of this Act, whether heretofore or hereafter created, desires to avail itself of the provisions of this Act, it shall submit the question to its directors or trustees at a regular meeting, or a special meeting called for that purpose; and if two-thirds of all

the directors or trustees vote in favor of applying for the amendment, it may then proceed to file a petition to the State of Tennessee for an amendment to its charter, signed and acknowledged by the number of directors or trustees herein required, and recorded in the register's office of the county where the principal office of the corporation is located, it shall then be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, and thence returned for registration of the Secretary's certificate and great seal of the State, as required in original charters.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That upon such corporation amending its charter, as above provided, the governing body of such religious society or denomination shall have the right to have and exercise the powers set forth in Section 1 of this act; and the directors or trustees of such corporation shall thereafter be governed by the laws, rules, regulations, and usages of such religious society or denomination from time to time provided, so far as same are consistent with the Constitution and laws of the State of Tennessee and of these United States. In case such governing body of such religious society or denomination shall fail or refuse to exercise the powers thus given, the directors or trustees shall have and exercise these powers.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall only apply to corporations chartered since March 23, 1875, the date of the passage of the General Incorporation Law, being Chapter 142 of the Acts of Tennessee of 1875. But corporations theretofore chartered may have the benefit of this act if all the directors or trustees consent thereto and apply for said amendment.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

(Passed April 1, 1915.)

SUPPLEMENT D.

ACTS OF 1917.

AN ACT to empower religious, charitable, educational, missionary, or other eleemosynary corporations, not for profit, to receive, take, hold, or sell real or personal property by gift, devise, or bequest.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That any corporation, heretofore or hereafter chartered under the laws of Tennessee for religious, charitable, educational, missionary, or other eleemosynary purposes, and not for profit, shall have the power to receive property, real, personal, or mixed, by gift, devise, or bequest, sell the same and apply the proceeds toward the promotion of the objects for which it is created, or to hold any such property and apply the income and profits toward such objects.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any corporation heretofore chartered for any of the foregoing purposes, desiring to avail itself of these powers, shall submit the question to its directors or trustees at any regular meeting, or special meeting called for that purpose, or to

any regular or special meeting of its Executive Committee, and if a majority of said directors, trustees, or Executive Committee vote in favor of applying for the amendment, it may then proceed to file a petition to the State of Tennessee for an amendment to its charter, signed and acknowledged by the directors, trustees, or Executive Committee, as herein provided, and have same recorded in the Register's office of the county where the principal office of the corporation is located; it shall then be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State and thence returned for registration of the Secretary's certificate and the great seal of the State, as required in the original charter.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That upon such corporation amending its charter as above provided, it shall have the powers therein granted.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

(Passed April 2, 1917.)

SUPPLEMENT E.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

(Originally granted May 8, 1881. Amended May 5, 1905, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.)

"Be it known that Thomas O. Summers, A. W. Wilson, James W. Manier, H. N. McTyeire, D. C. Kelley, J. B. McFerrin, and J. D. Hamilton are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the 'Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.' The object of said corporation is to provide for the support of public worship, the building and maintenance of churches, parsonages, schools, hospitals, chapels, and such other religious, educational, or benevolent institutions as may be necessary or proper to the work of missionary bodies in the United States or in any foreign country, and the maintenance of all missionary undertakings; to provide for the support of superannuated missionaries, and the widows and orphans of missionaries who may not be provided for by any Annual Conference; to print books for the Indian, German, Mexican, and other foreign missions, under the direction and according to the law of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"Said corporation shall have the power to sue and be sued by the corporate name; to have and to use a corporate seal, which it may alter at pleasure (or, if no common seal, then the signature of the name of the corporation, by any duly authorized officer, shall be legal and binding); to purchase and hold, or receive by gift, bequest, or devise, in addition to the personal property owned by the corporation, real estate necessary for the transaction of corporate business, and also to purchase or accept any real estate in payment or in part payment of any debt due to the corporation, and to sell the same; to establish by-laws and make all rules and regulations, not inconsistent

with the laws and constitution, deemed expedient for the management of corporate affairs; and to appoint such subordinate officers and agents, in addition to a President and Secretary or Treasurer, as the business of the corporation may require, designate the name of the office, and fix the compensation of the officer.

"The said five or more incorporators shall, within a convenient time after the registration of this charter in the office of the Secretary of State, elect from their number a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, or the two last offices may be combined in one, said officers and the other incorporators to constitute the first Board of Directors. In all elections each member to be entitled to one vote, either in person or by proxy, and the result to be determined by the majority of the votes cast. Due notice of any election must be given by advertisement in a newspaper, personal notice to the members, or a day stated on the minutes of the Board six months preceding the election. The Board of Directors shall keep a record of all their proceedings, which shall be at all times subject to the inspection of any member. The corporation may establish branches in any other county in the State.

"The Board of Directors may have the power to increase the number of directors to seven or ten if they deem the interest of the corporation requires such increase; and the first or any subsequent Board of Directors may have the power to elect other members, who, on acceptance of membership, shall become corporators equally with the original corporators. The Board of Directors shall have the right to determine what amount of money paid into the treasury shall be a prerequisite for membership, or, if necessary, what amount shall be thus annually paid; and a failure thus to pay shall, in the discretion of the directors, justify the expulsion of said defaulting member. The term of all officers may be fixed by the by-laws, the said term not, however, to exceed three years. All officers hold over until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

"The general welfare of society, not individual profits, is the object for which this charter is granted, and hence the members are not stockholders in the legal sense of the term, and no dividends or profits shall be divided among the members. The members may at any time dissolve the corporation by a conveyance of its assets and property to any other corporation holding a charter from the State for the purposes not of individual profit, first providing for corporate debts.

"A violation of any of the provisions of this charter shall subject the corporation to dissolution at the instance of the State.

"This charter is subject to modification or amendment; and in case said modification or amendment is not accepted, corporate business is to cease, and the assets and property, after the payment of debts, are to be conveyed, as aforesaid, to some other corporation holding a charter for purposes not connected with individual profit. Acquiescence in any modification thus declared shall be determined in a meet-

ing specially called for that purpose, and only those voting in favor of the modification shall thereafter compose the corporation.

"The means, assets, income, or other property of the corporation shall not be employed directly or indirectly for any other purpose whatever than to accomplish the legitimate objects of its creation, and by no implication shall it possess the power to issue notes or currency, deal in currency, notes, or coin, buy or sell products, or engage in any kind of trading operation, nor hold any more real estate than is necessary for its legitimate business."

"Expulsion shall be the only remedy for the nonpayment of dues by the members, and there shall be no individual liability against the members for corporate debts, but the entire corporate property shall be liable for the claims of creditors."

The following application for amendment to the charter was granted by the State of Tennessee on May 3, 1916:

"We, the undersigned, comprising all the directors and more than two-thirds of all the members of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, do hereby apply to the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the general laws of the land, and more especially by virtue of Chapter 46 of the Public Acts of Tennessee of 1915, for an amendment to said Charter of Incorporation for the purpose of vesting in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the power to name the directors or trustees of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, increase or diminish their number, fix their terms of office, fill and provide for filling any vacancies occurring therein, said directors or trustees to be thereafter governed by the laws, rules, regulations, and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, so far as same are consistent with the Constitution and laws of the State of Tennessee and of these United States."

On April 17, 1917, the State of Tennessee granted the Board's application for amendment empowering the Board to avail itself of an act of the Legislature, approved by the Governor April 7, 1917, being House Bill No. 740 and Senate Bill No. 438, entitled "An act to empower religious, charitable, educational, missionary, or other eleemosynary corporations, not for profit, to receive by gift, devise, or bequest, and take, hold, or sell real or personal property."

SUPPLEMENT F.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

Acts of Tennessee, 1897, Chapter 92. State of Tennessee, County of Davidson.

Be it known that E. B. Chappell, L. F. Beaty, J. W. Shackford, M. E. Kennedy, E. H. Rawlings, and Charles D. Bulla, and their successors, chosen under the rules and regulations of the Methodist Epis-

ccpal Church, South, and holding office under the rules, usages, and regulations of said Church, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of "The General Sunday School Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," for the purpose of the establishment, support, and maintenance of any Sunday school undertaking on the part of said Church, and to print or purchase and disseminate, by gift or sale, religious literature. Said corporation shall have the power to establish and support religious Sunday schools; to purchase, own, or lease land on which to build houses in which to conduct said Sunday schools; to borrow money when necessary for the conduct of the business of the corporation; to employ all necessary agents; to solicit, collect, or receive subscriptions in money or otherwise, legacies or devises, to be used in forwarding any or all of the purposes above set out or herein provided for; to purchase, have printed, or print, edit, conduct, and carry on for Sunday school purposes and uses a magazine or magazines, a paper or papers, books, tracts, periodicals, etc.; to rent or purchase a room or rooms or building for the office and work of the corporation and all necessary appliances, furniture, and materials for conducting the business of the corporation; to rent or purchase all necessary printing presses, type, material, and stationery; and to disseminate, by sale or gift, all literature deemed necessary for carrying on the work of the corporation; but in all things to be governed by the rules and regulations of said Methodist Episcopal Church, South, so far as the same are consistent with the Constitution and laws of the State of Tennessee and of the United States.

The general powers of said corporation shall be: To sue and be sued by the corporate name; to have and use a common seal, which it may alter at pleasure (if no common seal, then the signature of the corporation by any duly authorized officer shall be legal and binding); to purchase and hold or receive by gift, devise, or bequest, in addition to the personal property owned by the corporation, real estate necessary for the transaction of the corporate business, and also to purchase and accept any real estate in payment or part payment of any debt due to the corporation and to sell the same; to make by-laws and all rules and regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States of America and the State of Tennessee, and not contrary to the Constitution, rules, and regulations of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, South, deemed expedient for the management of the corporate affairs; to appoint such subordinate officers, in addition to a Chairman and Treasurer, not chosen by the governing body of said Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as the business of the corporation may require and as are not forbidden by the rules and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and to designate the names of the officers and fix their compensation.

The Board of Directors or trustees of this corporation shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

South, the governing body of the religious denomination known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and said General Conference shall have the power to increase or diminish the number of said directors or trustees to be not less than five nor more than one hundred, fix the term of office, not exceeding four years and until their successors are elected and qualified, and fill, and provide for filling, any vacancies occurring therein. In case said General Conference shall fail or refuse to exercise the powers thus given, the directors or trustees of said corporation shall have and exercise said powers.

We, the undersigned, apply to the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the laws of the land, for a charter of incorporation for the purpose and with the powers, etc., declared in the foregoing instrument.

Witness our hands this fifth day of March, A.D. 1917.

E. B. CHAPPELL,
L. F. BEATY,
J. W. SHACKFORD,
M. E. KENNEDY,
E. H. RAWLINGS,
CHARLES D. BULLA.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Ike B. Stevens, Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee, do hereby certify that the annexed instrument, with certificates of acknowledgment and registration, were filed in my office and recorded on the fifth day of March, 1917, in Corporation Record Book P 13, page 9.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my official signature and by order of the Governor affixed the great seal of the State of Tennessee at the Department, in the city of Nashville, this fifth day of March, A.D. 1917.

[Seal.]

IKE B. STEVENS, *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF TENNESSEE, DAVIDSON COUNTY,
REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Received for record the seventh day of March, A.D. 1917, at 8 o'clock A.M., and recorded in Book No. 440, page 300. Noted in Notebook . . . , page Fee, \$.

WEST H. MORTON, *Register.*

By J. P. BYRNE, *Deputy Register.*

SUPPLEMENT G.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

Be it known that R. K. Brown, E. W. Cole, J. L. Parkes, D. C. Scales, J. S. Frazer, J. J. Tigert, T. M. Finney, Anson West, and Samuel Cupples apply to the State of Tennessee for a charter of incorporation, and become a corporation to be called and known as "The Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," located

at Nashville, Tenn., the object of said corporation being to hold in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, any and all donations, bequests, devises, legacies, and grants of land, personal property, or funds in trust, etc., and such other and like power as the State has given to such corporations, by virtue of an act passed February 27, 1891, and approved March 4, 1891, Chapter XLV., entitled "An act to permit religious denominations to appoint trustees to take, hold, and accept and administer donations, gifts, bequests, devises, and to incorporate the same."

The general powers of said corporation shall be to sue and be sued by the corporate name; to have and use a common seal, which it may alter at pleasure (if no common seal, then the signature of the name of the corporation by any duly authorized officer shall be legal and binding); to purchase and to hold, or receive by gift, bequest, or devise, in addition to the personal property owned by the corporation, real estate necessary for the transaction of the corporate business, and also to purchase and accept any real estate in payment of any debt due to the corporation, and sell the same; to establish by-laws and make all rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution, deemed expedient for the management of corporate affairs; and to appoint such subordinate officers and agents, in addition to a President and Secretary or Treasurer, as the corporation may require, designate the name of the officer, and fix the compensation of the officer.

The said five or more incorporators shall, within a convenient time after the registration of this charter in the office of the Secretary of State, elect from their number a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, or the two last offices may be combined into one; said officers and the other incorporators to constitute the first Board of Directors. In all elections each member to be entitled to one vote, either in person or by proxy, and the result to be determined by the majority of the votes cast. Due notice of an election must be given by advertisement in a newspaper, personal notice to the members, or a day stated in the minutes of the Board six months preceding the election. The Board of Directors shall keep a record of all their proceedings, which shall be at all times subject to the inspection of any member. The corporation may establish branches in any other county in the State.

The Board of Directors may have power to increase the number of Directors to seven or ten if they deem the interest of the corporation requires such an increase; and the first or any subsequent Board of Directors may have the power to elect other members who, on acceptance of membership, shall become corporators, equally with the original corporators. The Board of Directors shall have the right to determine what amount of money paid into the treasury shall be prerequisite for membership, or, if necessary, what amount shall be thus annually paid; and a failure to pay shall, in the discretion of the directors, justify the expulsion of said defaulting member. The term

of all officers may be fixed by the by-laws, the said term not, however, to exceed three years. All officers hold over until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

The general welfare of society, not individual profit, is the object for which the charter is granted, and hence the members are not stockholders in the legal sense of the term, and no dividends or profits shall be divided among the members. The members may at any time voluntarily dissolve the corporation by a conveyance of its assets and property to any other corporation holding a charter from the State for the purposes not of individual profit, first providing for corporate debts.

A violation of any of the provisions of this charter shall subject the corporation to dissolution at the instance of the State.

This charter is subject to modification or amendment; and in case said modification or amendment is not accepted, corporate business is to cease, and the assets and property, after the payment of debts, are to be conveyed, as aforesaid, to some other corporation holding a charter for purposes not connected with individual profit. Acquiescence in any modification thus declared shall be determined in a meeting especially called for that purpose, and only those in favor of the modification shall thereafter compose the corporation.

The means, assets, income of other property of the corporation shall not be employed, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever than to accomplish the legitimate objects of its creation, and by no implication shall it possess the power to issue notes or currency, deal in notes, currency, or coin, buy or sell products, or engage in any kind of trading operation, nor hold any more real estate than is necessary for its legitimate purposes.

Expulsion shall be the only remedy for the nonpayment of dues by the members, and there shall be no individual liability against the members for corporate debts, but the entire corporate property shall be liable for the claims of creditors.

We, the undersigned, apply to the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the laws of the land, for a charter of incorporation for the purposes and with the powers, etc., declared in the foregoing instrument.

This 27th day of June, 1891.

D. C. SCALES,	J. L. PARKES,
R. K. BROWN,	SAMUEL CUPPLES,
ANSON WEST,	THOMAS M. FINNEY,
E. W. COLE,	JOHN J. TIGERT.
JAMES S. FRAZER,	

AMENDMENT TO CHARTER.

Minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

(Resolution No. 1.)

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Preston Vaughn and seconded by Mr. Goodloe Cockrill, to wit:

"Be it resolved by the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in annual session assembled at Nashville, Tenn, That said Board apply for an amendment to its charter, as authorized by an act passed at the session of the Legislature of Tennessee of 1915, entitled 'An act to authorize eleemosynary and educational corporations to amend their charters so as to vest in the governing body of a religious society or denomination the power to name the directors or trustees of such corporation, increase or diminish their number, fix their terms of office, fill and provide for filling any vacancies occurring; said directors or trustees to be thereafter governed by the laws, rules, regulations, and usages of such religious society or denomination so far as same are consistent with the Constitution and laws of the State of Tennessee and of the United States,' the same being Chapter 46 of the Public Acts of Tennessee of 1915, passed April 1, 1915, and approved April 2, 1915, so as to vest in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the right to name the directors or trustees of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, increase or diminish their number, fix their terms of office, fill and provide for filling any vacancies occurring therein, and so that said trustees shall thereafter be governed by the laws, rules, regulations, and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, so far as same are consistent with the Constitution and laws of the State of Tennessee and of the United States."

This resolution, being duly put, was carried by the following vote: Ayes, nine; noes, none. The number of trustees of the Board of Trustees is ten. The Chairman then declared the resolution was adopted by more than two-thirds of the total number of trustees of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

(Resolution No. 2.)

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Preston Vaughn and seconded by Mr. Goodloe Cockrill, to wit:

"Be it resolved, That the By-Laws of the Board of Trustees shall be so amended that the following shall be added to the by-laws, to wit:

"Article 10. (a) The power and right to name the Trustees of this Board, increase or diminish their number, fix their terms of office, fill and provide for filling any vacancies occurring, is hereby vested in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by virtue of the amendment to the charter of our corporation applied for under Chapter 46 of the Public Acts of Tennessee of 1915.

"(b) The Trustees of this Board shall hereafter at all times be governed by the laws, rules, regulations, and usages of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

"Article 9 should be amended so as to read as follows:

"(a) These by-laws may be altered or amended at any time by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

“(b) These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of not less than five members of the Board, but no amendment shall be made which conflicts with the laws, rules, regulations, and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, nor with any order or act of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.”

This resolution, being duly put, was adopted by the following vote: Ayes, nine; noes, none.

SUPPLEMENT H.

AMENDMENT TO CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, R. R. Sneed, Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee, do hereby certify that the annexed instrument, with certificates of acknowledgment and registration, were filed in my office and recorded on the 11th day of May, 1915, in Corporation Record Book P 11, page 152.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my official signature and by order of the Governor affixed the great seal of the State of Tennessee at the Department, in the city of Nashville, this 11th day of May, A.D. 1915.

[Seal.]

R. R. SNEED, *Secretary of State.*

APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT TO CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COUNTY OF DAVIDSON.

We, the undersigned, comprising more than two-thirds of the entire board of directors or trustees of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, do hereby apply to the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the general laws of the land, and especially by virtue of an act of Tennessee, being Chapter 46 of the Public Acts of Tennessee of 1915, passed April 1, 1915, and approved by the Governor April 2, 1915, entitled “An act to authorize eleemosynary and educational corporations to amend their charters so as to vest in the governing body of a religious society or denomination the power to name the directors or trustees of such corporation, increase or diminish their number, fix their terms of office, fill and provide for filling any vacancies occurring; said directors or trustees to be thereafter governed by the laws, rules, regulations, and usages of such religious society or denomination so far as same are consistent with the Constitutions and laws of the State of Tennessee and of these United States,” for an amendment to said charter of incorporation for the purpose of vesting in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the power to name the directors or trustees of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, increase or diminish their number, fix their terms of office, fill and provide for filling any vacancies occurring therein; said directors or trustees to be thereafter governed by the laws, rules, regulations, and usages of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, so far as same are consistent with the Constitutions and laws of the State of Tennessee and of these United States.

This application for an amendment is made by virtue of a resolution passed by more than two-thirds of all the trustees of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its regular annual meeting held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 22d day of April, 1915, and is signed by more than two-thirds of all its said trustees or directors.

Witness our hands this 22d day of April, 1915.

E. E. HOSS,	B. P. TAYLOR,
JAMES ATKINS,	CHARLES O. JONES,
JAMES CANNON, JR.,	H. H. SHERMAN,
JOHN R. BOND,	P. D. MADDIN,
ANDREW SLEDD,	STONEWALL ANDERSON,
R. L. FLOWERS,	H. N. SNYDER,
GEORGE W. READ,	J. L. CLARK,
J. KILGORE,	W. A. SHELTON,
J. M. HENRY,	I. W. COOPER,
JOHN W. ROBBINS,	L. S. BARTON.
JOHN C. KILGO,	

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COUNTY OF DAVIDSON.

Before me, F. K. Wall, Deputy County Court Clerk for Davidson County, State of Tennessee, personally appeared E. E. Hoss, James Atkins, James Cannon, Jr., John R. Bond, Andrew Sledd, R. L. Flowers, George W. Read, J. M. Henry, John W. Robbins, B. P. Taylor, Charles O. Jones, H. H. Sherman, P. D. Maddin, Stonewall Anderson, H. N. Snyder, J. L. Clark, W. A. Shelton, I. W. Cooper, L. S. Barton, J. Kilgore, the above-named bargainors, with each of whom I am personally acquainted and each of whom acknowledged that he executed the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein contained.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at office in said State and county this 22d day of April, 1915.

[Seal.]

F. K. WALL, *Deputy County Court Clerk.*

SUPPLEMENT I.

CHARTER.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COUNTY OF DAVIDSON.

I, R. R. Sneed, Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee, do hereby certify that the annexed instrument, with the certificates of acknowledgment and registration, were filed in my office and recorded on the 20th day of May, 1915, in Corporation Record Book O 7, page 232.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my official signature and by order of the Governor affixed the great seal of the State of Tennessee at the Department, in the city of Nashville, this 20th day of May, A.D. 1915.

[Seal.]

R. R. SNEED, *Secretary of State.*

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Be it known that, by virtue of the general laws of the land, Fitzgerald S. Parker, Paul B. Kern, Ada Trawick, E. H. Rawlings, and Mrs. Hume R. Steele, and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," under Subsection 1 of Section 2513 of Shannon's Code, which provides for the support of public worship, the building of churches and chapels, and the maintenance of all missionary undertakings; also under Chapter 46 of the Public Acts of the General Assembly of Tennessee for the year 1915, passed April 1, 1915, and approved April 2, 1915.

The particular purposes for which this charter is sought are: The cultivation of Christian fellowship among young people, the expression of their Christian experience in prayer, testimony, exhortation, and personal evangelism; their training in Church life and teaching; their employment in works of charity and social service; the inculcation of missionary ideals and knowledge, and their training in the principles of Christian stewardship; their direction to lives of service at home and abroad; and the supplying of their normal requirements of recreation and social life under the safeguards of religion and by the aid of reading and study courses—especially among the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The power to name the directors or trustees of this corporation is hereby vested in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, together with the power in said General Conference to increase or diminish the number of said directors or trustees, fix their terms of office, fill and provide for filling any vacancies occurring therein; and said directors or trustees and the members of the corporation shall be governed by the laws, rules, regulations, and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, so far as the same are consistent with the Constitution and laws of the State of Tennessee and of these United States.

Said corporation shall have the power to print or purchase and disseminate, by gift or sale, religious literature; to borrow money when necessary for the conduct of the business of the corporation; to employ all necessary agents; to solicit, collect, or receive subscriptions in money or otherwise, legacies or devises, to be used in forwarding any or all of the purposes above set out or herein provided for; and to print or have printed, edit, conduct, and carry on for said purposes and uses a magazine or magazines, a paper or papers, books, tracts, and periodicals.

The general powers of said corporation shall be: To sue and be sued by the corporate name; to have and use a common seal, which it may alter at pleasure (if no common seal, then the signature of the name of the corporation by any duly authorized officer shall be legally binding); to purchase and hold, or receive by gift, bequest, or devise, in

addition to the personal property owned by the corporation, real estate necessary for the transaction of the corporate business, and also to purchase or accept any real estate in payment or in part payment of any debt due to the corporation, and sell the same; to establish by-laws, and make all rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution, deemed expedient for the management of corporate affairs, but only such as are not inconsistent with the rules, usages, and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and to appoint such subordinate officers and agents in addition to a President and Secretary or Treasurer, as the business of the corporation may require, designate the name of the office, and fix the compensation of the officer.

The said five or more incorporators shall, within a convenient time after the registration of this charter in the office of the Secretary of State, elect from their number a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, or the two last named officers may be combined into one; said officers and the other incorporators to constitute the first Board of Directors. In all elections each member to be entitled to one vote, either in person or by proxy, and the result to be determined by the majority of votes cast. Due notice of any election must be given by advertisement in a newspaper, personal notice to the members, or a day stated on the minutes of the Board six months preceding the election. The Board of Directors shall keep a record of all their proceedings, which shall be at all times subject to the inspection of any member. The corporation may establish branches in any other county in the State.

The Board of Directors, under the authority of the General Conference of said Church, may have the power to increase the number of directors to not more than one hundred if they deem the interest of the corporation requires such increase; and the first of any subsequent Board of Directors may have the power to elect other members who, on acceptance of membership, shall become corporators, equally with the original corporators. The Board of Directors shall have the right to determine what amount of money paid into the treasury shall be a prerequisite for membership, or, if necessary, what amount shall be thus annually paid; and a failure thus to pay shall, in the discretion of the directors, justify the expulsion of said defaulting member. The term of office may be fixed by the by-laws, the said term not, however, to exceed three years. All officers hold over until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

The general welfare of society, not individual profits, is the object for which this charter is granted, and hence the members are not stockholders in the legal sense of the term, and no dividends or profits shall be divided among the members. The members may at any time voluntarily dissolve the corporation by a conveyance of its assets and property to any other corporation holding a charter from the State for the purposes not of individual profit, first providing for corporate debts.

A violation of any of the provisions of this charter shall subject the corporation to dissolution at the instance of the State.

This charter is subject to modification or amendment; and in case said modification or amendment is not accepted, corporate business is to cease and the assets and property, after the payment of debts, are to be conveyed, as aforesaid, to some other corporation holding a charter for purposes not connected with individual profit. Acquiescence in any modification thus declared shall be determined in a meeting specially called for the purpose, and only those voting in favor of the modification shall thereafter compose the corporation.

The means, assets, income, or other property of the corporation shall not be employed, directly or indirectly, for any other purposes whatever than to accomplish the legitimate objects of its creation, and by no implication shall it possess the power to issue notes or currency, deal in currency, notes, or coin, buy or sell products, or engage in any kind of trading operation, nor hold any more real estate than is necessary for its legitimate business.

Expulsion shall be the only remedy for the nonpayment of dues by the members, and there shall be no individual liability against the members for corporate debts, but the entire corporate property shall be liable for the claims of creditors.

We, the undersigned, apply to the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the laws of the land, for a charter of incorporation for the purposes and with the powers, etc., declared in the foregoing instrument.

This 19th day of May, 1915.

FITZGERALD S. PARKER,
PAUL B. KERN,
ADA TRAWICK,
E. H. RAWLINGS,
MRS. HUME R. STEELE.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, W. F. Hunt, Clerk of the County Court of said County, the within named Fitzgerald S. Parker, Paul B. Kern, Ada Trawick, E. H. Rawlings, and Mrs. Hume R. Steele, the bargainors, with whom I am personally acquainted, and who acknowledged that they executed the within instrument for the purposes therein contained.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at office in the courthouse at Nashville, Tenn., this the 19th day of May, 1915.

[Seal.]

W. F. HUNT, *Clerk.*
BY ROMANS HAILEY, *D. C.*

X. DEED OF GIFT TO EMORY UNIVERSITY.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

This indenture, made and entered into this 5th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen, by and between Asa G. Candler, of said State and County, party of the first part, and Emory University, a corporation chartered by the Superior Court of DeKalb County, Georgia, party of the second part,

Witnesseth: That whereas the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, did, at its session held in Oklahoma City, in May, 1914, create and establish an Educational Commission, and did authorize and empower it to establish for and in behalf of said Church, and provide for the location, maintenance, and endowment of an institution of higher education, and did further provide that if said Commission shall determine to establish such institution of higher learning it shall take such steps as are necessary to incorporate the same so as to secure to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the ownership and control of the same in perpetuity; and whereas the said Asa G. Candler did thereupon offer to the said Educational Commission as endowment for the institution about to be established and located by it, pursuant to the authority given it by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the sum of one million dollars, which said offer was contained in a letter from the said Asa G. Candler as follows:

ATLANTA, GA., July 16, 1914.

Bishop Warren A. Candler, Chairman of Educational Commission, etc.

My dear Brother: Impelled by a deep sense of duty to God and an earnest desire to do good to my fellow men, I make to you, as the Chairman of the Educational Commission appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held at Oklahoma City, to take in hand the repairing of the loss inflicted upon the Church by the decision in the case of Vanderbilt University, the communication which follows:

While I do not possess by a vast deal what some extravagantly imagine and confidently affirm, God has blessed me far beyond my deserts by giving to me such a measure of this world's goods as to constitute a sacred trust that I must administer with conscientious fidelity with reference to His divine will.

During all the years of my life I have endeavored to do what good I could with the earnings of my toil, but at this time the Church and the country are confronted by a situation which, as I see it, requires that I do for the cause of Christian education what I am about to set forth.

In my opinion, the education which sharpens and strengthens the mental faculties without at the same time invigorating the moral powers and inspiring the religious life is a curse rather than a blessing to men; creating dangerous ambitions and arousing selfish passions faster than it supplies restraints upon these lawless tendencies

in human nature; stimulating into activity more of the things by which men are tempted to wrong than it quickens the powers by which temptation is resisted with success.

I am profoundly impressed that what our country needs is not more secularized education, but more of the education that is fundamentally and intentionally religious. I see no way by which such religious education can be supplied without institutions of learning owned and controlled by the Churches. Under our political system the limitations upon the civil government in matters religious put such education beyond the reach of that power. And I cannot agree for a moment that the best type of religious education is that which some claim is propagated in an unwedded state, outside any and all Churches, by institutions which are subject to neither civil nor ecclesiastical authority, and which acknowledges no responsibility to the people whom it proposes to educate.

Boards of trustees that are independent of all government must inevitably change in person and policy with the changeful years. But the Church of God is an enduring institution. It will live when individuals and secular corporations have perished. It is not easily carried about by the shifting winds of doctrine which so affect men and institutions too responsive for the transient modes of thought and custom which come and go with the seasons. Hence I desire that whatever I am able to invest in the work of education shall be administered by the Church with a definite and continuous religious purpose.

In this I do not seek a sectarian end; for I gratefully acknowledge that I have received benefits and blessings from all the Churches of our land. I rejoice in the work of all the denominations who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and seek to do good to men.

But to some one Church I must commit my contribution to Christian education, and I see no reason to hesitate to trust money to that Church to which I look for spiritual guidance. To that Church at whose altars I receive the Christian gospel and sacraments and upon which surely I depend I may safely intrust the things I possess. Its history in the work of education justifies me in believing that it will use what I intrust to it in a liberal and catholic-spirited manner; for in all of its institutions of learning it has on occasion engaged Christian men of other denominations when the needs of the work seemed to require the services of such instructors, and it has never used its schools for purposes of proselyting the sons and daughters of other Churches.

I cannot believe that the promotion of the evangelical and brotherly type of Christianity for which it stands will fail to benefit the people of my section and country without regard to denominational lines.

This type of Christianity has prevailed generally in the South, and I desire to do what I may be able to perpetuate it, believing, as I do, that it makes for a wholesome conservatism politically and socially, and for a blessed civilization crowned with piety and peace.

I wish that the characteristic excellence of our people may be made better and that the things which blemish our lives may be speedily obliterated.

To this end, as far as education can accomplish it, I offer to the Educational Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, charged by the General Conference with the duty of establishing an institution of university grade east of the Mississippi River, the sum of one million dollars, for the endowment of such an institution, the plans and methods of which are to be definitely directed to the advancement of sound learning and pure religion. To the end that the institution may be secured to the Church beyond the possibility of

alienation at any time in the future I will accompany my contribution with a deed of gift explicitly so providing.

In making this contribution under these terms and with this expression of my views and purposes, I seek no controversy with any who may hold opinions with reference to educational work at variance with the sentiments above expressed. It is surely permissible that I endeavor to strengthen the things in which I steadfastly believe without giving just offense to any who are of a different mind.

I fully appreciate that one million dollars is insufficient to establish and maintain the university which is needed and intended by the Church. Indeed, no amount of money alone is adequate for such a purpose. The faith, the love, the zeal, and the prayers of good people must supply the force to do that which money without these cannot accomplish. But I trust all these precious things will be given, together with many other gifts, great and small, from people of large means and from people of small means, so that in due time the great institution which is proposed may be fully equipped for the blessing of men and the glory of God.

In humble trust in the Christ to whom I look for salvation, I dedicate the means with which Providence has blessed me to the upbuilding of the divine kingdom. In the confidence that my brethren and fellow citizens of Atlanta, of Georgia, and of our Southern Methodist connection will join with the Commission in carrying this great enterprise to speedy and large success, I offer this contribution to its foundation.

Respectfully,

ASA G. CANDLER.

And whereas said Educational Commission has, in compliance with the authority so given to it by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, applied for and obtained a charter for said institution under the name and style of Emory University, which said charter is intended by said Commission to be a compliance with the instructions given to it by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South;

Now therefore, in compliance with the offer made by me, more fully set out above, and for the purpose of securing to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, beyond the possibility of alienation at any time in the future, the ultimate control and benefit of the fund so given by me, I hereby give, grant, and convey to said Emory University, in trust, however, that it shall be perpetually used, kept, maintained, and disposed of for the educational purposes in its charter set forth, subject, however, to the discipline and the usage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as from time to time authorized and declared by the General Conference of said Church, the sum of one million dollars, said sum, except as hereinafter set forth, being evidenced by my promissory note for said amount, payable September 1, 1919, with interest from September 1, 1914, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and fully secured by various corporate stocks, more fully described in said note and in the certificates of stock deposited with and attached to said note; and also (as a credit and partial payment on my said note) one promissory note for the principal sum of twenty thousand dollars, dated November 27, 1912, and due on or before thirty-six months after date, executed by E. F. Chambless, B. F. Burdett, and A. C. Burdett, and payable to my order, together with the interest notes

or coupons accompanying the same; also my interest in and to the property described in a loan deed securing the said last mentioned note, which loan deed was executed by the makers of said note to the said Asa G. Candler on the 27th day of November, 1912, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, in Deed Book 354, page 390, and conveying the following property:

Being Land Lots 109 and 110 of the 17th District of originally Henry (now Fulton) County, Georgia, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Lot No. 1 of Brookwood Park Subdivision, being 400 feet easterly from the eastern side of Peachtree Road, and running thence, in an easterly direction along the northern boundary of J. F. Armistead property, 1,246 feet, more or less, to the east line of Land Lot 109; thence, in a northerly direction along the east line of Land Lots numbers 109 and 110, 1,030 feet, more or less, to the southern line of the Du Bose property; thence, in a westerly direction along the southern line of said Du Bose property, 1,446 feet, more or less, to a point 420 feet east of Peachtree Road, being the eastern boundary of a 20-foot alley in rear of lots fronting on Peachtree Road; thence in a southerly direction along the eastern side of said alley, 650 feet, more or less, to a point 400 feet easterly from Peachtree Road, located on the southern boundary of Brookwood Drive; thence, in a southeasterly direction along the eastern boundary of lots numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Brookwood Park Subdivision, 422.9 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing 32.3 acres, more or less, according to plat of Brookwood Park, dated October, 1912, made by Knox T. Thomas, and recorded in Plat Book 5, page 102, of Fulton County Records.

To have and to hold the said sum of one million dollars, and each and every part thereof, as the same may be paid over to said Emory University in cash or securities as partial payments on said note, in trust as above set out. It is my intention and desire that should there ever arise any conflict or dispute between the said Emory University and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, that the will of the said General Conference with reference to the management and disposition of said fund shall be supreme and shall be observed by the said Emory University, and to that end I hereby expressly give, grant, and transfer to the said General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, any and all rights of visitation, or founder's rights, that might inure to or be claimed by myself, as the giver of this, the first fund subscribed for the proposed University.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, the day and year first above written.

ASA G. CANDLER [L.S.].

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of:

WALKER WHITE,

LILIAN STANSBURY,

Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

[Notarial Seal.]

XI. MEMOIRS.

BISHOP ALPHEUS WATERS WILSON.

BY REV. F. J. PRETTYMAN.

During the past quadrennium this great man, a Prince of Israel, passed from us to the heights above.

A fitting tribute to him can only be made by the historian who shall write the record of Methodism in this country covering the period just prior to the War between the States to the present time. No pen is able at this hour to fully record the unique place he occupied in the annals of Southern Methodism. He was not only a leader, but a leader of leaders—not only one of our chief pastors, but the chief of our chief pastors.

Through his father he was connected with the history of American Methodism during the stormy period of 1844, and with his own hand helped to shape the destiny of the Church during the crisis of the Civil War and the distressing years of Reconstruction. To the day of his death his influence never waned, and when he was laid to rest in the full-orbed glory of more than fourscore years, he was mourned by the whole Church with tenderest affection and deepest reverence.

Bishop Alpheus Waters Wilson was born in Baltimore, Md., February 5, 1834, the son of Rev. Norval and Cornelia Howland Wilson. His father had hardly a less conspicuous place in the Church than his distinguished son. He was one of the masterful men who held membership in the General Conference during the stormy period preceding the separation of the Church in 1844. Through his father he became closely associated with those events of great historic importance in the year preceding his own active leadership. He entered the ministry of the Church at a time when his Conference was under the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued his relation to that Church until the session of the Baltimore Conference held at Staunton, Va., in March, 1861, when that Conference declared its independence of its former relation to the Northern branch of the Church. He entered the local ministry in the spring of 1852, and served as a supply on Charles Circuit, with Rev. Robert Smith as his colleague. He was admitted on trial the next year, when but nineteen years of age. He was licensed to preach under the administration of his father; was ordained a deacon by Bishop Scott, March 11, 1855, and an elder by Bishop Waugh, March 8, 1857.

His first appointment was to Jefferson Circuit as junior preacher. As junior preacher he served Berryville, 1854; Loudoun, 1855; and Patapsco, 1856.

His first appointment as preacher in charge was to Warm Springs in

1857; and he was sent to Blue Sulphur in 1858. At the Conference of 1859 he took a supernumerary relation. In 1860 he again took active work and served Eutaw Street Church, Baltimore.

At the close of the historic Staunton Conference of March, 1861, he returned to Eutaw Street Church, and remained in charge during the first year of the War between the States. During this year the military line ran through the Conference territory and divided it for the time being. In March, 1862, the Conference which met at Light Street Church, Baltimore, claimed to constitute the original Baltimore Conference and was attended by most of the preachers in that city and the State of Maryland, and held jurisdiction over all the Churches. Bishop Wilson, with five other preachers and a large following of laymen, remained away from this Conference, and continued in an independent relation until February, 1866, when they met with the reunited Conference at Alexandria, Va., and cast their lot with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He had kept his word, but it was at the loss of all that he possessed. To meet his financial obligations he retired from the active ministry and in 1886 took a superannuate relation, and was on the supernumerary list during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869. During these years he practiced law in Baltimore City, and gained a wide reputation as a constitutional lawyer. Having paid all his debts, he was again put upon the active list in March, 1870, and was appointed presiding elder of the Washington District, which appointment continued during 1871 and 1872. In 1873 he became pastor of Mount Vernon Place Church, Washington, D. C., and continued in this important pastorate until 1877, when he was sent to Calvary Church, Baltimore.

In March, 1878, he was returned to Calvary, but had served only a month when he was elected Missionary Secretary by the General Conference. By this office he came into contact with the larger ministry of the Church, and his great constructive genius was at once recognized. The territory of the Church had been swept and devastated by the War and the still more cruel outrages of the period of Reconstruction. It took a master spirit to awaken the Church to a new sense of life, and to compel it to look out over its own ashes and sorrows to the regions beyond. The voice that would arouse the people from a state of sad contemplation of their ruined churches and bankrupt estates to a sense of obligation to build first the altar of God for a world-wide ministry, had to speak with the authority and power of a Nehemiah or Haggai. He proved to be the man of the hour. He went through the whole Southland with such a message of commanding power that once more the stricken Church began to feel the impelling obligation of its divine commission to preach the gospel to every nation. He satisfied the intelligence of the Church and quickened its faith to a passion of service. During this quadrennium he made as large a contribution to the spiritual life of the Church as had come from the ministry of any man in the history of Methodism.

At the next General Conference his services were demanded for a yet larger field of influence, and he was elected bishop on the first ballot. He began the exercise of his episcopal office in May, 1882, and thus served the Church in the episcopacy for thirty-two years, sixteen of which he was Senior Bishop. Yet, even at the advanced age of eighty years his intellectual force was unabated. He had grown to a most exquisite mellowing of spirit. Equipped as hardly any other man in the Church with profound scholarship, chastened by suffering and sorrow, spiritualized by constant devotional reading of the Word of God and prayer, he lingered with us in holy service until the call came and he ceased at once to work and live.

Bishop Wilson received his academic training at various schools where his father was serving as pastor. He attended the Columbian University of Washington, D. C., now George Washington University, and shortly after he was eighteen years of age successfully passed the examinations of a full graduate course. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Randolph-Macon College in 1875, and from Victoria University, Toronto, in 1911. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Central College and Washington and Lee University.

We think of our dear Bishop first of all in the manifold character of his ministry among us. Bishop Hendrix, on the occasion of his funeral, spoke of him as a fourfold man—a profound student, a great preacher, a wonderful organizer, a commanding Bishop. He rendered service during his long ministry in almost every sphere of Church activity. In his early ministry he had the experience of a junior preacher, serving a year at a time on large circuits. He tasted the hardships of the mountain mission work. No part of his ministry was more often spoken of by him than his experience on Warm Springs and Blue Sulphur missions in the early days. Later he was presiding elder, pastor of large city churches, Missionary Secretary, and Bishop. His later ministry brought him in contact with a world-wide evangelism. He made six visits to the mission fields in the Orient, on one of which he organized our mission work in Japan. He represented our Church on the commission to organize the Japanese Methodist Church. He visited the Brazilian Mission in 1892 and 1902. He was a member of the Ecumenical Conferences of 1881 in London, 1891 in Washington, 1901 in London, 1911 in Toronto. His commanding influence in leadership was truly wonderful. While truly democratic in spirit and tender in his personal feelings, yet his opinion was deferred to by the greatest men in the councils of the Church.

It is safe to say, however, that the outstanding fact of his ministry was his marvelous intellectual and spiritual grasp of the Word of God. It is but an intimation of his Scriptural scholarship to note that in the last thirteen years he read his Greek Testament seventy-five times. He was equally familiar with Biblical scholarship of the earliest times and the latest results of Biblical research. If his knowledge of the

Bible had been purely intellectual, it might have found expression in the printed page. But he knew the power of revealed truth also in its spiritual function, and hence it required utterance in the public congregation. By many he was considered the greatest preacher of his generation in any branch of the Christian Church. Bishop Luther Wilson said of him: "I cannot forbear to pay my tribute to him as the mightiest preacher that it has ever been my privilege to hear."

We may narrowly escape being presumptuous to mention the great constructive lines which were especially characteristic of his preaching. Some of these were: The essential unity of the Old and New Testament in the revelation of the will and purpose of God; the divine witness which is alone sufficient to attest a divine fact; the self-attesting power of revealed truth; the essential deity of Christ, who is the image of the invisible God; the fact and quality of Christ's personality as the value and merit of his work of atonement; the direct spiritual illumination of Paul which qualified him for the theological leadership of the Church in all ages; the universal function of the Church in transforming the world by the word of His truth; the absolute freedom of humanity in Jesus Christ. These at least indicate the general sphere of his preaching. With a voice of commanding quality of tone, and a presence of prophetic mold, he delivered his message to a world whose only problem is sin, and whose only Saviour is Jesus Christ the Lord. Little of the product of his mind remains in the printed page, but fortunately we have a number of sermons and two books: "Witnesses to Christ" and "The Life and Mind of Paul." Both of these are the results of a series of lectures on these subjects. They are not what are called popular books, but they will remain in Christian literature with ever-increasing interest as long as honest minds are seeking to know the things of God.

In his personal life Bishop Wilson was as simple as a little child. He was insensible either to fear or to the artificial distinctions of life. He regarded no man either for his wealth or his learning. He loved the reality of life, and spurned and pitied pretense.

The family life of Bishop Wilson was exceptionally beautiful. His was a Christian home. He was married in 1857 to Susan Bond Lipscomb, whose name is known in all parts of the world. She was a helpmeet in the true Scriptural meaning. Intellectual, spiritual, consecrated, gentle, she was loved by all. Together they journeyed past the golden celebration of their married life with a mutual devotion that could not be separated by death. God gave them three sons, all of whom died in childhood, and three daughters, Miss Maybelle, Miss Nina, and Mrs. Bessie Webber. These remain with the rich inheritance of the fame and character of their distinguished parents.

The funeral service was held at Trinity Church, Baltimore, Md. It was conducted by Bishop E. R. Hendrix, assisted by Bishop James Atkins, Bishops Earl Cranston and Luther Wilson of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church, Revs. J. O. Willson, B. W. Bond, E. V. Regester, and F. J. Prettyman.

According to his desire, Bishop Wilson was buried beside his faithful wife in Loudoun Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

He has passed beyond the shadows. We will not see his like again. His name awakens in us a solemn and beautiful reflection upon life.

"What is man, that Thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that Thou visitest him? Thou hast made him a little lower than God. Thou hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou hast put all things under his feet. O Lord, our God, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth!"

REV. GROSS ALEXANDER, S. T. D.

BY BISHOP H. M. DU BOSE, D.D.

It is not only in compliance with an official direction of the General Conference, but in hearty expression of personal feelings of appreciation, that I enter upon the writing of this sketch of the life of one of the most distinguished and earnest-minded men who have honored the ministry of Southern Methodism. The purpose of the record ordered for these pages was not merely to preserve the details of the history of a man of high ideals and most unusual attainments in the field of special scholarship; but it was to have indicated to some effective and useful degree the natal sources, the vital inspirations, and the constant means from and through which these attainments were made possible. Such an exhibit can but be of large value to the younger men of the ministry, a comfort to the veteran survivor, and not without use to the simple and the untaught who walk in the ways of discipleship. The chief significance of all Christian testimony is that it will always present phases of feeling, thought, and effort which enlarge the field of life's possibilities, and which are subject to test by all. The eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews is not only varied as to its character-subjects, but each character is expounded by strokes of description which, though of astonishing briefness, open to the reader doors of access suited to his peculiar needs and apprehension. Such is the help which life gives to life.

Gross Alexander was born in the State of Kentucky on June 1, 1852. His father was Charles Holliday Alexander, a physician of local renown, who practiced in the select circles of the settlers in that part of the Bluegrass State where his home was. Dr. Frank M. Thomas, now Book Editor of the Church, has traced the descent of this virile Kentuckian back through the best extractions of old Virginia families to distinct strains of Norman blood in old England. This motherland ancestry must have had affinities with Runnymede, no less than with the later revolutionary movements; for the American family is said to have furnished no fewer than six signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The wife of Charles Holliday Alexander,

the mother of Gross Alexander, a Miss Drane, was of the same sturdy pioneer-stock as the husband and has been described as "a strong woman of eager, acquisitive mind." Such a woman only could be the mother of a son of large intellectual endowments and marked and challenging personality.

True education is always ethical, not only as to the restraints which it enforces upon those who accept its benefits, but also as to its power to beget an ethical heredity in those lines of men who have made it the chief end of their living. Education of the classic and life-involving type was characteristic of those Kentucky family-groups of which the Alexanders were a part. It was thus that Gross Alexander was born in an atmosphere of education and culture, and was, from the first, subjected to the influences of an intensive intellectual ambition. From the time of his entrance into the primary schools, he developed a genius for language, and seems, like John Stuart Mill, to have mingled the classic Greek tongue with his vernacular. Very early in his school course, both he and his teachers seem to have discovered this bent. Both of choice and advice, he drew all his thought and effort in the direction of acquiring a mastery of his favorite language, the Greek. This eclecticism mingled itself, not unnaturally, with a love of art and material beauty. This is the complement of the Greek spirit. His own compeers wondered how John Keats, the all but self-taught English lad, could write in the perfect Greek form and spirit of "Endymion," until one explained it all in declaring, "Keats was a Greek"; not indeed of blood, but in spirit, the most mystical, the divinest of intellectual relationships. This was the line of Gross Alexander; and had he not so severely devoted himself to the task of becoming a Greek exegete, he might have discovered in himself the will to compose Attic hexameters or chisel a wood nymph or a fawn. But his purpose was steadfast, and in the pursuit of it he reached a goal which is unchallenged amongst the men of his affiliation.

The most impressive years of the boyhood of Gross Alexander were touched and distressed by the scenes and ravages of the War between the States. The dynamics and recoil of that great struggle made or unmade the men of a whole generation of Americans. Happy indeed he of that generation who, taking account of the melancholy assets of the years and aftermath of strife, has been able to assess good out of ill and help out of "infinite pain." One there was who was able to cast, at least, a balance against destiny. The world to-day is full of those war-tossed ones who must thus wait upon the oracles of time and destiny.

Holding steadfastly to his traditional ideals, the father of Gross Alexander, amid the financial, political, and social distresses which followed the struggle of the "sixties," decreed the education of his son. In pursuance of this idea, when the son was fifteen years of age, he removed from the bucolic scenes where he had so long practiced his profession to the city of Louisville, whose local schools have

long enjoyed a reputation for thoroughness. With the first semester of 1867, the son entered the City High School, and in 1871 graduated with the baccalaureate degree. At the opening of the following session of the school, he became a class instructor, serving in that capacity for a period of two years. In 1873 he was elected Professor of Latin in the Warren College, a newly-projected educational enterprise, at Bowling Green, in his native State. Here he remained for another two years, during which time he worked out the main problem of his life—namely, his relation to the Christian ministry. Reverent, and religiously inclined from his boyhood, it was inevitable that, with his large intellectual sympathies, a spiritual crisis should come in his thinking. Such a crisis might open to one a way into consecrated and single-hearted activities of the secular life; but to him there could be but one result, a call and committal to the work of preaching the gospel.

After the preliminary stages of admission into the ministry as a licensed preacher, he entered, in 1875, Drew Theological Seminary, where he spent two years in the study of theology and exegesis. Having married a short while before his matriculation in the seminary, he was finding that financial perplexities threatened his plans, when a happy providence opened to him the pastorate of Lake Mohonk, the "living" of which enabled him to pursue his studies to completion. Both at Madison, the seat of Drew, and Lake Mohonk he was brought into contact with men of distinguished attainments and equally distinguished personalities. The then President of Drew was Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Hurst, the Church historian and polyglot linguist. Dr. Smiley was Professor of Systematic Theology, and Dr. James Strong, the Church Cyclopædist, filled the chair of Exegetical Theology, while Dr. Henry A. Buttz was Professor of New Testament Greek. It is not difficult to imagine how much the last-named of this distinguished group influenced the theologian to pursue after the ultimate of those subjects which were his own chief inspiration.

Graduating from the seminary with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, young Alexander, in 1877, at the age of twenty-five, entered the Louisville Annual Conference on trial. Amongst the members of this undergraduate class were John J. Tigert, afterwards Professor in Vanderbilt University, Book Editor, and Bishop, and Samuel A. Link, the collator and interpreter of Southern literature. The first pastoral appointment of Dr. Alexander was Portland, a suburb of Louisville. His ministry here was marked by the conversion of Steve Holcomb, a noted gambler, and a man of many violent deeds. This Holcomb became a second Jere McAuley, and for thirty years, following his conversion, was the apostle of the outcast in the Union Gospel Mission of Louisville. Thousands of men and women are believed to have been led to find Christ in renewed and happy lives through the ministry of this "brand plucked from the burning." One might well be content to give the efforts of a lifetime to the making of a convert like this.

A new stage of preparation for his chosen specialty of Greek New Testament exegesis now began in the life of the busy young pastor. It was in 1877 that Dr. James A. Broadus, a master of homiletics and Greek, came to Louisville with the newly-removed Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. For two years, while attending to the duties assigned him by the Conference, the young Methodist pastor studied Greek under the great Baptist professor. Personal and very warm was the friendship which grew up between the two; and the master was never weary through life in praising the aptitudes and attainments of the pupil.

At the end of these two years of double duty as pastor and student, Dr. Alexander asked leave of his Conference to take a supernumerary relation for one year, that he might visit Europe, both to build up his physical strength, which had suffered through strain of study and work, and to add to his preparation that familiarity with history, art, and literature which best comes of a close approach to the life and culture of the Old World. Amongst the experiences which fell to him during this journey was that of being present, in London, in 1880, at the centenary celebration of the origin of the Sunday school.

Dr. Thomas, upon whose sketch I have depended for the main current of the facts of Dr. Alexander's life, speaks of him as a humanist. No doubt the studies and observations afforded by this first transatlantic voyage tended to deepen, and also to make conscious and definite, a humanistic impulse of which before he may have been, at most, only half-conscious. His writings, as also his discourses, showed that he had thought with Erasmus, More, and the rest, in these matters of the claims of the human above the artificial and the mystical; but his humanism was spiritual in the truest sense.

Returning from Europe, in 1881, he reëntered the active ministry, and was stationed at Middletown and Anchorage. After three years he was appointed to Russellville, where his culture and personality, as also, above all, his genuine devotion as a Christian minister, left a lasting impress upon a people themselves noted for refinement of life and Christian genuineness.

The growth and importance of Vanderbilt University, as an institution founded and controlled by the Church, about which there was then no legal, as there has never been a moral, doubt had created the necessity for a new and commanding center of worship and Church life in the city of Nashville. West End Church was rapidly becoming that center. Bishop H. N. McTyeire, in 1884, transferred Dr. Alexander to the Tennessee Conference and made him the pastor of the new University Church; but scarcely a year had passed when he was elected Instructor in New Testament Greek in the Biblical Department of Vanderbilt University. This selection was soon followed by his elevation to a full professorship. In this post he was to have seventeen years of service. The value of that service the Church

knows, and will long remember with appreciation. In 1902 he resigned his chair in the University and returned to the pastorate, serving four years as presiding elder of the Louisville District. Many were the testimonies borne to his efficiency and usefulness in the sub-episcopal office. Many accepted it as a prophecy and pledge of his call to the General Superintendency; and more than once this seemed a possibility, but his great talents were reserved for another position, not less important, and more difficult to fill, than the episcopacy itself.

At the General Conference held in Birmingham, in 1906, Dr. Alexander was elected Book Editor and Editor of the *Methodist Review*. If the name of Gross Alexander needed a surer light of favor to shine upon it to insure him a lasting place in the annals of his Church, that light was reflected from his labors as Editor of the *Methodist Review*. Under his direction, the *Review* easily became one of the great publications of the world. The names of its eminent contributors, the purposeful method in its subject-matter exhibit, and the world appeal of its motif, challenged and held attention, and furnished his successors with a vantage from which it was possible to enterprise an enlarging purpose.

As an author Dr. Alexander was chiefly known, and will continue to be known, by his book "The Son of Man," though perhaps his best literary and exegetical work was done in such small volumes as his "Commentary on Colossians and Ephesians," in the Macmillan series. He was also the author of a brief Church history called "The Beginnings of Methodism in the South." His translation of the Homilies of Chrysostom, for the Library of Post-Nicene Fathers, won him "early recognition outside of his own Church." In his treatise, "The Son of Man," there is much virile thinking and possibly some bold speculation, but the whole is pervaded by a spirit of devout and reverent teachableness.

Elected for a third quadrennium to the editorship of the *Methodist Review*, he seemed to have come to the place where his greatest earthly usefulness was before him. The thunders of the world's greatest war had just begun to reverberate and signal the coming of that unity of world thought of which he had been an advocate and an exponent. He seemed an interpreter left at the wicket gate for such a time; but, within one short year of the beginning of these new destinies, he was called from the seership, and left his task to others. At Long Beach, Cal., on September 6, 1915, he passed away in a most quiet sleep, without a token or mark of previous pain. His memory is a pleasure and a study to his generation.

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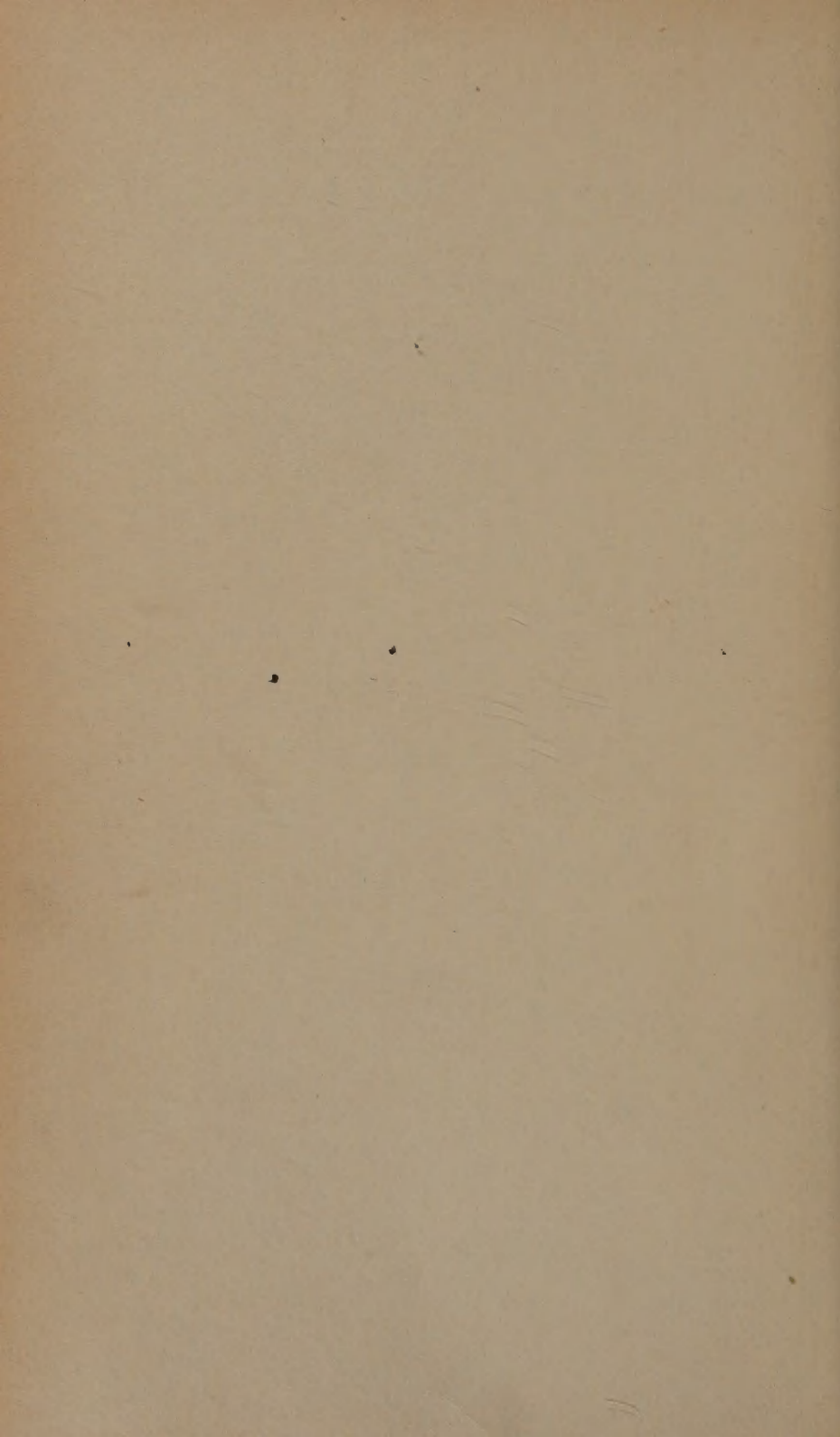
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